EDWARD F. RICKETTS AND JACK CALVIN:
THE PUBLISHING OF BETWEEN PACIFIC TIDES
FIRST EDITION (1939)

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWARD F. RICKETTS INCLUDING
PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE
WITH FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES

Edited with an Introduction and Commentary
by Donald G. Kohrs
EDITOR’S NOTES

Unless otherwise noted the letters in this volume were transcribed from electronic or print photocopies of the original correspondences provided by the following institutions. The Lund University Library, The Royal Library (National Library of Denmark and Copenhagen University Library), The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ewell Sale Stewart Library, Archives and Manuscript Collection, Monterey Public Library, California History Room Archives, Smithsonian Institution Archives, Special Collections at Stanford University, Stanford University Press and the Ernst Mayr Library, Museum of Comparative Zoology Archives, Harvard University.

In transcribing these correspondences, irregularities and mistakes in the author’s grammar, punctuation, formatting and spelling remain primarily uncorrected. Abbreviates for names, words, and places have remained as written in the original letter. The following list of abbreviations present some of EF Ricketts' most common word contractions that appear in this volume:

altho = although
arn’t = aren’t
acct = account
Jn = John Steinbeck
thoroly = thoroughly
tho = though
thru = through
Between Pacific Tides by Edward F. Ricketts and Jack Calvin stands as an American classic in the literature of marine biology. First published in 1939, the book presents Ricketts’ detailed observations gathered during ten years of his exploring and collecting marine specimens along the Pacific coast. Though the title fell out of print from 1942 to 1948, the book has sold more than a hundred thousand copies and remains one of the best-selling titles ever published by Stanford University Press.

Scholars have accounted the books’ popularity due to the authors’ revolutionary approach of organizing the intertidal life according to habitat, rather than the traditional organization by taxonomic manner. This ecological structuring of the book allowed the animals to be grouped according to where they are found – among rocky shores, sandy beaches, sand flats, mud flats, or wharf pilings. A second element that contributed to its success was the books approach to the intertidal life, beginning at the upper tide level and advancing seaward, just as a person exploring the shore would walk. Within this arrangement of invertebrates, the authors interspersed information about individual species’ life history, physiology, community relations, as well as the influences of fluctuating tide level and wave shock.

A third element that accounted for the books’ popularity was the non-technical writing style chosen by the authors, which presents the information in a manner useful to both the scientist and layperson alike. In addition to their use of a clear writing style, Ricketts and Calvin went a step further to reach the lay reader by presenting the dry scientific details as an engaging blend of facts, colored with snippets of wry humor.

Beyond engaging readers as to the curiosities of marine invertebrates common to the Pacific shores, the book itself, has stirred a bit of interest. For example, scholars have often wondered how Ricketts and Calvin gathered the scientific findings that were presented in their book. Clearly a survey of the coastal habitats surrounding the Monterey Bay could not have provided a sufficient understanding of the ecology of Pacific shoreline for the authoring of Between Pacific Tides. As well, a ten-week collecting trip from Tacoma Washington to Juneau Alaska, via thirty-three-foot boat named the Grampus, could not have served as an adequate scientific survey of the coastline for the authoring of Between Pacific Tides.

As for the proper identification of the invertebrates along the coast, minimal information has been written of the authors’ communication with taxonomic experts and their contributions
to the science presented in the book. Also seldom mentioned are the hundreds of contemporary field studies cited in *Between Pacific Tides*. As such, the resulting work has left many to wonder how, as non academics, Ricketts and Calvin accessed and became scholars of a sizable amount of scientific literature.

Over the years, there has been much speculation surrounding the reason Stanford University Press first rejected the manuscript for publication. Some individuals have suggested that Rickett's ecological approach was too radical for the publisher. Others have blamed the critical reviews of the manuscript written from the Director of Stanford's Hopkins Marine Station, Professor Walter K. Fisher.

A chronological presentation of letters between EF Ricketts, Jack Calvin, Stanford University Press and a select number of invertebrate specialists provide answers to these speculations and other questions related to the publishing of *Between Pacific Tides*. 
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would first like to thank my wife Leticia Rascon Medina Kohrs, for allowing the history of marine science on the Monterey Peninsula to take up a significant portion of my life. Joseph Wible for supporting my literary and scientific interests, as they relate to the southern end of Monterey Bay; Stanford University Libraries, Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Press, Monterey Public Libraries California History Room and countless other archives for responding to requests for letters of correspondence. Thanks to the Ricketts family, including Ed Ricketts Jr., Lisa Ricketts and Nancy Ricketts for their many discussions, sharing of letters, and critical review of the manuscript. Thanks to John and Vicki Pearse for their endless encouragement and thought provoking questions. Thanks to Steve Webster and Jim Watanabe for their early review of the manuscript. And finally, a big thanks to Robert Dees and George Baer for their wealth of constructive criticism, editing suggestions, and endless words of encouragement.
CHAPTER 1

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Over the years, the life of Edward Flanders Robb Ricketts has received much attention. A bit of this attention has been the consequence of his having been the inspiration for the character “Doc” in John Steinbeck’s novels *Cannery Row* and *Sweet Thursday*. As a result, much effort has been directed toward understanding the influence Edward F. Ricketts had on his friend John Steinbeck. Less attention has been spent appreciating Ricketts’ career as a scientist and co-author of the book *Between Pacific Tides*.

On May 14, 1897, Edward Flanders Robb Ricketts was born to Charles Abbott Ricketts and Alice Beverly Flanders Ricketts in Chicago, Illinois. Besides one year the family spent living in Marshall North Dakota, Ricketts was raised in Chicago, graduating from the west side’s – John Marshall High School in 1914. EF Ricketts then enrolled in the Illinois State Normal University where he stayed for one year. In 1917, Ricketts was drafted into the U. S. Army Medical Corps, which resulted in a short tour of duty that extended from November 1918 to March 1919.¹

In the summer of 1919, Ricketts enrolled in the University of Chicago. During spring of 1920, after six months of attending college full time and living with his family, Ricketts joined two roommates, James Nelson Gowanloch and Albert Edward Galigher in renting an apartment on Chicago’s south side.²

In the fall of 1921, Ricketts did not attend classes, but instead choose to experience a walking trek through the Southeast that traversed across Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia; a ramble similar to that of John Muir’s *A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf*. This walk through the South was later remembered by Ricketts in the short article *Vagabonding Through Dixie*. Appearing in the June 1925 issue of the magazine *Travel*, this detailed recounting of his trek marked Ricketts’ first writing to be accepted for publication.³

Upon completing his trek through the South, Ricketts returned to the University of Chicago, where he continued to select classes in biology for his college education. In the fall of 1922, he enrolled in his final academic course of instruction, a senior level class titled animal ecology, taught by Professor Warder Clyde Allee.⁴ Much has been written of Warder Clyde Allee and the influence his ecology course had upon Ricketts including the organizational structure of the book, *Between Pacific Tides*.⁵
Less attention has focused on other marine ecologists and zoological experts who were the friends, collaborators and acquaintances of Ricketts. Edward F. Ricketts has often been portrayed as an outsider to the academic world, having been excluded and distrusted by the scientific community, as he had not graduated with a degree from an academic institution. Numerous letters of correspondence from Ricketts to professional scientists, and their courteous replies suggest otherwise. In fact, these correspondences suggest Ricketts was well respected among both academic scientists and professional zoologists, who responded to, and supported his request for the identification of species and scientific literature pertaining to his research. The acknowledgment of Ricketts association with these marine scientists allows one to recognize their supporting his effort to gather the science presented in \textit{Between Pacific Tides}.

The first among these associations to be recognized are Ricketts’ college roommates, James Nelson Gowanloch and Albert Edward Galigher, the three of whom, for a short period, shared a south side Chicago apartment the men referred to as “The Boar's Nest.” It would be his association with these Chicago roommates that led Ricketts to move to California and become the proprietor of the Pacific Biological Laboratories; a business that lent itself well to gathering the scientific information presented in \textit{Between Pacific Tides}. 
Edward F. Ricketts.

Photograph courtesy of Ed Ricketts Jr.
James Nelson Gowanloch was born 1895 in Cypress River, Manitoba, Canada. In 1918, J. Nelson Gowanloch graduated with a Bachelors of Science degree from the University of Manitoba, Canada. The following year, Gowanloch received a scholarship for $600, which allowed him to attend the University of Chicago and enter the graduate program to pursue his Ph. D.  

James N. Gowanloch’s time at the University of Chicago was spent in the Department of Zoology, which then included renowned scientists such as Frank R. Lillie, Charles M. Child, Horatio H. Newman, Warder C. Allee, Carl R. Moore, and Libbie H. Hyman. In prior years, each of these scientists had spent summers at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Woods Hole, Massachusetts, as the Atlantic seashore provided access to the marine invertebrates used in their research. The years to come would see a number of these scientists from Chicago's Department of Zoology travel to Pacific Grove, California to access marine invertebrates common to the Pacific shores and conduct research at the Stanford University’s Hopkins Marine Station.

Presented in the Annual Report of the President of Stanford University for 1920, one finds the following mention of University of Chicago Professor Frank R. Lillie, and his assistant J. Nelson Gowanlock, visiting from the seaside laboratory during the winter and spring quarter:

*From January 7 to March 10, [1920] Dr. Frank R. Lillie, Professor of Zoology, University of Chicago, and Director of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, worked on problems of fertilization using the two species of common sea urchins. Dr. Lillie was assisted by Mr. J. Nelson Gowanlock, University of Manitoba, and assistant in Zoology, University of Chicago.*

It is now clear that of the three University of Chicago roommates who, for a short time, shared an apartment known as the “Boar’s Nest”, JN Gowanlock, was the first to visit Pacific Grove, California.

After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, Gowanloch served as a member of the faculty at Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Indiana (1922-1923) and Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, (1923-1930). He was then hired to the position of chief biologist of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. A position he held for the next twenty-two years.
In his position as chief biologist, JN Gowanloch’s research addressed issues of water pollution, control of invasive water hyacinth and numerous other topics associated with marine biology. He authored an extensive list of scientific publication, including the popular bulletin *Fishes and Fishing in Louisiana*, first published in 1932.\(^\text{10}\)

The following remembrance of the Gowanloch was presented in a memoriam published in the Louisiana Conservation Review:

*Dr. Gowanloch was noted as the “layman’s scientist”. It was his ability to break down the most rigid technical terms into “every day English” that made him popular with people desiring technical knowledge but handicapped by lack of technical education. His ability in the field of commercial fish drew to him many offers from foreign governments.*\(^\text{11}\)

Photograph of Frank R. Lillie and James Nelson Gowanloch, taken in January 1920, during their three-month visit to Hopkins Marine Station. Photograph Courtesy of Harold A. Miller Library, Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University Libraries.
Albert Edward Galigher was born in 1901 in Cairo, Illinois. In his teens, he moved with his mother, Mary Baker Galigher, to Chicago, where he attended Hyde Park High School. Galigher next attended the Lewis Institute of Chicago where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science in 1919. He then attended the University of Chicago in pursuit of a Masters of Science degree. While he was pursuing his degree from the University of Chicago, as a graduate fellow in the Department of Zoology, Albert E. Galigher’s collaborative research with Libbie Hyman resulted in the publication of two scientific papers; the first of which he co-authored with Hyman and the second of which he was the sole author.

On July 8, 1922, Albert E. Galigher married Doris June Kingsley and shortly thereafter set off on a sometimes dirt “Lincoln Highway” with his wife and mother bound for the central coast of California. By the fall of 1922, the family had settled into the small coastal community of Pacific Grove. The following year, on April 21, 1923, Albert and Doris Galigher's son David was born.

The idea for AE Galigher to move to California and establish a biological supply company may have been a topic of discussion with his roommates, J. Nelson Gowanloch and EF Ricketts. As well, the idea to move to west may have been suggested during his collaborative research efforts with Libbie Hyman. Conversely, the reason for the Galigher's relocating to California may not have been to set up a biological supply company, but to seek employment at Hopkins Marine Station, as suggested by his daughter, Mary Galigher Groesbeck.

The next person to move to Pacific Grove, California, in the fall of 1923, was AE Galigher's college friend Edward F. Ricketts. On August 19, 1922, a year before moving west, Ricketts married Anna “Nan” Barbara Maker; a wedding date just six weeks following the marriage of their friends, Albert and Doris Galigher. The young brides, Doris Galigher and Nan Ricketts, had long been close friends. In fact, it was Doris who had encouraged Nan to move from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania to Chicago, Illinois, and subsequently introduced Nan to her future husband, Ed Ricketts.

Ricketts had delayed his relocating to California until after the birth of their first child, who was born August 23, 1923. Soon thereafter, he left Chicago, Illinois for the opportunity to join Galigher as a junior partner in the Pacific Biological Laboratories. In November of 1923, sev-
eral months after he arrived in Pacific Grove, Ricketts was joined by his wife Nan, and their three-month-old son, Ed Ricketts Jr.
First located in a one-story board and batten building at the corner of Fountain Avenue and High Street in Pacific Grove, California, the Pacific Biological Laboratories supplied prepared microscope slides and biological specimens to both schools and academic research institutions. This collaborative partnership of AE Galigher and EF Ricketts lasted just a few years, officially ending in 1925. The transfer of Galigher's share of the biological supply business to Ricketts was remembered by Nan Ricketts in her memoir.

After about two years there had to be a change at the Lab; there was a need for more financing. So Ed started writing to different biology houses and other sources to find some one to invest. University Apparatus in Berkeley responded. I believe that Ed and Albert both were in favor of the company. Then there came the split of partnership between Ed and Albert. Each had the opportunity to buy out the other, on certain conditions. It happened that Ed was the one who was able to raise the money, and Albert and Doris went to Berkeley.¹⁸

In 1925, the Galigher family moved to Berkeley where Albert found employment, for a short time, as a technical assistant in the Department of Zoology at the University of California.¹⁹ Finding he lacked the temperament for the University's departmental politics, Albert Galigher left the academic position in 1926 and established-in the back bedroom of a rented house in Berkeley - the AE Galigher Inc., Laboratory of Microtechnique.²⁰

Three years later, in 1928, the building in Pacific Grove that housed the Pacific Biological Laboratories was sold. Fortunately, Ricketts found a desirable location along Monterey’s Ocean View Avenue and promptly moved the biological supply business to the new site.
Pacific Biological Laboratories with Ed Ricketts father’s Model A Ford parked outside.

Photograph by Fred Strong. Courtesy of Pat Hathaway Collection CV#-033-0011
John Thornton “Jack” Calvin was born October 17, 1901, to James and Fannie Thornton Calvin in Miles City Montana. In May 1908, his father, then foreman of the famous W bar Ranch of Wilbaux, Montana, died of internal injuries sustained from an accident involving a saddle horse. In 1913, Fannie Calvin and her two sons, Jack and Frank, moved to California. Jack Calvin first attended schools in the San Francisco Bay area, eventually graduating from high school in Seattle, Washington in 1919. After high school Calvin traveled to Alaska, where during the summers he worked at the Wakefield cannery in Little Port Walter and for a sawmill in Wrangell.

After completing a Bachelors degree at the University of Washington, Calvin attended Stanford University, where he received a Masters degree in English literature, in 1924. During these years, Calvin worked for the Alaska Packers Association, owners of the steel hulled, four-masted Star of Zealand, which he sailed aboard from San Francisco to the Bering Sea.

After completing his education at Stanford, Calvin moved to Carmel, California where he wrote two juvenile adventure stories, Square-rigged (1929) and Fisherman 28 (1930), based on his journey aboard the Star of Zealand. Living in Carmel afforded Calvin the opportunity to meet his future wife Mary “Sasha” Kashevaroff.

Jack Calvin and Sasha Kashevaroff married in 1929, spending their honeymoon traveling by way of canoe from Tacoma, Washington, to Juneau Alaska, by way of the Inside Passage. Calvin's recounting of the couples open canoe voyage was later published in the July 1933 issue of National Geographic. Several years later the newlyweds located permanently to Sitka, Alaska, where Sasha's father, Reverend Andrew P. Kashevaroff served as Dean of the St. Michael's Cathedral.

How it was that Jack Calvin came to assist EF Ricketts with the writing of Between Pacific Tides is told as follows. When Edward F. Ricketts became sole proprietor of Pacific Biological Laboratories in 1925, the emphasis in the business moved away from developing prepared microscope slides, to providing biological specimens to high schools, universities and natural history museums for teaching and research purposes.
From the moment he started collecting in 1923, Ed Ricketts, a keen observer of nature, began taking detailed notes about the intertidal invertebrates he gathered from the tide pools and along the shores of the Pacific coast. In addition to his pencil and writing pad, Ricketts often brought along his family, which by 1928 had grown to include two daughters, Nancy Jane and Cornelia, on his trips to the intertidal.

Beyond his wife and children, Ricketts occasionally invited friends to join his forays to the seashore. One of the friends Ricketts invited along on his littoral collecting trips was Jack Calvin, an aspiring free-lance writer whom he met in the later half of 1920s. In an interview for the Daily Sitka Sentinel in 1979, Calvin recalled how he and Ricketts struck up their friendship and their idea for a book:

“We found we had similar tastes in wine, music and attitudes toward life,” Calvin recalled. “Ed was always looking for someone to go along with him on his collecting trips, and that’s since filled in how I got involved. Unintentionally, I was in training with the best marine biologist in the world.” Calvin said. The idea of a book grew gradually. “Everywhere we went we were bothered by people wanting to know more about the creatures we were collecting. So I suggested Ed put together a little pocket manual for people to carry along on the beach as a handy guide to the marine life of California beaches.” Calvin said. “He said, 'I'll do it if you'll help me.” Picking up the SJ copy of the current 500-page edition of “Between Pacific Tides,” Calvin said “This is what our little pocket guide turned out to be.”

Beyond the contribution of his writing and photography skills to Between Pacific Tides, Jack Calvin's familiarity with the outer shores of Washington, British Columbia and Alaska were extended to Ricketts, as Calvin accompanied Ricketts on his ventures to the Pacific Northwest during the summers of 1930 and 1932.

In the years to follow, Jack Calvin pursued photography, printing, writing and journalism as he owned and operated various businesses, including Sitka Arts and Crafts, Arrowhead Press and Sitka Printing Company. While owner and operator of the Sitka Printer Company, Calvin wrote and published a book outlining the history of Sitka, Alaska, aptly titled Sitka, A Short History (1959). During the 1960’s using his skills as a writer and printer, Calvin successfully campaigned for the establishment of Wilderness Areas in Southeast Alaska.
Jack Calvin

Photograph courtesy of the California History Room,
Monterey Public Library
Upon his arrival to Monterey Peninsula in the fall of 1923, Ricketts found himself awash in unfamiliar marine invertebrates associated with the Pacific coast, including a fair number of animals yet to be taxonomically described and given a scientific name. Fortunately for Ricketts, Stanford University had established a biological marine laboratory, the Hopkins Marine Station, along the shores of the small coastal community some 30 years earlier.

The Hopkins Marine Station of Ed Ricketts' day was a vibrant and exciting place, as the Stanford faculty, students and a stream of visiting oceanographers, fisheries scientists, invertebrate zoologists, and experimental scientists expanded the potentials of what the education and research facility had to offer.

A primary supporter of Ricketts efforts to identify species was then Director of Hopkins Marine Station, Walter K. Fisher, who was familiar with a fair number of marine invertebrates of the Pacific coast. In addition to WK Fisher's assistance, Ricketts effort to become familiar with invertebrate species was supported by both Stanford faculty (Rolf Bolin, Harold Heath, Frank Mace MacFarland, Arthur Russell Moore, Tage Skogsberg) and a number of graduate students (Max Walker De Laubenfels, George and Nettie MacGinitie and Lucina Stanford).

Among the many scientists who visited the seaside laboratory, were a number who helped to identify invertebrate species for Ricketts. Several of these scientists went on to become leaders in their fields, including Henry B. Bigelow, Founder and first Director of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, T. Wayland Vaughan, Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Naohide Yatsu, third Director of Misaki Marine Biological Station, University of Tokyo, Torsten Gislén, Professor of Zoology at Uppsala University, Sweden, Charles Henry O’ Donoghue, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Deogracias D. Villadolid, Director of the Bureau of Fisheries, Philippines.

Other scientists visiting the Hopkins Marine Station and helping to identify invertebrate species for Ricketts, held curator positions at several of America's leading natural history museums. These invertebrate specialists included Waldo L. Schmitt and Ira E. Cornwall of the U. S. National Museum, Elisabeth Deichmann and Herbert Lyman Clark at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, Libbie H. Hyman and Willard G. Van Name of the American Museum of Natural History. Several of these curators, notables such as Elisabeth Deichmann, Herbert L. Clark and Libbie H. Hyman, returned many times over the years, continuing their scientific stud-
ies of Pacific coast invertebrates. Employed by Stanford University as visiting instructors, Elisabeth Deichmann and Libbie Hyman often assisted WK Fisher with teaching the spring and summer invertebrate courses offered at the seaside laboratory.⁷

Throughout his years as a collector (1923-1948), Ricketts provided an untold number of marine invertebrate specimens to these and other taxonomic experts, in a collaborative manner. In return for the specimens he provided, Ricketts received the taxonomic identification of the species, which aided him with properly organizing the marine invertebrates in his book, *Between Pacific Tides*. Beyond receiving species identification, Ricketts requested and received the scientific papers, which he referred to as “separates,” authored by these invertebrate specialists.

Ricketts mentions this collaborative exchange of specimens for separates in a document he compiled listing the contents of the Pacific Biological Laboratories destroyed in a fire on November 25, 1936. Within the document, titled *Contents of PBL destroyed Nov. 1936*, Ricketts describes this exchange of material as follows:

> Some of the bound volumes consisted of scientific treatises which were sent to me upon request from the Smithsonian Institution-US National Museum at no charge, presumably because of the pleasant relations between PBL and USNM whereby we sent them literally thousands of specimens at no charge.⁸

The collection of scientific separates Ricketts’ gathered for his library rivaled that of any academic scientist or professional invertebrate zoologist of his time. A review of Ricketts’ personal collection of scientific books and separates presents his impressive knowledge of both the historic and current scientific literature associated with the research. It would be Ricketts use of this extensive scientific library - specific to the invertebrate zoology and marine ecology of the Pacific shores - that allowed him to described the latest scientific finding about the animals presented in the book, *Between Pacific Tides*.

Beyond his painstaking effort to properly identify species and gather the necessary literature for the book, the research for *Between Pacific Tides* involved years of Ricketts surveying the intertidal zone - from Boca de la Playa, Mexico to Sitka, Alaska - as he attempted to describe the ecological basis for the distribution of marine invertebrates along the shores of the Pacific coast.
Hopkins Marine Station, 1920

Photograph courtesy of Stanford University Archives
COLLECTING TRIPS ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST

As soon as he arrived in 1923, Edward F. Ricketts began collecting marine invertebrates from the shoreline of the Monterey Peninsula. In her memoir, Nan Ricketts describes several excursions that included the family. Her remembrance of their frequent visits to the shore during the time the Ricketts and Galigher family shared a house and an automobile reads:

_We had only one car, and when there were collecting trips to be made, we made it a picnic day too. We packed food if we had to go far. If not then we just packed food for the babies and put the babies in a wash basket in the back of the "Big Mitchell," our car. It was an oldie but was very good to us, taking us on many beautiful trips and adventures._

Several years later Ricketts replaced the "Big Mitchell" with the purchase of a Packard sedan, and began to extend his collecting trips beyond the Monterey Peninsula. For the next ten years, Ricketts conducted annual collecting trips - traveling by automobile - to the shores of Southern California and Mexico in the winter months, and the shores north of Northern Washington State and British Columbia during the summer months.

Ricketts reminisced of his collecting trips, via small boats and travels along the coast, in an article he’d written for the Monterey Herald in 1943, titled _Ed Ricketts Covers the Waterfront for 20 Years._

_I went out myself on the boats occasionally (often with the results not encouraging to delicate stomachs), scoured the bay in a row boat for jellyfish and other floating organisms; got curious animals even from the San Francisco drag boats –again very much troubled by that famous indisposition related to small boats and bad weather; collected in the then-wilderness down the coast and made long trips into Mexico, Canada and Alaska, coming back each time to a larger town._

Besides gathering specimens for his business, Ricketts, with pencil in hand, filled his notebooks with descriptions of the shores he visited. The shoreline habitats Ricketts surveyed ranged from the wave swept shores of the open coast to the wooden pilings beneath coastal piers. His detailed notes outlining the various physical and biological features associated with the various shoreline habitats formed the foundation of _Between Pacific Tides._
These collecting trips were facilitated with the automobiles Ricketts' owned over the years. First, the old Mitchell (1923-1925), then a Packard (1925-1931), which he replaced with a Packard limousine (1931-1937). Next Ricketts purchased a Ford V-8 (1937-1946), which he replaced with a Buick Sport Coupe in 1946.

On the evening of May 8, 1948, Ed Ricketts left a gathering at the Pacific Biological Laboratories in his old Buick on what became his final collecting trip, as he went to buy steaks for dinner from a market in New Monterey. As he traveled east on Ocean View Avenue and swung up the hill on Drake Street in Monterey, Ricketts was struck by the Southern Pacific Railroad's Del Monte Express. Whether the car stalled out on the tracks, or Ricketts could not hear the approaching Express as the train swung around the blind corner of Drake Street and Wave Avenue, one will never know. He died three days later, just three days shy of his 51st birthday.
THE SCATTERING OF E. F. RICKETTS’ PAPERS

With the passing of Edward F. Ricketts came the scattering of all his materials that were held at his residence, the Pacific Biological Laboratories, then located at 740 Ocean View Avenue, in New Monterey, California. Ricketts personal book collection, writings, letters of correspondence, diaries, music and art, scattered among family and friends, including John Steinbeck, who sifted through and retained that which was of interest of him. The professional papers, notebooks, correspondences, books and separates collection which filled his scientific library, were given to Stanford University's Hopkins Marine Station, as were the directions Ricketts had outlined in his handwritten will and testament.

Within the building named the Alexander Agassiz Laboratory of Stanford University's Hopkins Marine Station, this donated collection of items remained for a time, with no clear direction as to what was to become of the material. Ricketts’ science books and separates were eventually accessioned into the library at Hopkins Marine Station, where they remain scattered to this day. As for his professional correspondences, scientific notebooks, and other papers, these documents experienced a precarious journey; comparable to that of the sardine fishing boat, the Western Flyer, which carried Ricketts and Steinbeck through the Gulf of California.

These papers, once the property of EF Ricketts, were loaned or given, it was never clear which was the case, as there was never a signed agreement related to the passing of the material to a Steinbeck scholar by the name of Peter Lisca. With no legal documentation identifying the terms of the agreement for the loan or gift of the Ricketts papers, what ensued for years to come, was a long struggle to return the papers of Edward F. Ricketts to the possession of Stanford University. From the state of California, to the state of Washington, to the state of Florida, one academic institution to another, continuously in the possession of Peter Lisca, the papers of Ricketts’ traveled. While stored in a set of metal file cabinets in a building at the University of Florida, the papers were nearly set upon by fire, but fortunately came through unscathed. Eventually, with much prodding and lawyering, these papers found their way back to California and Stanford University.

Among these papers, which now reside in the Department of Special Collections at Stanford, are letters written from Ricketts to numerous invertebrate specialists – asking for their help with identifying species he’d collected along the coasts of California, the Gulf of California, and the outer shores of the Pacific Northwest. Besides the correspondences written by Rick-
etts, are letters written from invertebrate specialists, promptly responding to his requests. Still other correspondences written from Ricketts to invertebrate specialists can be found scattered amongst the archives of various academic institution and natural history museums throughout the world.¹³

And what of the communication between Edward F. Ricketts and Stanford University Press (SUP) related to the publishing of Between Pacific Tides. Could Stanford University Press have saved correspondences related to the publication of the book after all these years? Might these and other letters written from Ricketts explain the prolonged effort associated with the publishing of the first edition of Between Pacific Tides?
# CHAPTER 3

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In the winter of 2014, an inquiry to Stanford University Press (SUP) resulted in the publisher locating among their many records, several manila file folders which held the internal memos and letters of correspondence between Edward F. Ricketts, Jack Calvin and SUP staff, related to the publishing of the book *Between Pacific Tides*.

The following chronological presentation of the communication held in these manila folders serves to advance our understanding as to the authorship and publication of this seminal work. In addition to the SUP internal memos and correspondences are presented letters written from EF Ricketts, Jack Calvin, and several distinguished invertebrate specialists.

So we begin with the first page to be presented in the *Between Pacific Tides* manila file, an internal memo of sorts, outlining the context of a letter Jack Calvin sent to Mr. Dean Storey, then advertising manager for Stanford University Press.

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*March 24, 1930*

*Excerpt was from a letter Jack Calvin to D. S. [Dean Storey], outlining plans for Pacific Coast Inter-tidal Fauna Guide.*

*A non-technical handbook for the casual seashore visitors (and for classes in nature study) illustrating and describing the common inter-tidal animals of the Pacific coast between Alaska and Lower California. The treatment will be ecological (i.e. by habitat), and inductive; stress being laid on forms with relation to their prominence and strikingness. Illustrations will be photographic when possible, otherwise by line drawings. There will also be included a minimum of perhaps a half dozen color plates showing animals noted particularly for their vivid or delicate coloring. Scientific names cannot be avoided, for many animals have no popular names, but popular names will used where they exist.*

*[SCRIBBLED NOTES ON THE INTERNAL MEMO]*

*Ricketts (U. of Chicago)*

*Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast-MacMillan 1929 Myrtle Johnson & Starry Snook.*

*Sea Beach at Ebb-Tide.*

*Consult Fisher and Skogsberg*
It is interesting to note just how much this brief description for the proposed manuscript captures the essence of that which became *Between Pacific Tides*. Also of interest to note is that Jack Calvin appears to have been the person to approach Stanford University Press with the idea for a book.

The few notes scribbled by hand on the internal memo begin to reveal the matters that challenged the prompt publication of Ricketts’ and Calvin's *Between Pacific Tides* (1939). The first reference in the scribbled notes that confronted the authors, and SUP staff, was the book by Dr. Myrtle Elizabeth Johnson and Harry James “Starry” Snook, titled *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast* (1927). To appreciate the challenge facing Ricketts and Calvin with the writing of their proposed manuscript, it is helpful to learn about Myrtle E. Johnson and her efforts associated with authoring *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast*. 
Myrtle Elizabeth Johnson career was that of an educator, which included ten years as a teacher of biology at the Pasadena High School (1912-1921); followed by twenty-five years as a Professor of biology at the San Diego State Teachers College (1921-1946). Myrtle E. Johnson received her education from the University of California, Berkeley, earning a Bachelor of Science (1908), a Masters of Science (1909), and a Doctor of Philosophy (1912).

In a memoir that appeared in Science Education (1967), Myrtle Elizabeth Johnson reminisced of the time and effort spent organizing the book *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast*.

*Work began on the book in 1915 while Mr. Snook and I were both teaching biology at Pasadena, where the policy was to give as much laboratory and field work as possible with as much living material as we could furnish for study. This meant many collecting trips to gardens, to the beaches, and to the mountains to supply the needed material in attractive condition.*

*Available books on marine invertebrates dealt with Atlantic coast species almost entirely so we felt the need for a book with scientific names for our species and information on their habits and distribution. Urged on by our efficient and beloved department head, Miss Mabel Pierson, Mr. Snook and I undertook the job of combing research papers, quizzing research workers, collecting by the ‘dawn’s early light’ and gathering material on the invertebrates most commonly found on the western beaches. We were given laboratory space at the Scripps Institution at La Jolla where we worked for about six weeks each summer until 1921 when we worked at the Friday Harbor Marine Laboratory. Meanwhile I had taken time off from teaching to make collections and photographs or sketches of living material at a number of points along the central coast and had met marine biologists who were eager to help speed the book on its way and were most helpful. We were aiming for a picture book of the animals with a minimum of word description and as much of life history and habits as we could learn. The era of color photography, fast film and handy sized cameras was far in the future but we managed to get a photograph, outline drawing or a color sketch of nearly every species common enough to be included. We were thinking of high school students as we wrote and the book has been sought by high school and college students, at marine stations and by beach combers of all ages.*\(^1\)
When completed, *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast* totaled six hundred and fifty-nine pages in length. Included among these pages were seven hundred black and white sketches, and twelve tissue-guarded colored plates. The work itself described well over five hundred species and subspecies of eleven phyla. Often referred to amongst invertebrate biologists as “Johnson and Snook,” this book was recognized as the first substantial publication that identified and described, be it in an organized phylogenetic manner, the invertebrate shore life of the Pacific coast.

Dr. Myrtle Elizabeth Johnson at Marine Biological Lab at La Jolla Cove (ca 1905). Photograph courtesy of Special Collections & Archives, UC San Diego, La Jolla, California.
A second matter presented in the handwritten scribble Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide refers to the title of another publication that dealt primarily with the marine invertebrates of the Atlantic coast. This book, *Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide: A Guide To The Study Of The Seaweeds And The Lower Animal Life Found Between Tide-Mark* (1901) by Augusta Foote Arnold, was published twenty-five years before Johnson and Snook's *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast*. The noting of this title suggests the staff at Stanford University Press thought the publication might be comparable, in terms of content and organization, to Ricketts and Calvin proposed handbook and worth viewing.

A third matter presented in the handwritten scribble were the words *Consult Fisher and Skogsberg*, which in effect meant discuss the potential interest for this book and the competency of the authors with Walter K. Fisher, Director of Hopkins Marine Station and Tage Skogsberg, a Stanford faculty member positioned at the seaside laboratory.

The next page in the SUP manila file for *Between Pacific Tides* was a slip of paper that contained the following paragraph of hand scribbled notes. From this paragraph one may glean that beyond consulting the content and structure of the publication *Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide* by AF Foote, what SUP wished to identify was the selling price for such a book: ($5.00) Also noted among the scribbled notes was an interview with Ricketts and Calvin in late April of 1930.

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*[PAGE OF SCRIBBLED NOTES IN SUP FILE]*

*Ricketts and Calvin (Pacific Grove)*

*Proposed ecological study of sea beach, and rock-pool life, first communication from Dean Storrey. Consulted C. V. Taylor, also *Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide* by A. F. Arnold (Century, $5.00). Interview with authors on 4/25 [1930]. Agreed that they should submit virtual copy for a typical section, illustrations included, and estimate of multiple of this which completed work will include. On this basis, Press will determine practicability.*

*Ricketts is owner of commercial marine biology specimen house at P.G. Tells of interest in high schools and colleges.*

*Calvin a young writer, Stanford grad. Together they plan a canoe trip to Alaska this summer.*

*[Internal Memo: Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]*
The next letter to appear in the SUP manila folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to Professor William Hawley Davis, editor in charge at Stanford University Press. In the correspondence, Ricketts presented a more detailed outline of the book, including the idea that an ecological approach to the work would be novel and of interest to a broad audience. Further proposed was the suggestion to include, as part of the content, the research findings of faculty and students positioned at the Hopkins Marine Station (e.g. Walter K. Fisher, Max De Laubenfels, and George MacGinitie).

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*Pacific Biological Laboratories,*

*Pacific Grove, California.*

*June 27, 1930*

*Mr. W.H. Davis*

*Stanford University Press*

*Stanford University, Calif.*

Dear Mr. Davis:

*We are submitting herewith the introductory chapter or section of our intertidal animal hand-*

*book, one section written up about as for final copy (with illustrations), and a tentative outline as the whole.*

*Here are some general considerations in connection with the modus operandi, etc.:*

*The ecological treatment will have the virtues of*

*(a) novelty*

*(b) ease of application by tourist and ordinary observer*

*(c) enhanced quick value even to the scientist and serious student.*

*We can pick up some of the Johnson and Snook omissions (such as Sacculina and tidepool Al-lopora), some of their bibliographical omissions (such as Nutting, Urban, May, de Laubenfels); we can restrict ourselves to the intertidal and eliminate the pot pourri of trying to describe shore and*
deep-water forms (such as Anthomastus, Ptylosarcus, Euplexaura, Reptepora, Terebratalia, Laqueus, Aphroditia, Gorgonocephalus, Lovenia, etc., which never or almost never occur in water under twenty fathoms and are rarely seen by the layman). We can correct such Johnson and Snook inaccuracies as their treatment of Pisaster, their remarks as to the occurrence of Asterometis sertulifera, etc. We can make popularly available such work done since Johnson and Snook as Fisher's and MacGinitie's work on the natural history of Urechis, Fisher's starfish work, etc.

Where several related species of a genus occur, especially in the same ecological community, we can see no present reason for differentiating them. Most amateurs cannot follow the differentiation and are not even interested. For those who are, we can easily enough show bibliographical references in the text or as footnotes, which will refer to the more detailed accounts in a quick and available manner. Without some such reference, a student must spend many days in searching the literature, especially where, as at the Hopkins Marine Station, there is no reference index to papers relating to Monterey Bay forms.

The prime objective of this work is to familiarize the casual observer with the animals, not to make a specialist of him, as would have to be done if he wished to separate the allied hermit crabs or hydroids. At the same time, we can reach a numerically powerful field by making the account accurate enough (and with adequate bibliographical references) for the student, which opens up the zoological departments of all colleges, and the libraries of most high schools to our work. Assuming that the thing is well done, Stanford and U. C. will use many copies officially, and there should be several thousand copies in use in the secondary schools of the United States, even in the east.

In this connection, Pacific Biological Laboratories can send out inserts of sample pages with our next mailing, covering all the large universities of the world, most of the colleges and many of the high schools and gymnasias.

As for the length of the completed work, we estimate the finished section here submitted (exclusive of the introduction) to constitute about six parts out of sixty-six, or one eleventh of the whole. At present writing this seems to us to be a reasonable length, but if it should prove to be too long we can limit habit treatment. Or, when the thing is completed, we can make an arbitrary cut of say twenty-five percent. As yet there is no way of estimating the number of illustrations. Several of the photos here included will later be replaced by better ones, and all, if it is desirable, will be ferrotyped.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Ricketts [Signature]
As is evident in the above letter, EF Ricketts often makes reference in his correspondences to invertebrate specialists and the marine taxa of their chosen expertise. To broaden our understanding of these scientists, many of whom were the friends and collaborators of Ricketts, a short biography shall be provided. We begin this introduction to these zoological experts with the American spongologist, Max Walker De Laubenfels.
In 1924, Max Walker De Laubenfels, as a graduate student at Stanford University, began a taxonomic study of the sponges of the Monterey Bay region. Completed in 1926, De Laubenfels Masters thesis was aptly titled *The Sponges of Monterey Bay*. Next De Laubenfels completed his PhD thesis, which involved a taxonomic study of California sponges, aptly titled *The Sponges of California* (1929). Within his PhD thesis Max W De Laubenfels credited EF Ricketts for collecting several of the sponges:

*Furthermore, I have had the benefit of a small collection which I found at Stanford University, and I have received some very interesting forms from Mr. E. F. Ricketts of the Pacific Biological Laboratories, Pacific Grove, California.*


As a leading authority on Porifera, Dr. Max Walker De Laubenfels published extensively on the biology of sponges. In addition to the acknowledgement of his contributions to the science presented in the book, four scientific papers authored by MW De Laubenfels are referenced in the appendix of *Between Pacific Tides*.

Two letters of correspondence from MW De Laubenfels to EF Ricketts, sent in 1938 and 1939, and two letters of reply from EF Ricketts to MW De Laubenfels are held in the Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries.
Max Walker De Laubenfels. Photograph courtesy of President’s Office Photographs (P 092), Oregon State University Special Collections and Archives Research Center, Corvallis, Oregon.
A COLLECTING TRIP TO CANADA

The next page to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was an internal memo written from Dean Storey to Professor William Hawley Davis. The substance of this correspondence suggests the staff at SUP remained positive toward the potential sales of the book. In addition, the memo mentioned that Ricketts and Calvin had recently returned from a six-week collecting trip in British Columbia.

The scribbled note presented on the internal memo was written by WH Davis - commenting that he appreciated the informal approach the authors had taken.

August 19, 1930

Mr. Davis:

This specimen chapter and outline of Calvin and Ricketts was sent to me July 1st. I acknowledged its receipt and explained your absence as delaying any matter of a decision or further suggestions as to its possible change of form.

They were in this afternoon on their way back from British Columbia (where they have been collecting for the past six weeks) and wanted to know if we had yet glanced over this partial manuscript. I told them that you hadn’t yet seen it, but I would give it to you immediately for such suggestions, as you might have to make as to the form they have employed for their material. Calvin says he is to be unoccupied during the next month or so, and should appreciate having the outline with suggestions returned to him so that he can get to work toward finishing it.

Dave looked this over with me and seemed to think it a worth while sort of thing with sales possibilities. He did say, however, that a better handling of the numerous references would be advisable in his estimation, and a more complete description of some of the animals they have enumerated herein. I told Calvin and Ricketts this and they agreed that they weren’t exactly satisfied themselves, especially with the references. They wanted to know whether you would advise grouping these at the end of chapters with numbers in the text to designate, placing them as footnotes, or running them in as a general bibliography on the separate subjected in the back of the book (this method didn’t appeal to them too much). Also, they didn’t think too much of the footnote treatment, largely because of the number of references they have used, and the subsequent butchering of pages to get them all in.
Could you look it over during the next week or ten days and send it back with your own impressions and suggestion? I should have given you this when you returned but it was mixed up with a lot of material on my desk and slipped my mind completely. You have likely been too busy to look it over previous to this, too, so no harm is done.

D. S.

[Dean Storey]

SCRIBBLED NOTES ON INTERNAL MEMO: I like their informal method, if not expanded.

[Storey, Dean. Internal memo to William Hawley Davis. August 19, 1930. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

With Stanford University Press conversations related to the publishing of Between Pacific Tides in progress, Edward F. Ricketts went about the work associated with the Pacific Biological Laboratories. A portion of this effort included what had become a common practice for Ricketts; providing specimens to invertebrate specialists who had expert knowledge of a particular taxon.
Photograph taken on July 25, 1930 at the Point Wilson Lighthouse, Port Townsend, Washington. (Jack Calvin, Photographer). The only known photograph taken during Ricketts and Calvin’s 1930 collecting trip to Washington and British Columbia. Acknowledgement and thanks to Ed Ricketts Jr. for identifying the date of the photograph and Pat Hathaway for proper orientation of the photograph. Photograph courtesy of Pat Hathaway Collection CV# 2006-24-01.
In the fall of 1930, EF Ricketts wrote the following letter to Professor Hilbrand Boschma of the State University at Leiden, Holland, inquiring of his interest in the *Rhizocephalans* specimens, which were recently placed in the mail. Ricketts communications with Bausch, and numerous other eminent zoologists, allows one to appreciate the contribution that specialists of invertebrate taxonomy provided to the science presented in *Between Pacific Tides*.

~

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, Calif.

September 8, 1930

Prof. H. Boschma
University of Leiden
Leiden, Holland

Dear Sir:

Knowing that you might still be interested in *Rhizocephalans* of the Pacific coast of United States I forwarded, several days ago, a package containing two of these from Puget Sound Region.

Unfortunately we were able to take only a single example of each type, but both of these are probably well preserved and they may serve your purpose.

I have never found either Sacculina or Peltogaster very common on any of the crabs we have collected. The situation must be very different in this regard to what obtains on the European coast, where I understand, these parasites are very common.

Data sheet is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

E. F. Ricketts [Signature]
The data sheet mentioned in the correspondence to Boschma was a Pacific Biological Laboratories document titled Record of Specimens sent to Specialist for determination, which served as one of several pieces of Ricketts established record-keeping system, used to organize his findings.

HILBRAND BOSCHMA

Hilbrand Boschma was a Dutch zoologist who first studied biology at the University of Amsterdam, receiving his doctorate in 1920. He next traveled to the former Dutch East Indies, where Boschma researched the functional morphology of stony corals. In 1922, Boschma joined the Danish expedition to the Kai Islands, where he befriended Danish zoologist Dr. Theodore Mortensen. At the encouragement of Dr. Mortensen, his interest in the biology of corals grew, leading Boschma to become a taxon specialist of numerous species of both fire and stony coral.4

Hilbrand Boschma next accepted the position of chief assistant at the Zoological Laboratory of the State University at Leiden. In 1929, he joined the Snellius Expedition to the eastern Malay Archipelago as the zoologist of the voyage. In 1934, Boschma became Director of the Museum of Natural History in Leiden, Holland, a position he held for twenty-four years.5 During his lifetime, Dr. Hilbrand Boschma published numerous scientific papers on corals, two of which are referenced in the appendix of Between Pacific Tides.

Nine letters between EF Ricketts and Hilbrand Boschma, dating from 1926-1931, are held in the archives of the Naturalis Biodiversity Center of the Netherlands.
Chronicling the appearance of individuals to EF Ricketts’ circle of friends, one finds his likely meeting John Steinbeck for the first time during a gathering in October 1930 at Jack Calvin’s cottage in Carmel, California. In the following letter, written to his friend Carl Wilhelmson, Steinbeck mentioned his attending a party at Calvin’s house in late 1930. With a degree of condescending detail, Steinbeck describes his lack of enthusiasm for several writers he met during the gathering.

~

To Carl Wilhelmson
[Pacific Grove]
[Late 1930]

Dear Carl,

It is a gloomy day; low gray fog and a wet wind contribute to my own gloominess. Whether the fog has escaped from my soul like ectoplasm to envelope the peninsula, or whether it has seeped in through my nose and eyes to create the gloom, I don't know. Last night I read over the forty pages of my new novel and destroyed them—the most unrelieved rot imaginable. It is very sad.

We went to a party at John Calvin's in Carmel last week. These writers of juveniles are the Jews of literature. They seem to wring the English language, to squeeze pennies out of it. They don't even pretend that there is any dignity in craftsmanship. A conversation with them sounds like an afternoon spent with a pawnbroker. Says John Calvin, “I long ago ceased to take anything I write seriously.” I retorted “I take everything I write seriously; unless one does take his work seriously there is very little chance of its ever being good work.” And the whole company was a little ashamed of me as though I had three legs or was an albino.....

John Steinbeck

Photograph courtesy of Pat Hathaway Collection

CV# 85-028-0001
Following the additions to EF Ricketts’ circles of friends, one notes the appearance of Dr. Torsten Gislén, a Swedish zoologist from the Lund University, who arrived in the winter of 1930. In 1924, Torsten Gislén received his PhD from the Uppsala University, Sweden where his doctoral dissertation research focused on echinoderms. By 1929, Gislén had published a study summarizing the work on intertidal ecology, which included a comprehensive bibliography. In the publication Gislén traced the study of marine ecology, in particular the study of intertidal zonation, as far back as 1812.7

In December of 1930, Gislén, traveling from Japan, arrived on the Monterey Peninsula. The primary purpose for his visit was to conduct a study of the ecology and zoogeography of the central and southern California coast.8 This study of the Eastern Pacific shoreline served as part of his survey comparing the productivity of the littoral fauna and flora, in different parts of the world.9 During the first several weeks of their stay, Gislén and his wife visited the Hopkins Marine Station, reconnecting with his former colleague Tage Skogsberg, and befriendning other scientist associated with the seaside laboratory, including Walter K. Fisher, George MacGinitie and Rolf Bolin.

At some point early into his visit, Gislén befriended Ed Ricketts. With their shared interest for intertidal ecology, the two men became inseparable companions during Gislén’s stay. A review of the Ricketts’ Survey Cards suggests Gislén spent a significant amount of time with the collector during his fourteen-week visit to California.

Nan Ricketts memoir Recollections provided further confirmation that Gislén, during his visit to California, spent a fair amount of time with Ricketts. According to Nan Ricketts, their time spent with Mr. and Mrs. Gislén included collecting trips to the shores of Santa Cruz, Southern California and Mexico:

On one of the Santa Cruz trips we took the Gislén’s, who were impressed with the area, which was so rich with various specimens… There were some wonderful collecting areas around Laguna Beach, La Jolla and Newport Beach. On one occasion we had with us a Swedish family from Lund University, the Gislésns… One was the trip to Ensenada, where we took two cabins (owned by Californians)...10
Along with Nan Ricketts' memoir, Torsten Gislén recounted the trip to survey the shores of Southern California and Mexico with the Ricketts family in his book, *From Hawaii's beaches to New York's skyscrapers; memories of a scientific research trip* (1935).

It was toward the end of February. We had been ten weeks in Pacific Grove and had time to explore a lot of tidal area animal and plant communities. Thus, we had also been given as points of comparison with similar communities in the Japanese side of the Pacific. But there was also another task, which we longed to give us pass and seeking solutions, the namely the best any displacements of tidal belt communities in different latitudes of the Californian West coast. Thanks to a regular offering of Mr. E. F. Ricketts, Stanford University's “collector”, it was possible to realize this idea. Mr. Ed Ricketts was not only an extremely skilled gatherer but also a wise and experienced observer, who during countless trips from British Columbia in the north to the Mexican coast in the south trained as a prominent connoisseur of the sea animals on America. I count the trip, which we were afforded to go along the coast down to Mexico, as one of the most precious experiences.¹¹

Discussions shared between these two intertidal ecologists during Gislén's stay proved beneficial in advancing Ricketts' understanding the role of bottom type, tides and wave shock in the structuring of intertidal communities along the shores of the Eastern Pacific. Dr. Torsten Gislén influence on Ricketts is further apparent as several of his scientific papers on the sociobiology (i.e. ecology) of the marine environment are referenced in the appendix of *Between Pacific Tides*.

An extended correspondence continued between Ricketts and the Swedish ecologist after Torsten Gislén returned home to Sweden in 1931. Fourteen letters of correspondence between EF Ricketts and Gislén are held in the Manuscript and Archive Collection at Lund University, dating from May 1932 - June 1947. The depth and breadth of the communication in these letters allows one to recognize Gislén as being one of Ed Ricketts' closest friends.
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to William H. Davis, inquiring about illustrations from several scientific papers published by University of California Press. It is of interest to note that several of these scientific papers were the product of research efforts conducted by Stanford faculty positioned at Hopkins Marine Station and their visiting collaborators (e.g. Fisher & MacGinitie, MacFarland & O'Donoghue, Skogsberg & Vansell).

Pacific Biological Laboratories

Pacific Grove, Calif.

August 18, 1931

Stanford Press

Stanford University,

Stanford University, Calif.

Attention: Mr. Davis

Dear Mr. Davis,

If thru your affiliations with University of California Press and others, we will be permitted to use the following cuts (mostly electros), we will have the illustration situation pretty well in hand.

Jack has been working mightily on photos, laying out of plates, etc. They look very attractive. Typing of final copy goes ahead.

Following is a list of illustrations needed:

Hill and Kofoid. 1927. Marine Borers of the Pacific Coast
p 203, fig 74, Bankia setacea.
p 319, fig 132, Limnoria
p 228, No. 1 of fig. 84
p.201, fig. 72, Toredo diegensis
p. 88, fig 32.

Permission to copy in line drawing, fig. la of Plate 30.
Permission to copy in line drawing, the figure of Urechis burrow.

MacFarland & O'Donoghue, 1929. A new species of Corambre, etc.
Permission to copy in line drawing, fig 1 of Plate 1.

Permission to copy in line drawing the illustration of Polycheria in burrow.

Copies have already been made in each case where we request permission to copy, but slight changes have been made in the drawing so that they may legally be run in case permission is not granted, an unlikely contingency. Probably the only important item mentioned herein is the Hill Kofoid set of illustrations. These are so much finer than anything we can dig up that it would be a handicap if we were unable to obtain the plates.

Sincerely,
Ed Ricketts [Signature]
E. F. Ricketts

[Ricketts E. F. Letter of correspondence to William Hawley Davis. August 18, 1931. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
The next page to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was an internal memo written from Dean Storey to William H. Davis. In the memo, Dean Storey writes that Ricketts and Calvin appear to be progressing toward a final draft of the manuscript, with the authors waiting the review of Walter K. Fisher and George MacGinitie of the Hopkins Marine Station.

September 17, 1931

Re: Calvin & Ricketts: Intertidal Fauna of the Pacific Coast

Mr. Davis:

Jack Calvin was on campus today doing some work in Mrs. Oldroyd's laboratory in connection with his manuscript “Intertidal Fauna of the Pacific Coast.”

He says the thing is virtually completed and is now waiting to be read by Fisher and McGinitie, of the Hopkins Marine Station before final touching up and submitting to us.

There is a point in which he is interested concerning the possibility of getting out a preliminary announcement in time for mailing to Rickett's (his co-author) prospect list. Ricketts, who operates a marine biological laboratory supply house in Pacific Grove, has a mailing list of ten thousand museums, zoologists, large high schools, and laboratories throughout the world. These people are sent announcements of his specimen stock twice yearly, and Calvin feels that a notice sent to these people immediately (in case of acceptance of the manuscript, of course) would not only stimulate interest among there prospects, but might give some indication of what would be a sufficient first printing.

The reason for this last paragraph is that Rickett's is about to make his fall mailing and is willing to hold it up a few weeks if we can get an announcement ready to go with it. So when the MSS is in, a quick decision will help both them and the press, inasmuch as we could never assemble any such list ourselves, and if we could, postage to mail it out would be prohibitive to us.
He said further that Macmillan’s man spent the evening with them the other night and wanted very much to get hold of it for submitting to his own house. I am not trying to push this thing myself. But it does occur to me that with this information at hand a rapid decision would work beneficially to all parties.

Having seen a bit of the mss, including the unusually excellent illustrative material, I am enthusiastic. Books of that nature, sufficiently untechnical to be read by the lay collector and library patron, seem to have a considerable market.

D. S. [Dean Storey]

[Storey, Dean. SUP Internal Memo to William Hawley Davis. September 17, 1931. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

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IDA SHEPARD OLDROYD

Ida Shepard Oldroyd was curator of Geology at the Stanford University Museum, and a renowned expert of west coast seashells. During her time as curator, the Stanford University Geology Department’s shell collection became the largest of any university in the U. S., second only to the collection held at the Smithsonian in Washington, D. C. Dr. Oldroyd published numerous scientific papers on the marine molluscs, two of which are referenced in the appendix of Between Pacific Tides.

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Following the timeline of events within the circle of friends that surrounded Ricketts on the Monterey Peninsula, one finds Jack and Sasha Calvin leaving Carmel in the fall of 1931, as the couple moved to Sitka, Alaska. During the next eight years, any further efforts directed toward authoring the manuscript for Between Pacific Tides, including communications with the staff at Stanford University Press, appears have been completed solely by Ed Ricketts.
Ida Shepard Oldroyd
Photograph courtesy of Stanford University Archives
ILLUSTRATIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from Jack Calvin to William H. Davis, mentioning that he and Ricketts were working to secure an artist to sketch color drawings for their invertebrate handbook. Before committing the artists for the work, the authors wished to know the opinion of Stanford University Press as to the quality of the work and the ability of the color drawings to be reproduced, while still retaining the detail.

~

Box 744
Carmel, Calif.
Oct. 30, 1930

Mr. W. H. Davis
Stanford University Press

Dear Mr. Davis:

Two local artists have tried their hands at color drawings for our marine handbook, and the results are enclosed herewith. Other things being equal the job will go to Ethel Call, who made the two mounted drawings, but we should like to know your opinion first, or the opinion of your color plateman, as to which of the two styles of work will reproduce better. Any of the three drawings are entirely satisfactory to us as its stands, but we have no information that would enable us to judge how they would reproduce. Will there be a loss of vividness in there production, so that the original should be made more vivid then the desired result? We don't like to ask the artist to go ahead without some assurance that the work is likely to be satisfactory from the reproduction point of view.

Unfortunately neither Mr. Ricketts nor I can give fulltime to the book. It is progressing, however, and we have hopes of seeing it about complete by spring. As was to be expected, it's a bigger job than it looked at the start, but the farther along we get the more convinced we are that it is going to be a worth while piece of work from every angle. Incidentally, we see no reason (although we may be naively optimistic) why it shouldn't be chosen by the Scientific Book of the Month Club, which ought to mean a send off of something like 5000 copies. It's a pleasant thing to think about, anyhow.
Sincerely yours,

Jack Calvin

[Calvin, Jack. Letter of correspondence to William Hawley Davis. October 30, 1930. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

In the end, the authors selected Ritchie Lovejoy, brother-in-law to Jack Calvin, as the artist to illustrate the black and white line drawings for the book *Between Pacific Tides*.

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to William H. Davis, again, in relation to securing illustrations for the book.

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Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, Calif.

5th Nov., 1930
Prof. W. H. Davis,
Stanford University Press,
Stanford University, Calif.
My dear Mr. Davis:

Work on the book is going ahead steadily, and I think well, but slowly. It is quite a task. Mr. Calvin turned up two possible sources for color drawings, and has sent, or will be sending, some samples of each.

In connection with black and white illustrations, I wondered if reciprocal arrangements were in effect between Stanford and UC Press. There are a number of illustrations in UC Publications in Zoology that could be used to good advantage. If available, these would save us some time and expense, and would probably permit the use of a greater number of illustrations, especially if the halftone blocks could be borrowed--than we could otherwise anticipate. In any case, there are enough photos and line drawings needed to keep us pretty well occupied for sometime.

Sincerely,

Ed Ricketts [Signature]
[Ricketts E. F. Letter of correspondence to William Hawley Davis. November 5, 1930. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
In the following letter written to Walter K. Fisher, Ricketts requested the Professors’ written opinion of the manuscript for *Between Pacific Tides*. In addition, Ricketts asked if WK Fisher might consider writing a forward for the book, which, he added, was crafted in such a way as to popularize the science presented in Johnson and Snook’s *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast*.

Pacific Biological Laboratories  
Pacific Grove, Calif.  

25 Nov. 1931  

*Dear Dr. Fisher:*

*There are several things I had purposed asking you-to which end I have been haunting H. M. S. unsuccessfully for the past few days on the chance that you might have driven in. The type-writer will have to suffice again.*

*I will push under your office door the anemone papers concerning the Cribrina-Bunodactis-Evactis mixup. We will turn in copy "as is" so far as this situation is concerned, making only the one change when you have determined which genus name is correct, and what the species had best be called. Is your Dendrostoma spelled *petraeum*, as I have been using it, or *petroeum*? MacGinitie questioned my spelling. As the name appears in italics in the Ann. Mag. article it could be either. I am using this name instead of Chamberlain's *pyroides* unless you advise differently.*

*Someday soon I should like to look over deLaubenfels sponge thesis again. Want to get title, describer of *Axinella sinapeos*, check spelling, and substitute correct name for what I call Stelletta, the stinging sponge. Also if you would let me look over Verrill's west coast polyp papers, I'd like to see if he says anything about our Corynactis-species name etc. These papers are hard to locate elsewhere.*
I have been checking thru the spelling in the zoological index as you suggested, with distinctly positive results. I slew about 15 or 20 inaccuracies; on some of them however authorities disagree. Constructing a key would be decidedly useful; might still be wise to do, but it would take a very long time and would add to the length of the book.

I am calling the green “rare and curious worm” at the Slough Phoronopsis harmeri Pixell in conformity with what I take to be H M S usage, Hilton seems to think this is the same as his Ph. viridis. Let me know if you think it should be changed.

We have about decided to see this thru with Stanford Press, if they are still interested. They already have some of the drawings (2 color plates); it was largely through their encouragement that most of the work has been done; and I think they will provide better than average press work and illustrations, PBL caring for a share of the advertising.

Before we drive up there with the M/S, within the next few days, we need your written opinion. You are apparently generally favorable and approve of publication and I could probably tell them this acceptably, but a written statement from you would be more effective. If you could mail this to me, or stop by at the lab (on Ocean View Ave between Wu’s Hotel and Hovden’s Cannery), or advise when you will be at your office so I can stop over there –any of these will suit our purpose; everything else being equal with you, the most expeditious way will suit us.

Of course it wouldn’t be hard to take if you would care to go so far as to write a foreword to the book; no other recommendation would be required, none could be greater. It may even be presumptuous for me to mention this; but it's done; and I'd be pretty well tickled if you had the idea of writing this foreword even before I suggested it. Actually there isn't much to be said against the mild popularizing of science, so long as it's done decently. We set out only to write an account as accurate as Johnson and Snook, but more interestingly told; there should be some sober and dignified excuse for this.

So here is another letter I hated to bother you with; but unless I had written you, the Press would surely do so.

Sincerely,

EF Ricketts [Signature]
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from Walter K. Fisher, Director of Hopkins Marine Station to Professor William Hawley Davis of the Stanford University Press. In this correspondence, Fisher provided his first critical review of the early draft version of the book. Among the suggestions offered by WK Fisher was the need to have the material reviewed by a professional zoologist, suggesting his concern for the scientific accuracy of the information to be published.

December 2, 1931

Professor William Hawley Davis
Stanford University Press
Stanford University, California

Dear Professor Davis:

I have your letter in regard to “Between Pacific Tides.” I read about a third of the manuscript and then small blocks here and there.

I shall be glad to call on you in about two weeks to talk over the matter if you wish me to but I am rather adverse to setting down on paper my view of “its quality and desirability of publishing it”.

I read the manuscript with somewhat mixed emotions. The facts are authentic so far as I could see and on the whole it is fairly well written, barring a certain vulgarity in places, which doubtless can be eliminated by the Editor. The method of taking up the animals from the standpoint of station and exposure on the seashore seems at first sight very logical but from the practical standpoint it seems to me not particularly happy. Both Professor MacGinitie and I were quite frank with Mr. Ricketts on this score. Certain zoological keys could be inserted which might overcome to a large extent this difficulty. After all, the end and aim of a book of this sort is to answer the question “What is it?” After this the reader is concerned with habitat, etc.

I think that it would be much more useful to you if we could discuss the book with manuscript in hand. After that, if my opinion is important, you can make different decisions you care to. In any event I think the manuscript should be carefully read by a professional zoologist. It must be remembered that neither of the authors can be classified in this category, although Mr. Ricketts is a collector of considerable experience.

Sincerely, yours,
Over the years, the above letter to WH Davis has been interpreted by many as a critical reproach by both Walter K. Fisher and George MacGinitie of the early manuscript for *Between Pacific Tides*. As critical a review of the work as it was, many of the suggestions provided by Fisher were later placed as a requirement by Stanford University Press for publication of *Between Pacific Tides*.

A broadened understanding of WK Fisher and George MacGinitie - their connections to teaching and research of marine invertebrate zoology and intertidal ecology at Stanford University’s Hopkins Marine Station - provides an appreciation for their role in shaping Ricketts as an ecologist.

**WALTER KENRICK FISHER**

Walter K. Fisher's interest in biology was inspired by his father, AK Fisher, a noted vertebrate zoologist and ornithologist, who served as one of the founders of the U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey. Working as an assistant for the Bureau, WK Fisher, himself, gained the skills of a well-trained naturalist.

Fisher's chosen field of expertise was invertebrate zoology, a subject requiring a broad knowledge of the anatomy, taxonomy, and natural history of marine invertebrates. In this field of study, his specialty was directed toward the biology of the echinoderms, a phylum that includes both sea urchins and starfish.¹³

As for his college education, Walter K. Fisher entered Stanford University in 1897, completing a Bachelor of Science (1901), a Masters of Science (1903) and a Doctorate of Philosophy (1906). He joined the Stanford faculty in 1902 as Assistant Instructor in zoology, becoming a Full Instructor in 1907, Assistant Professor in 1909, and Professor of Biology in 1925.

In the winter of 1918, Stanford University President Ray Lyman Wilbur appointed WK Fisher as the first Director and first full-time resident faculty of Hopkins Marine Station.¹⁴ President Wilbur's selection of Walter K. Fisher as Director insured that a portion of the teaching and research undertaken at the seaside laboratory would be directed toward the taxonomy and systematics of the marine invertebrates. As well, Ray Lyman Wilbur's selection proved most useful
to the scientific efforts taken up by EF Ricketts. In addition to the acknowledgement of his contributions to the science presented in the book, seven scientific papers authored by WK Fisher are referenced in the appendix of *Between Pacific Tides*.

Prior to relocating the facility to China Point, one of the courses offered during the final summer session at the Hopkins Seaside Laboratory (1917) was a class titled “*Marine Invertebrates.*” With Walter K. Fisher as instructor, the description for this course read: “*A study of the groups of invertebrate animals found in the sea with especial reference to relationships and ecology.*”¹⁵ This course description marked the first time the term “ecology” was introduced into the lexicon to describe the instructional efforts associated with Stanford's seaside laboratory.

Following the relocation of the Stanford facility to China Point, during the summer quarter of 1919, the title of WK Fisher class became “*The Classification and Ecology of Marine Invertebrates,*” with a course description that read “*The object of this course is to give the student the widest possible acquaintance with the animals which live along shore and in the plankton of Monterey Bay, their classification, associations, distribution and habit.*”¹⁶

During the next twenty years of his tenure, WK Fisher repeated his class *The Classification and Ecology of Marine Invertebrates,* or some derivation there of, combining his course work with classes offered by other instructors, including Tage Skogsberg, George MacGinitie and Rolf Bolin.

Thirteen pages of correspondence from EF Ricketts to Walter K. Fisher, dated 1931 through 1945, are held in the Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries.
Walter Kenrick Fisher

Photograph courtesy of Stanford University Archives
In 1926, as a graduate student at Stanford University, George E. MacGinitie began his intensive study the community ecology of a mud flat estuary, centered along the shores of Monterey Bay. This study became the focus of MacGinitie's Masters thesis, *Ecological Aspects of Elkhorn Slough*, which he completed in 1927.

In 1929, George MacGinitie, having recently completed his Masters degree at Stanford University, was appointed to the position of Instructor at Hopkins Marine Station.
MacGinitie was a perfect fit for the instruction of field ecology as the research associated with his Master's thesis had focused on ecological aspects of Monterey Bay's large marine estuary, the Elkhorn Slough. In the spring quarter of 1930, George MacGinitie offered a course titled *Shore Ecology* (545) for elementary students, repeating the course for advanced students during the summer quarter.¹⁹

George MacGinitie's *Shore Ecology* class of 1930 visiting the Monterey Bay's - Elkhorn Slough.
Photograph Courtesy of Stanford University Archives.
The course description for MacGinitie’s *Shore Ecology* (545) read: “A course primarily for biology majors designed to give an understanding of animal communities and the life activities of individual members of these communities in response to certain environmental factors. Prerequisite: a course in general zoology. Limited to eight students.” MacGinitie again offered this course, *Shore Ecology* (545), in the spring of 1931 for elementary students, repeating the course during the summer for advanced students.\(^{21}\)

**George MacGinitie’s *Shore Ecology* class of 1931**  
Photograph Courtesy of Stanford University Archives

In the spring quarter of 1932, a class titled *Marine Zoology* (510), co-instructed by MacGinitie and Fisher, was described as *an introduction into the general zoology and ecology as illustrated by animals of the Monterey Bay.*

During the summer quarter of 1932, a class titled *Marine Ecology* was offered by George MacGinitie with a course description that read: *Animal associations with particular attention to*
physical chemical environment; ecological interrelationship of species; life histories, especially in relation to environment.22

The following summer, with George MacGinitie having accepted the position as Director of the Kerckhoff Marine Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, an effort was directed toward preparing Rolf Bolin to be instructor of Hopkins Marine Station’s marine ecology course.

There is much evidence that Ed Ricketts and George MacGinitie were good friends, including nineteen letters of correspondence dating from 1937 through 1946. Beyond these correspondences, there is the professional recognition of one another’s collaborative support mentioned in their published works.

George E. MacGinitie ended the introduction of his paper Ecological Aspects of a California Marine Estuary (1935) with the following sentence: “...and to Mr. EF Ricketts of the Pacific Biological Laboratories at Pacific Grove for help with all groups.”23 Ricketts, in turn, thanked MacGinitie in the preface of Between Pacific Tides (1939) with the following mention: G. E. MacGinitie, Director of the Kerckhoff Marine Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, has been unfailingly cooperative.24

George E. MacGinitie published extensively on the marine invertebrates of the Pacific shores, with ten of his scientific publications referenced in the appendix of Between Pacific Tides.
George MacGinitie

Photograph courtesy of Stanford University Archives
In February 1932, a young Joseph Campbell, in search of a calling to his life's vocation, was the next person to join EF Ricketts' circle of friends on the Monterey Peninsula. In terms of the exchange in conversations he would have with his friend Ed Ricketts, it is important to consider the educational path Joe Campbell had recently been exposed to, before his arrival to the central coast of California.

In 1927, a Proudfit Traveling Fellowship allowed Joseph Campbell to attend the University of Paris and study Romance philology, under the French writer, scholar and historian of medieval France, Joseph Bedier. During this time Campbell was introduced to the works of the modern literature of W.B. Yeats, T.S. Eliot and James Joyce, and the modern art of Constantin Brancusi, Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso. The following year, Campbell transferred to the University of Munich to study Indo-European philology and Sanskrit literature. While at the University of Munich, Campbell discovered the works of Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Thomas Mann, and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. In 1929, just two weeks before the crash of the stock market, Joseph Campbell returned to the U.S., where upon he quit his pursuit of a doctorate, rented a cabin in Woodstock, New York, and for two years read extensively, the authors that had caught his interests in Paris and Munich.

In the fall of 1931, Campbell borrowed his mother's Model T Ford to drive across the country alone, and consider his future. In February of 1932, Campbell arrived in San Jose, California to visit his friend, nutritionist Adelle Davis. After several days stay, the two traveled to Carmel where he was introduced to Ricketts and his circle of friends, including John Steinbeck. Hence began a four-month visit to the Monterey Peninsula where Joseph Campbell intermingled with Ed Ricketts, John and Carol Steinbeck, Ritchie and Natalya Lovejoy. Campbell's visit to the west coast culminated with a ten week collecting trip aboard the Grampus in July of 1932, extending from Tacoma, Washington to Juneau, Alaska with Ed Ricketts, Jack and Sasha Calvin.

Ten letters from EF Ricketts to Joseph Campbell (1939-1947) and eight letters from Joseph Campbell to EF Ricketts (1939-1947) are held in the Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries.
COST OF PRODUCTION

The next page to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was an internal memo dated February 2, 1932, written from William A. Friend, then Director of SUP, to William H. Davis, in which he presents two scenarios related to the financial liability for publishing of the book. Several issues which concerned WA Friend included 1) the sheer length of the publication itself; 2) whether the work was significantly better than Johnson and Snook's book Seashore Animals to justify its publication; 3) and cost of production.

~

WHD   DL  2/2/32

RICKETTS & CALVIN: BETWEEN PACIFIC TIDES

Have carefully estimated five different ways, of which the two extremes seem to be enough for further consideration:

First: Utilizing all illustrative material submitted—
372 pages of text paper
44 leaves full page halftone inserts, printed one side
4 leaves process halftones, printed one side

Bound in stain-proof buckram, as Rocky Mt. Trees, gold-stamped.
Fist 1000 @ $3.18    Add.@ 93 ¢    Future first 1000 @ $1.18
Which gives us for first printing—
1000  2000  3000  5000
$3.18$2.06$1.68$1.38

Fifth: Omit all process; omit one-third of halftones and zincos; print all on 80-lb. Library Text, (same as “Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast.”

384 pages 6 x 8 ¾
Cloth bound, printed in two colors, with two-color jacket.
First 1000 @ $2.09 Add. 1000 @ 67¢ Future first 1000 @ 86¢
which gives us for first printing –
1000 2000 3000 5000
$2.09 $1.38 $1.14 95¢

Consider as a 50-50 trade and reference work, we face costs of—
Overhead 20%
Discount 26%
Salesman Commission 3%
Advertising and free 10%
Carriage charges 3%
Bad depts. And reserve 3%
65%

Allowing an average of 5% each for royalty and profit on a first printing of 2000 copies, we have a total of 75%, or four times mfg. cost for list price. That gives us a list price on a 2000 printing of $8.24 for First
$5.52 for Fifth

Before we go any further with this affair, I want to urge a careful study of these points:
(1) Is this work enough better in any way than “Seashore Animals” to justify its publication?
(2) If so, will its value be too greatly reduced by cutting down as “Fifth” above, or can it be cut still more?
(3) Are the authors in a position to subsidize or secure a subsidy, enabling us to compete on somewhat comparable basis with “Seashore Animals.”? The closing paragraph of preface to that book has this significant statement: “And finally, we express our great debt to Miss Ellen Browning Scripps, who, when our work was complete, advanced our share of the cost of production

WAF

[Friend, W. A. Internal Memo written to William Hawley Davis. February 2, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to William H. Davis, with the concern that the proposed title of the book was very similar to a recently announced publication. This book, titled *Between the Tides* by William Crowder, describing the lower seashore animals of the Atlantic coast of North America, had been published by Dodd, Mead & Company in 1931. This correspondence helps to explain the variation in title *Between Pacific Tides* experienced prior to the eventual printing of the book.

~

Pacific Biological Laboratories  
Pacific Grove, Calif.

February 12, 1932  
Mr. W. H. Davis,  
Stanford Press  
Stanford University  
California

Dear Mr. Davis:

Enclosed is an ad that appeared in the current issue of “Science”, received this morning. If we are to go on with the handbook of intertidal animals we obviously must change the title, since this one “Between the Tides” is so similar to our “Between Pacific Tides”.

I have sent for a copy of this new seashore book and will be glad to forward it to you for examination if you are interested,

Very truly yours,

E. F. Ricketts

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to William Hawley Davis. February 12, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from William H. Davis to EF Ricketts, acknowledging Ricketts concern for the similar title of the book advertised in the journal *Science*. In addition, WH Davis mentioned that Myrtle E. Johnson and Harry Snook's *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast* (1929) stood as a competing issue for sales, which concerned Stanford University Press if they were to publish *Between Pacific Tides*.

February 16, 1932,

Mr. E. F. Ricketts

Pacific Biological Laboratories

Pacific Grove, California

Dear Mr. Ricketts:

By all means forward for our examination your copy of *Between the Tides*. Thus far Johnson and Snook has seemed a formidable rival and the problem has been to plan a work, which would be adequate in the matter of illustration and yet sell for less. We think very highly of your illustrations and would like, alas, to include them all. Your text seems excellent. However, the total unit cost so far seems impossibly high for a list price under $7.50-and we observe that Johnson and Snook is a subsidized work.

I fear we may want several weeks more for considering the project.

Very truly yours

WHD K Editor

[Davis, W. H. Letter of correspondence to Edward F. Ricketts. February 16, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

The next letter in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to William Hawley Davis. This correspondence begins to elucidate how immense the project had become. Originally proposed to SUP as a handbook guide to intertidal animals, the manuscript had quickly developed into a comprehensive accounting of more than five hundred common marine invertebrates of the Pacific littoral from Northern Mexico to Sitka, Alaska. With the length of the publication being an increasing concern for SUP, Ricketts offered to slim down the amount of material to satisfy the publishers. This letter also provides insight as to just how far along the manuscript may have been by March of 1932.
March 17th, 1932

Mr. William Hawley Davis  
Stanford Press  
Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Mr. Davis

I was able to eliminate tentatively some sixty-three out of the four hundred and ninety animals considered. These omissions total about thirteen thousand words, and would cover fifty-four pages of double-spaced type. Such line drawings as apply to the doubtful animals can, of course, also be eliminated. It might be possible here and there to eliminate one whole page of half-tones if it happens that all or nearly all on that page are included in the possible omissions, but I doubt if that ever occurs.

My opinion of this cut is that the prospective tourist purchaser wouldn't be affected. The scientific observer will be affected somewhat. I was, of course, faced with quite a problem in trying to make these eliminations. In most cases we were able to record some fairly interesting observations on the very common animals, so that the number of words per non-eliminable item were quite a bit more than the average number of words on the items I was able to eliminate. Then, too, a good many of these non-interesting or not very common animals were those which Johnson and Snook had overlooked, or which had cropped up since their work was done, or in regions they were not familiar with. It seemed not too wise to eliminate many of these since we specifically wanted to avoid duplicating their work.

I would suggest not scratching these items out of the original copy until we know how the situation can best be handled.

If you can come to a decision on this during the next few weeks, I can hold off my mailing until a bit this side of April 15th. As things turned out, we plan no additional mailings until after late fall, after this one goes out.

I have been thinking over again the publishing elsewhere in the more strictly scientific periodicals of some of the original work outlined in this handbook. It seems to me now that more ad-
vertising value would attach to the fact that the book actually had some original work in it. Thus some students and university libraries will be forced to procure the entire work if it contains the only draft of original problems, whereas they might otherwise be content to procure simply the paper in which they were detailed.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Ricketts [Signature]

E. F. Ricketts

Possible eliminations on EFR-JC Seashore Book.

3. Planooera californica,  
   about 240 words,  
   1p.

8. Tigriopus fulvus.  
   Very abundant, but small.  
   120 wds.  
   1/2p.

81. Solaster dawsoni.  
   160 wds.  
   3/4p.

84. Dermasteris  
   35 words  
   1/8 p.

99. Orthopyxys  
   140 words  
   1/2 p.

97. second part only. Various Abietinnarias  
   80 wds.  
   1/3 p.

102. Misc. commensals of hydroids.  
   240 words.  
   1 p.

104. Pycnogonids.  
   about 26 wds.  
   1 1/8 p.

106. Speciospongia. (first record for Pacific).  
   130 words.  
   1/2 p.

111. Misc. sponges.  
   about 160 wds.  
   2/3p.

112. Verongia etc. (first record on Pac.)  
   "  
   1 1/2 p.

117. Glossophorum and Perophora.  
   250 words.  
   1p.

130. Amphipods.  
   240 wds.  
   1 p.

133. Acmaea depicta.  
   150 wds.  
   1/2 p.

141. Ophiopholis aculeata.  
   230 wds.  
   1p.

143. Ophiopertia papillosa.  
   140 wds.  
   1/2 p.

151. Four crabs, but leave in Hapalogaster acct of 60wds.  
   240wds.  
   1p.

157. Flatworms.  
   260 wds.  
   1p.

158. Nemerteans.  
   240 wds.  
   1p.

169. Pseudoaquilla.  
   "  
   1 1/2 p.

175. Spirontocaris  
   "  
   "

178. Roots and holdfasts.  
   "  
   "

203. Fabia ,etc.  
   380 words.  
   1 1/2 p.

220. Various, Lithophyton etc.  
   230 wds.  
   1p.

221. Aglaophenia.  
   150 wds.  
   1/2 p.

223. Modiolus  
   "  
   "
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>264.</td>
<td>Various, under crust of mussels.</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273.</td>
<td>Psephidia lordi.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1/4 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282.</td>
<td>Other starfish.</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285.</td>
<td>Argoblocinum.etc.</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287.</td>
<td>Last part only, Styela gibbsii etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1/2 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290.</td>
<td>Last two paragraphs, concerning methods of cultivation.</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291.</td>
<td>Pecten hindsii.</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>1 1/4 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293.</td>
<td>Miscl. crabs.</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297.</td>
<td>Psolus.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1/2 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300.</td>
<td>Hydroids and Bryozoa,</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1 1/4 p.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to William Hawley Davis. March 17, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
CHAPTER 4

REJECTION OF A MANUSCRIPT FOR PUBLICATION 77

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THEODOR JENSEN MORTENSEN 100

ELISABETH DEICHMANN 104

A NORTHERN COLLECTING TRIP 107

AN ILLUSTRATED ANNOUNCEMENT 115
The next page to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was an internal memo dated April 5, 1932, written from William A. Friend to William Hawley Davis. From the memo one recognizes that it was not the letter written from Walter K. Fisher that slowed the publishing of Ricketts' and Calvin’s manuscript by Stanford University Press, but concerns related to cost of publication and lack of potential sales of the book.

~

**STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS**

*Date 4/5/32*

*WHD*

**RICKETTS & CALVIN: BETWEEN PACIFIC TIDES**

**INTERNAL MEMO**

Have gone over this affair carefully, considering the suggested cut in material as outlined in letter of March 17 from Ricketts, and I do not see how we can afford to gamble on this as present. My memo on February 2 gives two extremes, neither of which would give us a book, which could compete with the subsidized “Seashore Animals.” The reduction as suggested by Ricketts would land somewhere between the two extremes which I outlined. Some library and scientist sales are going to be lost by these omissions.

Until book-buying comes out of this present acute slump, I do not think we can take this on unless accompanied by a substantial subsidy or large guaranty of sales. It would require from $1000 up in cash or a guaranty of from 500 copies up to make it safe. The minimum amounts would not be sufficient for the reduced book as outlined in Ricketts’ letter, and the “up” “figures would mean at least doubling these minimums to go ahead with an “Unabridged” book.

[Friend, W. A. Internal memo written to William Hawley Davis. April 5, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

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The next correspondence to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was a rejection letter written from William H. Davis to EF Ricketts. As previously stated, the greatest barrier to the publishing of *Between Pacific Tides* was not the critical review of the manuscript
by Walter K. Fisher, but the financial concern SUP had for the production, marketing and sale of the book.

April 11, 1932

Mr. E. F. Ricketts
Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dear Mr. Ricketts:

It is with great regret that I inform you of the Press's inability to accept for publication “Between Pacific Tides” by Mr. Calvin and yourself. The scope of the work, owing clearly to the amount and interestingness of the subject-matter it had to include, is far greater than we had contemplated that it would be, and the cuts which seem possible still leave an impractically large work to be produced and marketed. We have the greatest confidence in the high quality of the work you have produced, including both text and illustrations; but in these depressed times it would be folly to expect any large number of buyers among those already equipped with Johnson and Snook, and the work you have prepared, unless accompanied by a really large subsidy, would remain in the same price class as Johnson and Snook.

You may find an Eastern publisher who will be interested in the venture, and if so of course I wish you all good fortune with it. If you should happen to find a two-thousand dollar subsidy available somewhere, by all means come back to us; we are not in a position to seek aid for the book.

I propose to hold the valuable manuscript and illustrations here until either you call for them or direct me to send them.

Cordially yours

WHD K
Editor

SCRIBBLED NOTE: The enclosed (copy) is for Calvin.

[Davis, W. H. Letter of correspondence to Edward F. Ricketts. April 11, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was written from EF Ricketts to William H. Davis, recognizing the issues related to the rejection of the manuscript
for publication. It is of interest to note that the correspondence appears to have been typed by his assistant at the time, Carol Steinbeck.

Pacific Biological Laboratories

Pacific Grove, California

April 14th, 1932

Mr. William Hawley Davis
Stanford Press
Stanford University
California

Dear Mr. Davis,

I am sorry you found it necessary to reject our manuscript, but finances being what they are, I suppose there is no way of getting around it. We have already spent so much time, and there is so much cash tied up in the thing that I believe we will put the finishing touches on it and try to market it elsewhere. Therefore I will be glad if you will forward the manuscript to me at some early opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Ricketts [Signature]
E. F. Ricketts

EFR/CS

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to William Hawley Davis. April 14, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

Noting the date of transmission of this correspondence, one recognizes that Ricketts and Calvin were aware of the rejection of their manuscript by Stanford University Press months prior to the collecting trip aboard the Grampus in June of 1932.
THE “GRAMPUS” TRIP

The following letter written from EF Ricketts to Torsten Gislén was sent just days before their departure aboard the Grampus. In the correspondence, Ricketts mentioned that he and George MacGinitie had explored Southern California and Mexico for a second time since Gislén’s visit in the spring of 1931. This trip, in January 1932, allowed Ricketts in the company of MacGinitie, to again survey the shores of Newport Bay, the Ensenada estuary and Boca de la Playa.

May 27th, 1932

Dr. Torsten Gislen
Department of Zoology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Dear friend Gislen:

We read over several times your very pleasant letter of April 19th.

I am afraid the toad Bufo borealis truly has been exterminated Since the specimen forwarded turned out to be something else it becomes fairly obvious. The chunky specimens of Rana draytoni are all I have seen in this connection for some time.

MacGinitie probably writes you that he is going down south to Balboa to have charge of the station down there. He will certainly be in a lovely location for further exploration in Lower California and no doubt he will take full advantage of it. On our last trip down there we collected at Newport Bay, Ensenada, Ensenada estuary and Boca de la Playa, in the head of the Santa Tomas Valley. The Newport Bay region has changed around considerably due to the influx of sand and the change of currents incident to harbor dredging and breakwater work. The Gorgonian Muricea that I found on the rocky shores near the station seems completely to have disappeared, and this is a pity because it was the most northerly representative of a species very common in Panama. If something isn't done to protect that region from depredations of hungry Italians and Chinese people I am afraid there will be nothing macroscopic left to turn up.
One of the things we purposed doing down in Lower California was to determine the anemone situation, especially to see if the big Evactis or Cribrina continued unchanged so far south. On the whole this seemed to be the case, but perfectly typical specimens of the large green fellow were hard to find, whereas there were lots of small individuals and many of the typical sand covered aggregated form. I looked in vain also for the little Clavularia that you turned up last year.

Ensenada has become even more dead. Wonder of wonders in a place so close to the United States, even some of the bars had closed! The trouble is that the road is getting to be so bad that many Americans don't care to wrack their cars by driving over it, or risk getting stuck in the mud. It took us several hours to cover the south half of the distance, and we drove many times only five miles an hour, with the car slipping from side to side.

At the head of the Santa Tomas Valley, some forty-three miles south of Ensenada we were amused to see, of all things some liquor ships lying off shore. An American who was camped out there went out to one of them and picked up a couple of quarts of whisky for $2.00 each, whereas the price in town was somewhere between $6.00 and $8.00. No one seems to pay the slightest attention to these boats although they are of course defying the Mexican customs law. I understand that Mexico has only a small navy and its duties elsewhere are presumably pretty arduous since the Lower California region is thoroughly neglected.

On this trip, by the way, we got a tremendous number of the magnificent sipunculid Dendrostoma. These were got by grubbing about in the sandy mud underneath tidepool boulders near the site of the former Ensenada lighthouse, MacGinitie's skill being chiefly responsible for getting the most of them.

I looked for these on a number of previous occasions, but in addition to being hard to get they are apparently spotty in distribution. At the estuary we took twelve individuals of the new species of Bataeus, only one of which MacGinitie had found previously. Also we dug out one of the fiddler crabs that have heretofore been so elusive in the winter time. The burrow measured forty-eight inches vertically, and the uca was in a chamber at the thirty-eight or forty inch level. The burrow below that was filled with water more bitterly salt than sea water instead of the brackish water we expected to find.

Referring back, by the way, to the fragment of the Dolichoglossus that we found at Newport, we took a similar specimen complete, an enormous yellow thing so soft that no part of it could bear the weight of the whole. We also took a number of apodous Holothurians that certainly differ from Leptosynapta, and some Edwardsiella and Cerianthus that were different from
the common forms. This region is really a treasure trove. One ought to go down there equipped for a long stay and with much patience.

Nana and the children are at Santa Barbara, whence she has probably written Mrs. Gislen. We decided to try living apart at least for a while on the chance that distance would settle some of the difficulties that certainly weren't being worked out by proximity. The kids are all in the best of health, brown as Indians, and are going to school down there. Nan plans lots of handiwork and has discussed taking up some general orientation courses in the Santa Barbara High School, which is, by the way, one of the fine secondary educational institutions in the west.

Please give my best regards to Mrs. Gislen and Eva, and let me hear from you whenever you get a chance to write.

Sincerely yours,

Ed [Signature]

E. F. Ricketts

EFR/CS

[Ricketts, E.F. Letter of correspondence to Torsten Gislen. May 27, 1932.] [Torsten Gislén's archive, Lund University Library]
In the summer of 1932, Ed Ricketts and Joseph Campbell sailed with Jack and Sasha Calvin on their thirty-three-foot boat, the *Grampus*, from Tacoma, Washington to Juneau, Alaska. Funded by a commercial contract with Pacific Biological Laboratories to collect 15,000 specimens of the small pink jellyfish *Gonionemus vertens*, this six-week trip allowed Ricketts to conduct an intense survey the intertidal ecology of the Pacific Northwest.

Immediately after completing the trip aboard the *Grampus*, Ricketts wrote his friend Torsten Gislén, describing the rich experience that was taken in during the collecting trip through the Inside Passage to Juneau. Within this letter the influence of Gislén's research on Ricketts’ scientific understanding of the ecology of the intertidal zone is noticeably presented.

Beyond his description of the invertebrates common to the intertidal shores of Sitka, Alaska, Ricketts suggests a method by which he might raise the subsidy required by Stanford University Press to support publication of the book *Between Pacific Tides*.

Sitka, Alaska, 8 Aug 1932

Dear Gislén:

I came to Alaska via BC with Jack and Sasha and a friend from Columbia Univ. in Jack's new thirty-three foot cruiser. So the long expected trip finally materialized. It has been very nice. In addition to the magnificent collecting here at Sitka, we have had lots to eat, a canoe to paddle about in, and a cultural mixture of Stravinsky, Scarlatti and Brahms, via phonograph, and Tolstoy, Dostoievsky, James Joyce and Walt Whitman. And innumerable discussions.

The outer shore here provides some of the finest if not the finest collecting I have ever experienced. Especially rich in coelenterates, including a vividly red encrusting acyonarian that looks like a red sponge until the polys expand. The surf swept shore, with a few changes in species and comparative abundance, might easily be the similar shore at Point Lobos or even at Boca de la Playa, more than 2500 miles south, another indication of the importance of the factors connected with the type and slope of the shore, and with wave shock, as against temperature differences (unless they provide sudden barriers).

We have been poking around and collecting, especially in the quiet inlets, for more than a month now. Got a good chance to examine the quiet water communities from Friday Harbor and Nanaimo northwards. I don't think that Shelford's San Juan Channel communities are nearly as valid as they would have been if he had extended his studies out of that limited area. Intensively they are good, but extensively his descriptions seem not to fit the facts as well as
they might. Your method of evaluating animal associations I am convinced is not only the best, but the only legitimate one.

The predominant animals here at Sitka proper are certainly holothurians, worms and Gonionemus. Beneath and among the boulders are hundreds of huge Cucumaria miniata which, covered with water, extend a network of red and translucent tentacles that are very noticeable. Lots of Stichopus below the tide. These I suppose mark epibioses, since production is not from the substratum. Another very common cucumber, Chiridotea with very short tentacles, and the sipunculid Phascasom (much larger than PG specimens), presumably dominate endobioses, altho they are entirely under rock, since production is probably via substratum. Then under rocks, but also extensively on mud and gravel flats, are actually multitudes of Echiurus. Wouldn’t MacG like that! Of course Nemerteans galore. I never saw anything like it.

Publication of the book—the merits of which, by now especially, I very much believe in—is being held up by subsidy requirement on the part of Stanford Press. Certainly the result of an overcautious attitude incident to the depression. Originally I thought I would let the thing ride a while until conditions straightened out; but it seems to me now that this is sufficiently worthwhile and useful to justify my attempt to raise the subsidy needed. I plan on writing the professor's of zoology at a number of the Pacific universities and colleges—the ones likely to be most benefited—in an attempt to have them requisition a couple of copies each, thru their purchasing offices at figure high enough to cover subsidy needs if a sufficient number of the local schools will cooperate.

Thus the thing can be handled without the necessity of special appropriations being made by any of the departments—certainly the most painless method. It will take a load off my mind if this can be worked. Otherwise I shall have to either drop it; or to keep it up to date very laboriously by reading up on all marine ecological literature and all Pacific coast marine taxonomy.

The Packard is still perking right along, with something like 84,000 miles. We drove from San Francisco to Seattle, almost a thousand miles, in one single stretch. Nan is still in Santa Barbara, getting along I gather fairly well, and I hope working out some of the difficulties that have beset us mutually. I plan on driving down there immediately I return to California. I had a letter from Nancy Jane, and later another from Junior, enclosed in communications from Nan. Bid-a-bee it seems, still talks about her “Gweasman”. Business has been not too good this summer, and finances have been more than the usual problem, especially since I have had to maintain two homes, without being able to rent our PG house and myself moving in a smaller place.
I know you are getting lots of kick out of Eva, who no doubt will soon be getting interested in sounds more articulate than those of the first year. Its fun when they first start to talk; but nearly every other stage in their development seems equally to be interesting. I hope she can sometime be playing on our nice California beaches.

My best regards to all you good people,

Sincerely,

Ed [Signature]

Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Torsten Gislén. August 8, 1932. [Torsten Gislén's archive, Lund University Library]
In addition to writing to his friend Torsten Gislén, Ricketts sent the following letter to Walter K. Fisher, describing the rich collecting region that he observed along the shores of Sitka, Alaska.

Sitka, Alaska, 18 August 1932
Transcribed at Carmel Bkly.

Dear Dr. Fisher:

I think that Sitka provides probably the nicest collecting region I have ever worked over—even better probably than Pacific Grove, which is saying a great deal. In many ways the outer coast might be mistaken for Point Lobos or down towards Big Sur. Pisaster, mussels, big anemones, Katherina, hydrocorals, and, higher up, barnacles and limpets, occur in just the same way. I found a few Mitella, even a few good sized colonies of them, but as a rule the giant penciled form of Balanus (cariosus?) replaces them. In gullies and pools, Eudendrium, Plumularia and Abieitinnaria, Garveia and other hydroids occur in great and lush colonies. Many sponges and bryozoa: Reneira, red sponges, Menipea, Bugula and encrusting forms, especially a branching coralline. In one place, sheltered, but with very strong currents, there were many Str. franciscanus, even more, I should say, than at Carmel or PG. No purpuratus were seen; drobachiensis possibly replaces them, altho it occurs in more sheltered stations and especially in deep water. Patiria isn't common, at least at Sitka; we found not a single specimen anywhere on the trip. The presence of great colonies of a red and spongy alcyonarian is typical of surf swept shores on the outer islands. This must be the alcyonian mentioned in the Verrill Canadian Arctic report you lent me. I don't recall the name, but have an abstract of the article at home.

I should note that on one of the outer islands I saw a great patch of red hydrocoral, otherwise similar to the purple Stylantheca that occurs here just as at PG and of which I am bringing along a few samples. Considering tide and surf, this red form was a bit beyond reach, as usual, and I did a lot of unsuccessful hazarding for the minute portion I finally procured. (In the way of hydrocorals I have also a small portion of one of the great deep water colonies netted by the shrimpers at Wrangell; they take at least two kinds; couldn't get the other).

In slightly more sheltered waters there are many Cucumaria miniata, Haliotis kamchatkana (we took about 30 on a single tide, largest a bit over 5”), Evactis (not the big fellow), Pyonopodia, Henricia, etc, with chitons under rocks, and Physcasoma in the substratum. The last is very common, much more so than at Monterey, and the individuals are larger. I found similarly two specimens of a sipunculid possibly differing from Physcasoma. Nemerteans very very plentiful. A number of nudi-
branches. Many gigantic flatworms (a large specimen was of 2 ¼” x 2 ¾”), thick bodied, mottled with brown, a bit like Planocera californica in shape and texture.

On the depositing shores of small inlets and completely enclosed bays, the flats have Arenicola, Glyoera and nemerteans, and very abundant Echiurus. Under small imbedded rocks, the cucumber Chiridota with Echiurus beneath. Where big rocks occur, Evasterias, Urticina, Mycale or similar on the under surface, flatworms, Cucumaria miniata, large Ophiopholis very very plentiful, nemerteans, etc. Solitary and massed Serpula columbiana. Urticina occasional to frequent. Eel grass beds with Gonionemus, which however occurs more abundantly on certain kelps.

The extraordinary richness of the Sitka region seems to me to arise at least in part from the variety in conditions of topography and shelter. Most of the open coast animals found at PG occur here also; there is in addition the rich but rather delimited Puget Sound - B.C. quiet inlet fauna; and of course the bay and estuary forms. The similarity of the Sitka outer coast fauna with that of Monterey Bay (or even with that of such vertical shores as occur at Boca de la Playa) seems to me just another example of the relative unimportance of temperature barriers (unless sudden), and the significance of such factors as wave shock and type of bottom.

I of course paid especial attention to the anemone situation throughout the trip. Sitka is probably typical; here it is precisely what it is at PG, except that there are one or two additional forms to complicate matters. On the outer shores of the unprotected islands there are many of the great green solitary forms, as at Monterey. They may be slightly smaller, and certainly a bit more deeply colored, with a tinge of blue, but they seem otherwise to be identical. Also the small gregarious form (that occurs in great beds high up along Cannery Row) is typically represented, but not in the great communities that characterize Monterey Bay. We saw them only on the lee shores of Kyack Islands, and only a few at a time. Then there may be still a third form, the thing I have been calling “Artemisia”, associated with either of the other two, wherever conditions of the substratum are suitable. These are invariably buried, rarely attached to a large rock, but to small rooks, large pebbles, or even to living clam shells. All three seem to be fairly distinct morphologically, and decidedly distinct ecologically. I have seen no sure evidences of intergrading, altho few of the animals are text book examples of their types. I have specimens of all of these, with pretty fair collecting and color notes. The expansion, however, is pretty bad. The open coast animals up here are if possible harder to work with than those at PG; the time was limited, and as usual, I hadn’t good facilities. There are from 4 to 7 other anemones, all of which are represented in the stuff I am carting back.
I thought you would be interested in having this information, and I was anxious to send it on while my own impressions were still fresh and vivid. It was quite a grand trip.

Sincerely,

EF Ricketts [Signature]

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Walter K. Fisher. August 18, 1932.] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
A $2000 SUBSIDY

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to WH Davis, asking if the Press was truly committed to publishing the manuscript, if he were able to raise the $2000 subsidy.

~

*Pacific Biological Laboratories*

*Pacific Grove, Calif.*

5th October, 1932

Prof. W. H. Davis,

Stanford University Press

Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Mr. Davis:

If it so happens that I am successful in raising the $2000 subsidy mentioned in connection with our seashore book, will it be safe for us to count on Stanford Press going ahead with the project? I don't actually anticipate having much luck in doing this, but wanted to make certain of your angle before going ahead with the attempt.

Sincerely

EF Ricketts

Just returned from 10 weeks collecting trip via small boat in B. C. and Alaska. Very good results, and very nice time.

EFR

[EF Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to William Hawley Davis. October 5, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

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The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was an internal memo written from WA Friend to WH Davis regarding EF Ricketts correspondence inquiring if
the Press was committed to the project, if he were able to raise the required subsidy necessary to support the publication of the book.

10/10/32

WHD

Referring to Rickett’s letter of Oct. 5 on Between Pacific Tides:

Committee action of April 9, 1932, was definite, and I think we must have committee action before replying to that letter.

I am positive the venture is safe financially with a $2000 subsidy, provided the copy and illustrations are approximately as when we last considered the book. Am in favor of acceptance with that subsidy, and suggest a prompt meeting of committee, or informal approval (or rejection) by Roth and others, as individuals, if committee meeting cannot be arranged.

[10/14/32 Accepted provided study of project at Press shows it can be listed at not more than $3.50.]

[Friend W. A. Internal memo written to William Hawley Davis. October 10, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

In the fall of 1932, EF Ricketts wrote to Walter K. Fisher, mentioning his need to raise the subsidy - as stipulated by Stanford University Press - to support the publishing of Between Pacific Tides. Ricketts writes of consoling himself by reading Oswald Spengler’s book Decline of the West, a work Joseph Campbell had introduced Ricketts and Steinbeck to during his stay in Monterey.

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, Calif.
15th October, 1932

Dear Dr. Fisher:

Recently, in going over my Alaska collecting reports, I compiled a data-sheet covering localities etc on the hydrocoral, actinian and sipunculid material left at your place. Attached herewith.
Some of this information may be useful there in Washington in connection with your bibliographic work. The labels in the bottles had very often no data other than the date of capture.

I have been typing up an outline for a possible paper on this trip. When you have time I shall be very glad to have you look this over, if you are interested. We dug up so much interesting information, some of which is new and at least mildly significant, that publication seems to me justifiable. As a result of this summers observations, in addition to extending or filling out the ranges of several common forms, I have been able to understand the habitat and habits of the Pacific Gonionemus - which in several phases lives differently than the Atlantic G. murbachii-, and to correlate the occurrence of Aureliahordes with environmental conditions (topography); a number of things of that sort.

I probably mentioned that Stanford Press finally turned down our book m/s for lack of subsidy. This summer's trip convinced me more than ever of the value of such a work. I'm going to continue trying to get it published; will soon attempt to raise the needed amount by subscriptions from interested schools. A form letter is being sent out which outlines the scheme I have in mind; you will receive a copy.

Pacific Grove has been quiet aside from the usual political hubbub; I don't imagine that even in Washington there are more shouts for Hoover than here in PG, or for Roosevelt than in Monterey. To console myself I have a new copy of the supposedly metaphysical and pessimistic Spengler - beyond bipartisan politics and beyond socialism - who is good fresh air and realism in an environment of shouted claims. Bolin has just been in for the lot of fish I got for him up north; some of them promise interest. I sorted out also some fine big flatworms for Miss Boone; nemerteans, rhizocephalans, etc. Had a short note from Mac, and a letter from Gislen who is going to Lund.

Sincerely,

EF Ricketts [Signature]

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Walter K. Fisher October 15, 1932.] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
The memo is presented the royalty scale that the authors would need to agree with in order for the book to be accepted for publication.

10/18/32
WHD
Ricketts and Calvin: Between Pacific Tides

A check of estimates, correspondence, etc., convinces me that the book is perfectly safe with a $2000 subsidy, provided the authors and/or subsidizing source are satisfied with a low starting royalty scale. This should be made specific in our acceptance letter:

- No royalty first 500 copies
- 5% second 500 copies
- 8% next 1000 copies
- 12% thereafter

List price $3.50 unless radical change in the market between now and publication make a change of price advisable.

And Sign It  WAF

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was written from William H. Davis to EF Ricketts accepting the manuscript for publication, provided there was a $2000 subsidy to offset production cost, which would allow the book to be listed for purchase of $3.50.

October 18th, 1932
Dr. E. F. Ricketts
Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dear Dr. Ricketts:

We have examined the “Between Pacific Tides” project and its financial side again and can state that if accompanied by $2,000 the manuscript can be accepted and published here, on royalty terms which I believe will be satisfactory to you. We plan maximum sales at $3.50.
list price, in view of the aid to be derived from the proposed subsidy. Good luck to you in your quest.

Cordially yours

WHD K                     Editor

[Davis W. H. Letter of correspondence to SUP staff. October 18, 1932. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

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Soon after he received the letter of commitment from Stanford University Press for the publishing of *Between Pacific Tides*, one finds Ricketts writing to Torsten Gislen, outlining his idea for raising the required subsidy. In the correspondence, Ricketts mentioned the requirement for the subsidy was specifically due to the expense associated with the quality of the illustrative material.

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Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, Calif.
21st October, 1932

Prof. Torsten Gislen
Dept. of Zoology,
University of Lund,
Lund, Sweden

Dear Prof. Gislen:

The writer and a collaborator, out of considerable experience during the past ten years collecting and observing from Lower California to Sitka, Alaska, have compiled a handbook of the marine invertebrates. Rather exceptional illustrative material has been provided in the way of photos and drawings. The approach is by way of the Johnson and Snook data, our project being supplementary to that fine work.

Stanford Press is willing to undertake publication, but due to the expensive nature of the illustrative material (some 45 full page plates and more than 100 drawings), requires a subsidy guarantee.
Our attempt, in which we seem to have been successful, has been to provide an authoritative and above all thoroughly interesting account of the animals themselves, their life history and physiology, and their relation in communities to such environmental factors as wave shock, type of bottom, and tidal level. In addition to this field work, this has required considerable literature searching. Some 500 papers and books were examined; more than half were read, abstracted, and listed in the comprehensive bibliography.

The work seems to me (of course!) distinctly worthwhile, especially as an aid to more or less amateur identifications, and as an interestingly readable account. Fortunately, several disinterested biologists who have been good enough to read objectively parts or all of the m/s coincide in this good opinion (Professors Fisher, Taylor and MacGinitie; of Hopkins Marine Station, of Stanford, and of the new CIT marine station). The thing really ought to be published, on account of the photos - references to Pacific marine biology being pretty well scattered - if for no other reason.

It occurred to me that the subsidy might be raised (even in these hard times) by subscriptions payable upon publication, from the schools most likely to profit by its use; in this manner: If 24 schools subscribe $100 each, this will secure publication, and will entitle each school so subscribing to 2 free copies. What it amounts to is that you will be paying $50 each for your first two copies of a pertinent work that could not otherwise appear. I personally look at it this way: If Johnson and Snook had not been available, I should be willing (but hindsight is always good!) to pay $50 each for two reference copies, even tho I could ill afford it.

As suggested modus operandi is for the University of Lund to place an order with us, or with Stanford University Press, for two copies of "Ricketts and Calvin, Marine Ecology of the Pacific Coast", at $50 each payable upon publication. A requisition could be placed in the regular way through the purchasing office, I should think, for future delivery. (The funds needn't come out of the present appropriation). Thus if it were not possible for us to raise sufficient subsidy to insure publication, no obligation would have been incurred, and the order would simply be cancelled.

If you can give your prompt attention to this, I shall be heartily obliged, since we want particularly to take advantage of the present financial situation for the economic benefits of lowered cost and increased employment.

Sincerely,
Ed Ricketts [Signature]
E. F. Ricketts

The above letter goes out to Pacific colleges, and to several ecologists elsewhere. It doesn't of course apply to you personally, since a complimentary copy will be forwarded at once if the thing is ever published. I'm afraid Lund may not be interested, (altho the book obviously has more than local use) but I wish it were - I'm having a probably hopeless job in raising this subsidy.

Ed

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Torsten Gislén, October 21, 1932.] [Torsten Gislén's archive, Lund University Library]
In May of 1933, one finds EF Ricketts again writing to Torsten Gislén about the possibility of acquiring several scientific papers pertinent to his research of Pacific coast marine invertebrates. In the correspondence, Ricketts mentioned the work of several other invertebrate specialists and pioneering ecologists (Theodor Mortensen, William Ritter, John Colman, Harold Mestre, Willis G. Hewatt, Max W De Laubenfels); the later three having direct connections with Hopkins Marine Station.

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, Calif.

2 May 1933

Dear Gislen:

You, being on the ground, will probably know more about the “Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. Naturh. Foren.,” the Danish publication, than I can find out here. Who can I write to in connection with securing separates from this? Could you readily put me in the way of getting a recent paper from Mortensen’s Pacific Expedition, preferably at no charge (since its awfully hard for me to dig up cash for these things) but at publication cost if necessary? What I specifically want is:


I have needed a number of papers out of this Mortensen series, some of which describe new species taken at La Jolla and Naniamo, but this one is nearly essential. Believe it considers and finally describes Dolichoglossus pusillus, for so many years a m/s sp. of Ritter. Will probably provide the answer to some of these vexing balanoglossus questions. Mac wrote me recently about some of these beasties, and I could only refer him to the literature, not having the reference available.
The depression has been hitting us pretty hard; Nan and I have let go our Pacific Grove house, and have moved into a cheaper rented shack in Carmel. Everything fine otherwise. I haven't been doing much running around since the Alaska trip. Wasn't able this winter to make the annual southern trip. I have lots of interesting ecological and natural history dope as a result of last years northern trip, and have tentatively worked it up into a paper, but it is so particularly hard to get any lead on publication at this time that I hesitate to put in any more work until something opens up. I also have finally, after several years work, definitely solved the question of tidal factors with reference to the vertical zoning of shore animals on this coast. At least I've worked out the probable critical horizons from the physical evidence, and it seems to tie in well with work on plant associations (Mestre) and animal counts per square meter (Hewatt) being done here at the station. Something along the line of Coleman's (Plymouth) 1933 paper, but my physical work on tides is more comprehensive and considers more factors than his, but I can't tie it indefinitely with the animals, not having the background of quantitative work there. But here also I have no certainty of publication; may get out of it eventually only the fun of finding the answer to a puzzling question. I haven't done anything more with the book m/s other than trying to keep reasonably up to date with the literature. There just simply isn't any money available for subsidy. You probably saw deLaubenfels paper on the California sponges (Proc. USNM 1932). It's a much better piece of work than his MA thesis beyond a shadow of doubt; of course that isn't saying much. But this Natl. Mus. paper seems to fit in with the way the sponges actually occur; I haven't checked his spicule descriptions with the spicules of any actual specimens which after all is the criterion, but went thru the paper pretty carefully and recognized a number of forms just from his writing.

I hope you are happy in the new work at Lund - that the family are all well. The baby will be well into the plain talking stage now; its all lots of fun. Our Bidabee is in kindergarden, comes home with may baskets for her mummy, made a saucer out of clay. The Carmel schools are fine. They let the kids weave, or make pottery, or do woodworking - whatever they want. So we all send regards, and hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Ed [Signature]

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Torsten Gislén. May 2, 1933.] [Torsten Gislén's archive, Lund University Library]
WILLIS G. HEWATT

Stanford graduate student Willis G. Hewatt was another friend of EF Ricketts who came by way of the Hopkins Marine Station. As one of the first scientists to investigate the community ecology of the rocky shoreline of Monterey Bay, Hewatt spent five years (1930-1934) at the seaside laboratory conducting research associated with his PhD thesis.

In his dissertation, WG Hewatt provides insight for the absence of research focusing on the ecology of the littoral communities along Pacific shores prior to his study:

A survey of the literature published on the littoral faunas of the California coast reveals that, until the present time, practically all of the work, has been of a taxonomic, morphological and embryological nature. The ecological aspect has been greatly neglected. It is true that scattered facts concerning the specific ecology of some of the animals are to be found in these papers and that the ecology of a few species has been dealt with in quite an exhaustive manner, but not a single paper dealing primarily with the sociological aspect of the littoral communities has been published.¹

In addition, Hewatt mentioned the basic necessity of the systematic classification of the intertidal animals be completed to a degree that allowed for ecological research at a community level to begin:

The state of affairs is, of course, the natural consequence of the fact that the California coast was not available to biologists until, comparatively speaking, very recently. Sociological research must necessarily be preceded by a fairly complete taxonomic survey, in order that the ecologist be provided with the means of correctly identifying the forms with which he works. With the exception of a few groups, the systematic classification of the intertidal animals of the central California coast has reached a degree of perfection which permits effective ecological work to be continued.²

Hewatt’s comments as to the state of taxonomic identification of marine invertebrates of the Pacific shores allows one to recognize that, as a science, marine community ecology was very much in its infancy during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

One letter from EF Ricketts to Willis G. Hewatt, dated March 19, 1937 is held in the Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries.
Dr. Willis Hewatt. Chairman of Biology and Geology Department. Photograph courtesy of Texas Christian University.
With conversations related to the publishing of *Between Pacific Tides* with Stanford University Press at an impasse, Ricketts went about adding to his scientific library collection. In June of 1933, EF Ricketts wrote Dr. Theodor Mortensen, Professor at the Zoological Museum of Denmark, thanking the invertebrate specialist for the scientific papers he’d recently provided. With this letter one begins to appreciate the laborious and unwavering effort Ricketts directed toward acquiring the scientific literature related to marine invertebrates common to the Pacific coast.

*Pacific Biological Laboratories*

*Pacific Grove, Calif.*

7th June 1933

*Dr. Th. Mortensen,*

*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum*

*Kobenhavn K. Denmark.*

*Dear Sir:*

The papers which you so kindly forwarded came to hand promptly; I am very glad indeed to get them. There seem to be three Dolichoglossus on the California coast, and none of them had been described heretofore! And this in spite of the fact that certainly dozens, possibly hundreds of zoologists have turned them up, and much incidental work had been done on D. pusillus.

I hadn’t even heard of the new Beroë; believe it hasn’t been turned up here, even in the oceanographical work at Hopkins Marine Station. The Straits of Georgia region is apparently unique in several ways; it would be interesting if it were shown to have a characteristic abyssal sub-fauna.

In the future I can depend on University of California or the California Academy of Sciences for the Vidensk. Medd. fra Dansk natur. Foren. The one is just across the bay from the other, only
125 miles north, and I drive up there frequently. San Diego and Claremont are both in the southern part of the state, a drive of many hundred miles. I wish the California Academy of Sciences might be persuaded to keep their copies at the Hopkins Marine Station; there are many workers in marine zoology here in Pacific Grove, none or few at C. A. S. where vertebrates are the forte. Please feel perfectly free to write whenever there is a chance of my returning your favor.

Sincerely,

Ed Ricketts [Signature]

E. F. Ricketts

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Th. Mortensen. June 7, 1933] [Royal Library, Copenhagen-NKS 4591, 4°-Letters from E. F. Ricketts to Th. Mortensen].

THEODOR JENSEN MORTENSEN

A Danish scientist, Theodor Jensen Mortensen was a Professor and Head of the Invertebrate Division at the Zoological Museum, at the University of Copenhagen. As a leading authority on the sea urchins, Mortensen published extensively on matters related to the biology of these animals. Between 1928 and 1951, he published an expansive five volume set A Monograph of the Echinoidea. These works, which primarily address the embryology and systematics of the Echinoderms, include Mortensen’s own superbly hand drawn illustrations. Beyond a leading specialist of sea urchins, Mortensen was an expert field naturalist and collector, who provided an enormous marine collection to the zoological museum.3

One letter from Th. Mortensen to EF Ricketts (1945) and three letters from EF Ricketts to Th. Mortensen (1945-1946) are held in the Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries. Two letters from EF Ricketts to Th. Mortensen (1933-1945) are held in the Royal Library in Copenhagen.
Theodor Jensen Mortensen
In the fall of 1933, EF Ricketts wrote to WK Fisher, relaying the news of the naming of a new species of ascidians (*Clavelina*), a genus of tunicates common to the Monterey Bay. Ricketts also mentioned that Willard G. Van Name, Curator of Marine Invertebrates at the American Museum of Natural History, was to work on the taxonomy and identification of the local tunicates. WG Van Name was among several invertebrate specialist Fisher had, over the years, put Ricketts in touch with for the identification of species.

*Pacific Biological Laboratories*

*Pacific Grove, Calif.*

27th Sept., 1933

Dear Dr. Fisher:

As you may already know, our local *Clavelina* has been described as *Clavelina huntsmani*, new species in Van Name, W. G. 1931. New North and South American Ascidians. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 61:207-225 on page 208. This is also recorded from Barclay Sound, outer coast of Vancouver Island. I have never seen it anywhere except at Monterey Bay. It doesn't occur on the outer coast at Sitka, and I have never been able to collect on the W coast of Vancouver Island.

A year or so ago I sent some tunicates to Dr. Berrill at McGill University; among them this *Clavelina*, which he characterized as a new species. This summer I had a letter from him in which he stated that Van Name had described it; and today received the separate. Incidentally, Dr. Van Name offers to name up the local tunicates in return for permission to retain a set. I'm going to send on a few of those that have been bothering me. If you want me to include any from HMS, I'll be glad to do so.

Sincerely,

EF Ricketts [Signature]

[Ricketts, E.F. Letter of correspondence to Walter K. Fisher. September 27th, 1933.] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
In October of 1933, EF Ricketts wrote Dr. Elisabeth Deichmann, Curator of Invertebrates at Harvard University’s Museum of Comparative Zoology, mentioning that his most recent trip to Puget Sound did not allow for the collecting of invertebrate specimens that might be of interest to her. As was the case with this particular trip, Ricketts’ visits to the Puget Sound region were often prompted by his need to collect *Gonionemus vertens* - one of the most financially lucrative invertebrates in terms of sales for the Pacific Biological Laboratories.

Pacific Biological Laboratories  
Pacific Grove, California  
2nd October, 1933

Dr. Elizabeth Deichmann,  
Museum of Comparative Zoology  
Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Deichmann:

I am sorry to say that I came away from Puget Sound region without being able to collect a single one of the littoral ophiurans. I didn’t get into BC at all, and I was so excited about *Gonionemus* and other pelagic animals that I didn’t get to make a single rocky shore collection. And at that I didn’t get sufficient *Gonionemus* to take care of orders at hand. They are difficult little beasties to get at.

Saw only one holothurian, a Stichopus. I am personally much more interested in the varied collecting of rocky shores than the monotony of pelagic stuff, but in these difficult times finances are a problem, and I let the interest go by for the bread and butter.

I will keep you in mind for alcyonaria. There is still one littoral Gorgonian that I haven’t succeeded in getting for you down South. Maybe this year.
When your paper on holothurians is published, please remember with me a copy if you have the opportunity.

Sincerely,

Pacific Biological Laboratories

EF Ricketts [Signature]
E. F. Ricketts


ELISABETH DEICHMANN

In 1922, Elisabeth Deichmann received a Masters degree from the University of Copenhagen. A recipient of a research grant from Danish Rask Oersted Foundation in 1924, allowed her to visit Stanford University's Hopkins Marine Station in Pacific Grove, California. Continuing her education at Radcliffe College, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Deichmann received her doctorate in 1927. Several years later she was awarded an Agassiz Fellow from the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, where Deichmann became assistant curator of invertebrates in 1930, curator of invertebrates (1942-1961) and curator emeritus (1961-1975).4

Dr. Elisabeth Deichmann was a leading expert of Pacific coast alcyonarians (soft corals, sea pens), gorgonians (sea fans and sea whips) and holothurians (sea cucumbers). During the 1930's, she was counted among the numerous invertebrate specialists who regularly visited Hopkins Marine Station. For several summer teaching sessions, Deichmann held the position of acting instructor, contributing to the invertebrate zoology course offered by WK Fisher.

For more than two decades, beginning in the 1930's through the 1940's, Elisabeth Deichmann identified numerous alcyonarians and holothurians that Ricketts had collected from the shores of the Pacific Coast and the Gulf of California. In the appendix of *Between Pacific Tides*, Ricketts and Calvin acknowledge Elisabeth Deichmann's contribution to the science presented in the book.

Fifteen letters from EF Ricketts to Elisabeth Deichmann, dating from 1933-1948, and seven letters of reply from Elisabeth Deichmann to EF Ricketts, dating from 1934-1948, are
held in the Special Collection Archives of the Ernst Mayr Library, Museum of Comparative Zoology Archives, Harvard University.

Elisabeth Deichmann. Photograph courtesy of From the Archives of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library, Harvard University.
A NORTHERN COLLECTING TRIP

In December of 1933, EF Ricketts wrote his friend Torsten Gislén about an order the zoologist had placed. Within the correspondence, Ricketts takes the opportunity to update Gislén on the happenings in his life, and mentioning how quiet the activities had been at Hopkins Marine Station. This lull in activity at the seaside laboratory was likely the result of the nation being in the midst of the Great Depression.

In addition, we learn that Ricketts owned not one, but two Packard sedans, over the course of approximately a ten year period. Each of which he tallied over 100,000 miles as he conducted his annual collecting trips - visiting the shores of Southern California and Mexico in the winter months; and the shores north of Northern Washington State and British Columbia during the summer months.

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, Calif.
18th Dec., 1933

Dear Gislén:

Your most welcome letter, order and check came to hand some while back, and it is planned to dispatch shipment of what is at hand and is being collected early in January.

I have since made another trip into Southern California. Saw McGinitie, who is now director of the CIT marine station at Newport Bay, and collected there several days, staying with them. Picked up alot of amphioxus, and got some fairly definite dope on growth groups; thru measurements.

Since you left, we havn't made the trip up to Chews Ridge and Tassajara Springs, so there was no opportunity to get your Santa Lucia pine seeds. However, you will be glad to know that on the last trip south, I stopped near Paso Robles and picked up some good cones and seeds of the similar pine that occurs there; I imagine it is actually the Santa Lucia also. In addition, after examining trees unsuccessfully, I got you some Torrey pine cones and seeds. Those cones are
rare as hens teeth; and the seeds are still rarer. The life history of that race is presumably in a pretty dopy and decadent stage.

Anyway, this stuff is finally at hand and can be sent.

Also, if you want any of the Pacific toads, we have lots of them. Welcome. The animals seem to be coming back. I have been unbelievably up to my ears in work, with out much productivity showing. This NRA thing pretty nearly had me down. PBL is the smallest of a group of nearly a hundred scientific supply houses, such as Bausch and Lomb, Central Scientific, Arthur H. Thomas, etc, that have formed an association now devoted to dealing collectively with the government. A great deal of data is required of the member houses, and each must file, before Dec. 27th, a complete pricelist and statement of policy, with the presidents committee. In a large company, that work is simply delegated to one of the officers, some clerks and stenographers; but here, in this small firm, I must do it all myself, plus my own work. A m/s of 40 to 60 typed pages will be required, in 6 or 8 manifolded copies.

The whole thing (I mean as it effects the economics of the country in general) is pretty fine. Moreover it seems to be working - practically enough in the blundering way inherent to new thing - but with a drive of idealism behind it that must later give way to desultry. The result however will probably be a step forward. Roosevelt most certainly saved the day (or, as the growing group of Carmel communists say, staved it off a bit) but whether or not some other leader would otherwise have come forward, I suppose no one can say. The correct attitude may be to regard him as a product of the times, or rather as an expression of a need generally felt. Perhaps it was in the destiny of the country and of the times that some new quanta should suddenly be expressed out of the plateau of the arithmetic curve of progress past the inertial threshold into another plateau. Where everyone can catch his breath for a while. I hope so.

I guess I told you we left our PG house last year. Gave it up; couldn't make the payments on it. As so many others have given up equities and contracts, helping to precipitate still more remote financial crises. We had a hard hard time. I practically got all the wood we burned for cooking and heating for nearly a year, and even the pantry wasn't as full as it might be. But its certainly looking up now. The debts aren't all paid yet, and nothing is set by, but there seems to be enough to pick up a little of this good legal wine and beer now. Prohibition was an atrocity. All except a few die-hards were glad to see it go. I have seen little drunkenness, but everyone seems to be buying liquor. Don't know where the money comes from.
The Packard piled up more than 100,000 miles. I finally broke the oil pump one night down the coast. Put in 1 1/2 gallons of extra that I carry and came on in anyway, cold and tired. But the bearings were pretty scored, and I just turned it in on another. A bigger and better one; the 7-40 Packard 1930 Limosene - Sedan. Got a good buy, chauffer - driven, only 28,000 miles, and by one man only. I expect to keep this 5 years, and pile up 120,000 miles.

We wish you folks were here. Nan and I have found no one even remotely taking your place, and I suspect we never will.

Did you meet John Steinbeck while you were here? He's writing exceedingly well. “The Pastures of Heaven” 1931 N Y, Ballou, is good. The 1933 “To a God Unknown” also Ballou N Y, much better. And his fine opus magnus, for which he is trying for a Guggenheim fellowship, projects treatment in novel form of the group motivating force, the race unconscious, the holism that he calls Phalanx. Sort of a literary summation of some of the ideas of Allee, Spengler, C G Jung and Whitman-DH Lawrence-Robinson Jeffers.

I have been reading Jung’s “Two Essays,” especially the last, which I think goes very well. Exceedingly difficult, for me at least. He seems to pioneer a new realm; very much needed. Hard to see why some one hadn't discovered it before. Nan finished with Lagerlof; now is into Wasserman's “Doctor Kerkoven.” I am thinking of dangling Lewisohn and Powys before her next. We are having some moments, but alot of difficulty.

Sasha has a baby. They are homesteading in Sitka. You possibly saw his article and photographs in this summer's National Geographic. I forget which number. Xenia, having got already to the point in her painting and drawing where she exhibited at the Palace of the Legion of Honor in SF, has left Henrietta Shore in Carmel, and is studying with Jean Charlot in Los Angeles. I just had a box of cigars from her. Maybe she will go far there. Very interested in Mexico, and the work of the two very famous painters and fresco - its, Diego Rivera and the other duffer. We had a winy party at the house Saturday. Edward Weston (supposed to be one of the foremost photographers, maybe you hear of him over there or maybe he doesn't rate more than regional recognition) held forth with one of his parodied dances. Skogsberg is still at the Station, Fisher, Van Neil; other wise it's awfully dead over there. Stanford has just barely been keeping the place running. One of Mac's pupils, a Texan by the name of Hewatt, did some quite decent ecological work there and will return to finish it next summer.
I have fine, most satisfying dope on the tides. Working up a comprehensive and possibly even significant paper which I don't suppose will find a publisher ac tin length and because it lies in a little frequented field. Will try Ecology and then some of the oceanographical bulletins.

No more dope on the book m/s. It is still unofficially holding fire at Stanford, and the assumption has been given me tacitly than after the depression the subsidy requirements may not be so pressing.

There isn't enough time for all one wants to do; and so much of what is available is frittered away in lost motion and frustration.

We'll be glad to hear from you. Happy holidays to you

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Torsten Gislén. December 18, 1933.] [Torsten Gisléns archive, Lund University Library]

In 1934, Ed Ricketts, wife Nan and the children, Ed Jr., Nancy and Cornelia, spent the months of July and August visiting the shores of the Oregon coast and Washington's Olympic Peninsula. Upon his return to the Monterey peninsula, Ricketts provided Walter K. Fisher with the following summary of his scientific findings gathered during the family's summer trip north.

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Highlights of The PBL Summer 1934 Northern Collecting Trip

Summary For Dr. Fisher

Recently a road has been completed almost clear through to Cape Flattery, and on this trip I was interested in walking up from the south nearly to the Cape itself, and in collecting both inside and outside that possible line of demarcation. Just inside the Straits at Neah Bay, and clear through to Clallam Bay and Pysht, there is some of the finest collecting I have seen short of Sitka and Carmel. On the outside coast of Oregon and Washington I was not able to find any really good collecting regions, the coast line is comparatively sterile and with a topography different from that of California. The change begins at about Crescent City. But I didn't examine the possibly prolific Cape Blanco area.

This fairly completes for me the examination of the coast line of western U S, with reference especially to the supposed fauna barriers of Puget Sound entrance (Cape Flattery), Cape Men-
docino, Pt. Reyes, Pt. Sur, Pt. Conception, and Punta Banda. (some of these are almighty hard to reach by auto!) I suspect that Pt. Conception and the Strait of Juan de Fuca actually do index faunal barriers to some extent, the others not, or at least not appreciably so except to some one whose perceptions in this line are whetted more than mine. There is a wide foreshore at Clallam, a quarter mile or so, and it's really pretty rich somewhat as follows:

a. Exposed on tops and sides of rocks. Pisaster, Katherina, Cribrina (the big solitary form), Epiactis or something similar but large and lacking brood pits, Strongylocentrotus purpuratus and S. franciscanus, Solaster, Pycnopodia, Balanus, a few Mytilus californianus.

b. On rock sides and in crevices. Henricia, hydroids and bryozoa, Clavularia (I got good specimens of this and good descriptions of living form for Dr. Deichmann), both types of Urticina, compound tunicates, a few Serpula verrnicularis.

c. Under-rock. Giant flatworms (I only). Terebellid worms, Nereida, Nebalia, Cancer oregonensis, Lophopanopeus, Petrolisthes, Hemigrapsus nudus and hermits, but no crab as abundant as Pachygrapsus is at P. G.


About 100 species that I could differentiate, and of course lots of others not recognized, were enumerated from this one area on a single tide. This fauna differs in its constituents, but particularly in its proportions, from that of the inside Puget Sound waters, and from that of the outer coast. There are lots of things I still don't understand, but the main issues of the picture continues to clear up nicely.

I went out several times with the shrimp dredgers in the inside waters (Hood Canal). Some fish for Bolin. 15 species of shrimp were turned out in a single trip including the weird Nectocrangon, and two Spirontocaris not mentioned in the Schmitt or Rathbun keys. One may be new. Have sent a total of 6 types of Spirontocaris that I can't determine to Dr. Schmitt. Also took the hermit Parapagurus mertensii, new to me. (Did I tell you by the way that I turned out a probable new species of Hippolysmata in Monterey Bay deep water?) Dr. Schmitt says it may be however identical with a Hawaiian form - all the more noteworthy).
I had some very successful Gonionemus hauls. Aurelia was absent again in its former haunts; not a single specimen; was seen altho the search was thorough and long. I had word both from Friday Harbor and Nanaimo on this. They seem quite cooperative up there. I’d like to get this possible 2 species thing cleared up; have already looked up some of the literature, but inability to procure Brandt's paper is a difficulty. The “delicate and thin” Aurelia is the only one reported from Nanaimo. Another new find was a colonial Phoronis different from the one I recall here. It was common on floats in great matted colonies.

I’m continuing to pile up identified specimens with data and ecological notes. The limited space at the lab for this non-commercial stuff will be taken up pretty shortly. If you ever care to arrange for me over there an adequate storage space, I’ll gladly donate much of the stuff to H M S, on the consideration only that I shall be allowed occasional access to it for identification and comparison. In connection with the possibly generally felt need for a worker's comparison museum, I wish something of the sort could be worked out. Stanford, U C, or Calif. Acad. Sci. would seem to be the likely places. The Museum at San Diego would welcome collections of this sort, especially in Decapods, according to Glassell, but that’s really pretty far south, and a more central location would be desirable.

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Walter K. Fisher. Summer 1934]

In August of 1934, EF Ricketts wrote Dr. Elizabeth Deichmann about a number of invertebrate specimens collected during his most recent trip to the Cape Flattery region of Puget Sound, which he had sent along to her for identification. By this time, the summer collecting trip to the Pacific Northwest had become an annual excursion for Ricketts, providing him the opportunity to gather large quantities of Gonionemus for his biological supply business.

Temporary address: Hoodsport, Wash,
Aug. 31, 1934

Dr. Elizabeth Deichmann, M. C. Z
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Deichmann:

Some while back you asked me to save you some representatives of the Puget Sound ophiuroids, especially Amphiodia. Last year I failed to run across any of these, not collecting in any
suitable region. This summer however, I made a couple of trips out toward Cape Flattery, where there is magnificent rocky shore collecting, and I am forwarding the desired material under separate cover. Sending also representatives of a local littoral Clavularia? and of a small white Cucumaria, as per notes below. I have a number of other Cucumaria, but they probably represent common forms and I imagine there's nothing particularly interesting about them.

No. 181. Minute holothurians from clusters of Mytilus edulis with Metridium, from the float at Vaughn Case Inlet, Puget Sound, Aug. 18, 1934. These cucumbers look like and occur as the similar black forms occur in the M. californianus clusters on the surf swept Monterey coast, but they are white and were taken from very sheltered quiet water.

No. 212 Amphioda ? taken at low tide (-1.7') in the eel grass (and at the surface, nut buried in ss) of the Hamahama tide flats near Eldon, Wash., on Hood Canal. Aug. 24, 1934. The flats are very wide at this point, possibly a mile or more and abound in such clams as Saxidomus, Schizothaerus and Cardium.

No. 218, 219, 222. Alcyonarian, possibly identical with the Clavularia? found at Monterey. Taken from the sides of granite boulders of the low littoral at Clallum Bay, Str. Juan de Fuca, 26 Aug. 1934, on-.5' tide No. 218 was preserved in alcohol on the spot directly after capture, with no attempt at narcosis. No. 219 was expanded with epsom salts, killed and hardened overnight in formalin, then soaked in tap water and upgraded into 70 % alc and about 10% glycerine. No. 222 was similarly processed but failed to expand. I have a page or so of notes on this form of life. Will if you need.

No. 227. Ophiurans, Amphiodia, 1 Ophiopholis probably. Under rocks, in sandy mud s.s. of middle littoral, Clallam bay as above.

Collecting has been very good this year, no Aurelia, but packs of Gonionemus, which I have been able to anaesthetize and preserve very successfully. Also Dactylometra.

Sincerely,

EF Ricketts [Signature]

Pacific Biological Laboratories, Pacific Grove.
In October of 1934, Dr. Elizabeth Deichmann responded to Ricketts letter, thanking him for the specimens he had collected during his most recent trip to Puget Sound.

October 4, 1934

My dear Mr. Ricketts,

Thanks a lot for the specimens which arrived safely about 3 weeks ago. I have not had time to go through them but it seems like an interesting lot. If you sometime has time to send me the notes about the Clavularia sp. I would greatly appreciate it.

I have had a busy time after my return from Europe picking up the threads again but now things are gradually becoming straightened out.

With best wishes to Pacific Grove.

Yours Sincerely

Elisabeth Deichmann

[Deichmann, Elisabeth. Letter of correspondence to E. F. Ricketts. October 4, 1934] [Special Collection Archives ARC 79, Deichmann, Elisabeth, 1896-1975.] [Quoted by permission of the Ernst Mayr Library, Museum of Comparative Zoology Archives, Harvard University.]
In April of 1935, EF Ricketts wrote his friend Torsten Gislén about everything from the state of the US economy, to his efforts to publish his wave shock essay and the tide paper. Within the correspondence, Ricketts makes reference to an illustrated and printed announcement that may get the ball rolling again for his book, *Between Pacific Tides*.

*Pacific Biological Laboratories*

*Pacific Grove, Calif.*

*April 9, 1935*

*Dear Gislen:*

As a correspondent I am very remiss. And the things in that line I want to do most and therefore best, I put off longest. If I answer your very welcome letter now, it'll surely be done.

Things are definitely better, but we keep our fingers crossed, after many false starts, wondering how long this will continue before a deeper slough. It seems to me that everyone in the world, especially every sensitive person, must have suffered and must still be suffering for that matter, deeply and innerly during these times. It's more than a sense of a lack of economic security. But still the outer forms go on as before, and a person sees cursorily the theater crowds at San Francisco, or the Bay Shore Highway packed with cars of 5 o'clock home goers, must wonder if anything is really wrong, or if it's only a fantasy.

But for us at least, times are improving, and this year, if present indications count, we can go up north confidently in the notion that our rents will be paid and food will be at hand. I have even been getting some much needed equipment: scalpels, forceps, surgical scissors. I have been so thoroly disgusted with the quality of dissecting instruments that I picked up some surgical stuff. Great improvement, but so costly. A funny thing happened there. I tried to get some thoroly lasting forceps in stainless steel. In going the rounds I found that the really fine ones (out of my reach, $4.50 for 6" thumb forceps) were imported; and from Sweden. Marked “Stille”. Then I bought some American instruments, also of stainless steel and at about half the cost, but not in that lovely and satisfying quality. Then in remembering the marks on the pack-
age of imported instruments, I recalled they were marked “Stille-Scanlan” and discovered that my uncle, S. G. Scanlan of Scanlan-Morris,” Madison and Chicago, as apparently the importer of these things for US! It's funny about those things; we think of U S as leading the world in mechanical things, only to discover that that supremacy is quantitative rather than underlying.

I'm awfully glad to hear about the possibilities of your Mexico-California paper Anything, not matter how fragmentary, that can be competently done on Pacific ecology will be I think both significant and welcome. Taxonomy is the obstacle. I haven't yet carefully examined any single group without turning out some new species, with, in most cases, no one to describe them, or, as a final hurdle, any place to publish work already done. I tried to construct a careful and honest key (most of the general keys by non-specialists are superficial, and based on literature rather than on examination of typical specimens of all the species) of a group so well known as the Idotheidae, based on all iterative characters in graded series. This mostly for my own use; and it would have been a nice piece of work and fairly definitive. But in examining even these specimens in our own stock of unidentified forms, I turned up 2 new species; and these are at the U S National Museum awaiting description. Careful ecological work I imagine is based on careful taxonomy made available for the competent non-specialist. But many of the groups most common on the Pacific coast have no systematic champions, and even the obvious and large anemones constitute a hodge-podge.

I finished an interesting and I think significant paper on the Alaska cruise; sent it to USNM for eventual publication in the Proceedings, if they'll accept it, and such a long thing. But of course the Proc. have discontinued publication for several years, and I don't know if it will ever appear. Have started work again on plans for publishing the tidepool book, and a printed and illustrated announcement will appear probably within a month or so. That may put it across. From the unofficial Stanford grapevine I gather that when that school's finances ease up a bit, the subsidy requirement won't be so pressing. But when do one's finances really ease up? The depression is always going to be over. Well maybe soon. I have the tide paper all written, and it remains only to construct some of the diagrams. This will be definitive a work on Pacific tides to date, and I definitely have most of the answers to problems that have been vexing me. But there's not much use, aside from personal satisfaction, to putting the last finishing touches on the thing, because the chances of publication-I with no official status-are so slight. However, if you can use any of this information in connection with your Calif-Mex ecology paper, I'll be glad to send carbon of the MS. It will lack only the substantiating tables and drawings.
Nan and I often think of you folks; remark the distance and the rather strong ties We both think that of all the couples we have mutually and singly met, you two 'click' with us. You would enjoy so much our projected trip north. The swimming and collecting and preparing and sitting around, and the nice berries and fish, and the back woodsy de-progressing country. I think that Nan and I expand and get more things done, and enjoy ourselves more during those three months spent in the Puget Sd-British Columbia region than we do all the rest of the months here. This year especially, with records in good order, and with what literature there is available, I'll enjoy examining and evaluating the fauna more carefully than before.

I haven't had much luck picking up the insect specimens you require; the chief trouble being that I'm not even an amateur entomologist, haven't a ready point-of-departure. Sometime I'll get the outstanding ones at least, or run onto a preceptor how is practical and interested and expedient. But in the meantime if you have the opportunity of picking them up elsewhere, by all means go ahead. The same applies to your need for Euchirotes, which I've never run across. Many of the marine invertebrate desiderata however, I can surely pick up eventually. One or two I already have set aside. Last year up north, I nearly had a magnificent Panope for you, a great big fellow, must have weighed 8 or 10 pounds. But it got eaten before my rescue attempts were successful. These are very deep and very hard to dig.

Just now I could do fairly well in the groups: Natantia, peacrabs, and Decapoda in general, Pentidotea etc, pycnogonids, alcyonarla, Rhizocephala, etc, with a number of new forms, either entirely undescribed or with descriptions by specialists pending.

Saw MacG a while back. Nan and I stayed with them for several days down there. He has had a bad nervous session, practically a complete breakdown; now getting back. Dr. Fisher also for a while was out. All the Calvins and Kashevaroffs are in Alaska; in Sitka and Juneau. John and Carol Steinbeck (he's a writer) our best friends here, are shortly bound for Pueblo, Mexico. The children are fine Bee certainly has a case on "her Gweasmann." She's attending a class in creative dancing that's doing wonders for her poise and grace and confidence. Junior very good in school, lacking somewhat in emotional balance, will be I imagine a scholarly and intellectual person. Well, such a long letter; it's over now.

Best of regards to you, both, and all.

Ed [Signature]
Within a little over a months time since writing the letter to Gislén, in which he mentioned his effort to get *Between Pacific Tides* published, Ricketts received a correspondence from Stanford University Press.
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The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was written from Stanley M. Croonquist, sales manager for the Stanford University Press to EF Ricketts and Jack Calvin. Prior to this correspondence, there had been no communication between the authors and the Press since October 18th, 1932; a lapse of time totaling 2 years, 7 months and 3 days.

May 13, 1935
Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Gentlemen:

A notice of “A Natural History of Pacific Shore Invertebrates” by E. F. Rickets and Jack Calvin has just come to our attention. The last paragraph carries a notice that “orders can be sent with the understanding that the purchaser will incur no obligation until the date of issue, to Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California, or to Pacific Biological Laboratories.” The notice also contained three specimen pagers which the recipient of the circular would naturally suppose were taken from the book being published by our press, while as a matter of fact we know nothing about the publication.

Some time ago, a manuscript, “Between Pacific Tides” by Ricketts and Calvin was submitted for our consideration and a publication offer made to the author. That manuscript, however, carried a different title and a different price from the one now being advertised, which leaves us entirely in the dark as to what sort of manuscript the name of our Press is being tied up with.

We feel that you should have consulted us before using our name and ask that you furnish us with further information concerning the project.

Very truly yours,

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

S.M. Croonquist:
[Stanley M. Croonquist]
Sales Manager
In the Brubaker Collection at the Center for Steinbeck Studies at San Jose State University rests an original copy of this four-page advertisement titled *A Natural History of Pacific Shore Invertebrates* by E. F. Ricketts and Jack Calvin. The pamphlet has for years left scholars puzzled as to its history and relation to the book, *Between Pacific Tides*. It is now clear as to the source and primary author of this document. The original source of the notice that Croonquist mentioned was the product of Ed Ricketts, who had initiated an advertising campaign of his own, without the knowledge of Stanford University Press, in an effort to get his book published. Upon close examination of this pamphlet, one finds Ricketts advertising the selling price for the book at $7.50, the price originally suggested by William H. Davis in his letter to EF Ricketts on February 16, 1932.
PRE-PUBLICATION NOTICE

The following pages present the business reply card from Pacific Biological Laboratories and the accompanying four-page pamphlet titled *A Natural History of Pacific Shore Invertebrates* that served as EF Ricketts advertisement scheme. Note the business reply card from Pacific Biological Laboratories allowed one to place a pre-publication order for the book.
A Natural History
of
Pacific Shore Invertebrates

By
E. F. RICKETTS and JACK CALVIN

Prepublication Notice and Subscription Order Blank

A profusely illustrated consideration of some five hundred of the common and obvious marine invertebrates of the Pacific littoral from Mexico to Alaska. The classification is ecological, by habitat, tidal zone and station. A phylogenetic index is provided, combined with a bibliography of some three hundred titles, which concentrates most of the scattered important references to Pacific coast invertebrates.

An attempt has been made to provide an authoritative and above all thoroughly interesting account of the animals themselves, their life history and physiology, and their relations individually and in communities to such environmental factors as wave shock, type of bottom and tidal level; and to fit the work for the intelligent general reader and tourist as well as for the class in zoology or for the scientific observer along the shore. There is little description in a morphological or taxonomic sense; the many in situ photos plus statements of the characteristic habitats are thought to provide more immediate and even more accurate identifications than anything short of complete analytical keys and detailed descriptions by and for the specialist.

The approach is by way of ecology and natural history, differing from that of Johnson and Snook 1927 so that there is little duplication of that fine work, but much supplementation. New data published within the past eight years has been incorporated for sponges, hydrocorals, polyclads, nemerteans, annelid and echiurid worms, holothurians, pea crabs, shipworms, Enteropneusta, sex reversal in shrimps and oysters, tides, animal aggregations and general ecology.

Available in subscription edition, with colored plates, many halftones, drawings, etc., at $7.50 per copy, payable 30 days after delivery, when and as published. Orders can be sent, with the understanding that the purchaser will incur no obligation until after date of issue, to Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California, or to

PACIFIC BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES,
Pacific Grove, California.
Division 1-A, Continued

Of the masking crabs, *LOXORHYNCHUS CRISPATUS* (plate 20) is easily the champion. Although it normally occurs so deep as to be more justly considered a subtidal form, it will be found often enough by the shore collector between Point Reyes and San Diego to justify mention, and it is certain to occasion interested comment whenever found. It is perhaps the most inactive of all the crabs, moving seldom, and then sluggishly, although until it does move one never suspects that it is a crab.

To some animals the accidental growth of algae or sessile animals on their shells seems to be a source of danger, presumably because the weight and water resistance of such growths would hamper their movements. Such animals take care to keep their shells scrupulously clean. Others tolerate foreign growths, and still others, notably some of the spider crabs, go to the extreme of augmenting the natural growths by planting algae, hydroids, sponges, etc., on their backs. This masking may serve a double purpose: First to make the animal inconspicuous to its enemies; and second, to enable it to stalk its prey without detection. It has been observed that masking crabs placed in a new environment will head for areas containing the same kind of growth that they carry on their backs if such an area is available. If placed in a totally different environment they will often remove the growths from their backs and replace them with such forms as are common to that particular locality.

Experimenting with an European masking crab (*Dromia*, not closely related to our *Loxorhynchus*), Dembowska found that if the animal were deprived of its sponge covering and placed in an aquarium with a piece of writing paper it would tear the paper into a pattern roughly corresponding to the shape of its back and put it on. This was an emergency measure however, for when a sponge attached by a wire hook was hung within reach, the crab went toward it at once, dropping the paper case on the way. It pulled itself up to the sponge, cut the sponge loose from the hook, and rolled with it to the bottom of the aquarium. Immediately afterward the crab placed a sponge on its back, holding it there with the upcurved fourth and fifth pair of legs which are modified for that purpose.

The crab showed considerable adaptability to circumstances and some capacity for learning, for when the sponge covering was moved time and again and buried in gravel, deeper each time, the crab learned to uncover it and finally to dig at the right spot even when the sponge was entirely out of sight. Such experiments confirm the very complex nature of crab reactions, a matter that is further discussed in connection with the fiddler crab, § 390. Observing such behavior, one is tempted to credit the animals with something akin to intelligence, but there

---

**Plate 35, Sand Flat Forms of Southern California**

Fig. 1. *Dendraster excentricus*, sand dollar, skeleton, §340.

Fig. 2. *Lovenia cordiformis*, §341.

Fig. 3. *Heterocrypta occidentalis* §343.

Fig. 4. *Randallia ornata*, §343.

Fig. 5. *Portunus xanthus*, §343.
Division 4-A, Continued

The kelp crab, *Pagettia producta* ($121$), is quite as characteristic of piling as it is of the rocky tidepools. At low tide it will usually be found at least a few inches below the surface, and even when the tide rises it seems to prefer this low zone. This fairly large member of the spider crab group is also one of the most active, but it is the most likely, of all the crabs on this coast, to be infected with the strange parasite *SACCULINA* (probably *sp. nov.*). *Sacculina* is a crustacean, actually a degenerate barnacle which, in its free living larval stages, looks very much like any other crustacean larva. It is incapable of developing independently, however, and must find a crab host in order to complete its life cycle. It attaches itself to a hair on the crab's body or legs, penetrates the base of the hair with its feelers, and then enters the body of its future host by the nightmarish method of slipping through its own hollow feelers. This is possible only because the degenerative process is already well advanced, the legs, bivalve shell and some of the inner organs having been shed and the body consequently reduced to a fraction of its larval size. Once inside, the *Sacculina* migrates through the blood stream to the gut, attaches itself near the crab's stomach and begins to grow. Its ramifications are considerable, both morphologically and physiologically. Avoiding the vital organs, the roots of the tumor-like sac extend throughout the crab's body, even into the claws, and the crab, its energies drained to feed the parasite, becomes sluggish. It moults just once after having been infected, and during that moult the *Sacculina* pushes out through the temporarily soft shell and assumes its final shape and position as a brownish mass under the crab's abdomen. Thereafter the animal is unable to moult until the parasite has completed its life cycle and died — a matter of some three or four years. Usually the crab is unable to survive, but if it does, it becomes normal again after the parasite disappears.

*Sacculina* attacks both males and females, and one of its strangest effects is to modify the sex of the afflicted crab. Both sexes are rendered sterile, but the only other effect on the female is to speed up her assumption of adult sex characters. The male, however, develops various female characteristics, such as a broad curved abdomen and smaller claws, and if he survives the life cycle of the parasite may then produce eggs as well as sperm, having become a male hermaphrodite. If he has been only slightly feminized by the parasite he may regenerate normal male generative organs. An explanation has been advanced involving the different nature of the blood in male and female crabs. The blood of females contains fatty substances which normally go to make up egg yolks but which *Sacculina* draws on heavily for food. The male largely lacks these fatty substances, but the parasite demands them all the same, so the male begins to produce them, assuming the female type of metabolism and consequently taking on female characteristics.

*Sacculina* affects European crabs heavily, but for some reason is not known on our own Atlantic coast. On the Pacific Coast usually less than 10%, but more than 1% of the kelp crabs examined will be found to be infected, depending probably on seasonal or annual variations not yet evaluated.
Orthoporia compressa (Clark) .................................................. 99
Pinnularia setacea (Ellis) .......................................................... 92
Sertulariella turgida (Trask), S. fusoides Stechow, or similar .......... 100
68:96-108.
Sertularia furcata Trask. Possibly synonymous with S. pulchella (d’Orbigny) 100
ORDER HYDROCORALLINA
Stylanthecia porphyra Fisher ...................................................... 101
Hist., 8:391-399.
ORDER TRACHOMEDUSAE
Genioniurnus ventosi A Ag. ......................................................... 384
See: Rugh, R. 1923. Egg laying habits of Genioniurnus murbachii in
CLASS SCYPHOZOA
ORDER STAUROMEDUSAE
Halicytus stejnegeri Kishinouye .............................................. 374
ORDER DISCOPHORA
Scyphistomae of Aurelia or similar ........................................... 299
See: Galigher, A. E., 1925. On the occurrence of the larval stages of
CLASS ANTHOZOAA. SUBCLASS ALGONARIA
See: Kükenthal, W., 1913. Über die Alcyonarian Fauna Californi-
(Corrects and revises Nutting’s 1909 paper, more than
half of the previous species being considered identified
incorrectly).
U. S. N. M., 25:651-727. (see above)
ORDER STOLONIFERA
Clavularia sp. (new species according to personal communication from
Prof. Hickson) ........................................................................... 163
Clavularia sp. (possibly what has been considered as Telesto ambigua Nutting,
Personal communication from Dr. Deichmann) ........................ 168
See: Nininger et al., 1918. Coelenterates from Laguna Beach, Pom.
ORDER PENNATULACEA
Renilla amethystina Verrill .......................................................... 342
See: Three papers by G. H. Parker, 1919-20, mentioned on p. 610,
J. S. 1927.
Stylatula elongata (Gabb) .......................................................... 399
ORDER GORGONACEA
Muricea hebes Verrill ................................................................. 289
CLASS ANTHOZOAA. SUBCLASS ZOAANTHARIA
(There is otherwise no up-to-date general account of Pacific shore
Zoaantaria, a most obvious need)
ORDER EDWARDSIDEA
Edwardsidea sipunculoides (Stimpson) ........................................ 322
Edwardsidea californica McMurrich ........................................ 400
See: McMurrich, J. P., 1913. A new species of Edwardsidea from
ORDER CERIANTHIDEA
See: Torrey & Kleeberger, 1909. Three species of Cerianthus from
Cerianthus aestuari Torrey & Kleeberger .................................. 350
Cerianthus sp. ......................................................................... 360
The notice for *A Natural History of Pacific Shore Invertebrates* referenced in the letter from Stanley M. Croonquist, may well have served to again initiate discussions between EF Ricketts and SUP for the publication of *Between Pacific Tides*. According to the book *A History of Steinbeck’s Cannery Row*, the manuscript was accepted for publication by Stanford University Press in August 1935. Following along this suggested timeline for the publishing of the book, one finds Ricketts in October of 1935, sending sections of the annotated systematic index to invertebrate specialists, requesting their professional review of the material.

In recent years, several of these letters of correspondences, sent along to taxonomic experts, have been located. Presented in chronological order are the letters sent to Steve Glassell, requesting his review of the Decapod (crayfish, crabs, lobsters, prawns and shrimp) section of the index; Elisabeth Deichmann requesting her review of the Alcyonarian (soft shell coral and sea pens) and Holothurian (sea cucumbers) section of the index; Frank Mace MacFarland requesting his review of the Nudibranch (sea slugs) and Tectibranch (sea hares) section of the index; and Henry Augustus Pilsbry, requesting his review of the Cirriped (barnacle) section of the index.

**STEVE A. GLASSELL**

~

Oct. 16, 1935

Dear Glassell:

*Here are the index sheets I wrote you about. If you can spare the time to look thru - -and feel sure it won't take long--I'll be obliged, Can eliminate misspellings and factual errors this way better than any other way I know. You'll spot them quickly where I'd just putter around.*

*I attempted to pick out some 500 of the most obvious, ubiquitous and/or abundant shore forms of the Pacific; an ideal selection being acknowledgely impossible. Crabs were treated fairly comprehensively, some 72 decapods. I don't think I've omitted any very common shore forms altho there are plenty of others that a collector will turn up occasionally. The pea crabs are*
listed rather thoroly, but in most cases they are treated just in connection with the animals they
inhabit, especially where there's a fair degree of specificity, as seems to occur.
I hope to cart the finally revised MS to Stanford in about two weeks, and anytime before that I'll
be glad if you shoot these duplicate sheets back to me.

Sincerely,

Ed

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Steve A. Glassell. October 16, 1935.] [Smithsonian
Institution Archives, Record Unit 7257, Box 2, Folder 3]

~

Steve A. Glassell was a self-taught noted carcinologist (i.e. expert of crustaceans) who
received his technical training from the paleontologist Ulysses S. Grant IV. As an unpaid volun-
teer, Glassell held the title of research associate in the Department of Marine Invertebrates at
the San Diego Natural History Museum.³

During the 1930’s and 1940’s, Glassell assisted with the identification of numerous ma-
rine decapods Ricketts had collected from the shores of the Eastern Pacific coast and the Gulf
of California. As a leading systematist of crustaceans, Glassell published extensively on the bi-
ology of crabs, lobsters and shrimps. In addition to the acknowledgement of his contributions to
the science presented in Between Pacific Tides, three scientific papers authored by Steve Glas-
sell are referenced in the appendix of the book.

Held in the archives of the Smithsonian Institution are nineteen letters from EF Ricketts
to Steve Glassell, dated 1934-1946, and two letters from Glassell to Ricketts dated 1940-1941.
Oct. 19, 1935

Dr. Elizabeth Deichmann,

Dear Dr. Deichmann,

I wonder if I might ask you, in the interests of scientific accuracy, to look over the attached index sheets for my forthcoming book?

You can pick up much more quickly and surely than I, any still remaining errors of fact or spelling in this section.

I attempted to choose about 500 of the most obvious, ubiquitous and/or abundant shore (i.e. littoral in the sense of intertidal) Pacific invertebrates, and the attached sheets represent the alcyonaria and holothuria selections. If you think I included any that should be out, or if I have missed any strictly shore forms that should be included, I shall be glad to have your opinion for consideration.

Also if there’s any pertinent data on the forthcoming publications that you care to have included, this is the time to consider it.

This information should go to Stanford Press within the next three weeks or so, and any cooperation you feel able to render during that time will be much appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. F. Ricketts

Dear Dr. MacFarland,

I wonder if I might ask you, in the interests of scientific accuracy, to look over the attached index sheets for my forthcoming book? The originals of these will represent master copies from which corrections will be made in other portions of the text. You can pick up any still remaining errors of fact or spelling in this group, much more quickly and more surely than I.

I attempted to choose about 500 of the most obvious, ubiquitous and/or abundant intertidal Pacific invertebrates, and the attached sheets represent the Opisthobranch section. If you think I have included any that should be deleted, or if I missed any strictly shore forms that are common enough for inclusion, bearing in mind the fact that selection must be rigorous to avoid bulk, I shall be glad to have your opinion for consideration.

This information should be at Stanford University Press within the next few weeks, and any cooperation you feel able to render during that time will be much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Ed Ricketts

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Frank Mace MacFarland October 21, 1935.] [Special Collection Archives California Academy of Science, MacFarland, Frank Mace, 1869-1951.] [Quoted by permission of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology, Special Collection Archives California Academy of Science.]
Much of MacFarland's research involved the study of marine molluscs, with his particular interests toward gastropods (such as snails, sea slugs, and sea hares). At the time of his passing, Dr. MacFarland was recognized as the leading authority on the habits and life history of Pacific coast nudibranchs.4

In addition to the acknowledgement of his contributions to the science presented in Between Pacific Tides, six scientific papers authored by FM MacFarland are referenced in the appendix of the book. In the archives of the California Academy of Science is held the one letter from EF Ricketts to Frank Mace MacFarland.
Frank Mace MacFarland

Photograph courtesy of Stanford University Archives
HENRY AUGUSTUS PILSBRY

Oct. 23, 1935

Dr. H. A. Pilsbry,
Care of: Academy of Natural Sciences.

Dear Dr. Pilsbry,

I wonder if I might ask you, in the interests of scientific accuracy, to look over the attached index sheets for my forthcoming book? The originals of these will represent master copies from which corrections will be made in other portions of the text.

You can pick up any still remaining errors of fact or spelling in this group, much more quickly and more surely than I.

I attempted to choose about 500 of the most obvious, ubiquitous and/or abundant intertidal Pacific invertebrates, and the attached sheets represent the Cirriped section. If you think I have included any that should be deleted, or if I missed any strictly shore forms that are common enough for inclusion (bearing in mind the fact that selection must be rigorous to avoid bulk), I shall be glad to have your opinion for consideration.

This MS should be at Stanford University Press within the next few weeks, and any cooperation you feel able to render during that time will be much appreciated.

Sincerely

Ed Ricketts

For the better part of a century, Henry Augustus Pilsbury was a dominant figure in various fields of invertebrate taxonomy. As a leading American biologist, carcinologist (i.e. expert of crustaceans) and malacologist (i.e. expert of molluscs), HA Pilsbry, for seventy years, was associated with the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. During this time, he served as not only curator, but also conservator and head of the Department of Shells. He founded and served as editor of *Nautilus*, a peer-reviewed scientific journal publishing research in malacology. As a leading authority with respect to the classification of several invertebrate taxa, HA Pilsbury published extensively on the biology of barnacles and molluscs.\(^5\)

In addition to the acknowledgement of his contributions to the science presented in *Between Pacific Tides*, four scientific papers authored by HA Pilsbury are referenced in the appendix of the book.

Held in the archives of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Ewell Sale Stewart Library Archives and Manuscript Collection are two letters from EF Ricketts to Henry Augustus Pilsbry, dated 1928-1935 and two letters of reply from HA Pilsbury to EF Ricketts.

The Nautilus 71(3):Plate 5.
Within a week of receiving EF Ricketts request to review the Cirriped (barnacle) section of the annotated systematic index for Between Pacific Tides, Henry A. Pilsbury responded with the following letter.

~

October 29, 1935

Dr. Edward F. Ricketts, President
Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dear Dr. Ricketts,

The enclosed seems all right. I have nothing to add, unless you include Lepas antifera L.-not strictly an intertidal animal, but so frequently encountered there that some reference to it might be in place. However, Lepas may not be so common an object on Califormian beaches as it is in the Atlantic; I do not remember it there.

Yours very truly,

Henry A. Pilsbury

HAP/C
Enc.

In a follow-up letter to Steve Glassell, Ricketts wrote about applying the corrections he’d suggested to the decapod section of the systematic index and thanked Glassell for his help.

Steve A Glassell
9533 Santa Monica Blvd
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Nov. 21, 1935

Just finished the decapod corrections you suggested. Many thanks for your help. I may throw out the changes you suggested except in the case molpadia vs cauduia. Dr. Deichmann who is monographing the Pacific holothurians, checked that section of my index. She apparently retains molpadia in her forthcoming memoir museum comp zool Harvard and her word Fisher says is final. I had Belle Stevens @ Seattle also have a look at the natantia but she had no changes.

Ed

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Steve A. Glassell. November 21, 1935.] [Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 7257, Box 2, Folder 3]

It is also of interest to note that within the annotated systematic index for Between Pacific Tides, EF Ricketts thanks Belle A. Stevens of the University of Washington Oceanographical Laboratories for determination of Natantia (Shrimps and Prawns).
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from Walter K. Fisher to William H. Davis dated January 17, 1936. In the communication, Fisher offers to review the current version of the manuscript to confirm the criticisms he’d suggested had been addressed.

~

*Hopkins Marine Station*

*Pacific Grove*

*California*

*January 17, 1936*

*Dear Professor Davis:*

*Owing to depleted eye energy I cannot undertake to read the MS of Ricketts and Calvin. I am willing to do random sampling if that will be of service to you. I went over the MS pretty carefully some years ago, as Ricketts indicates; consequently I think I can find by sample method whether certain general criticisms have been heeded.*

*Sincerely Yours*

*W. K. Fisher*

A NATURAL HISTORY OF PACIFIC COAST INVERTEBRATES

Following along the timeline of events associated with the publishing of *Between Pacific Tides*, one finds in the advertisement section of the February 7th, 1936 issue of the journal *Science*, the mention of the title **A Natural History Of Pacific Coast Invertebrates, By E. F. Ricketts And Jack Calvin** among the list of books available through Stanford University Press.

**A NATURAL HISTORY OF PACIFIC COAST INVERTEBRATES**

*By E. F. RICKETTS and JACK CALVIN*

A profusely illustrated consideration of some five hundred common marine invertebrates of the Pacific littoral from Mexico to Alaska. The classification is ecological, by habitat, tidal zone and station. A phylogenetic index is provided and a bibliography which concentrates most of the scattered important references to Pacific coast invertebrates. Late Spring. $7.50

It is of interest to note that the advertisement retains the opening text first presented in Ricketts’ self published four-page pamphlet. Another important element to recognize is the price of $7.50 for the book; an amount first suggested by William H. Davis in his letter to EF Ricketts on February 16, 1932.

This advertisement suggests that by February 1936, Stanford University Press had unofficially accepted the manuscript for publication and were attempting to gauge the level of demand for the book.
PROCEDURE IN TAXONOMY
Including a reprint of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature with Summaries of the Opinions Rendered to the present date.

By E. T. SCHENK and J. H. McMasters
A clear cut comprehensive summary of the fundamental principles of taxonomy for the student as well as the professional systematist, the Rules and Summaries of Opinions as noted in the sub-title, and, an important feature, the most complete index of the Rules and Summaries ever published. 

February. $2.00

A NATURAL HISTORY OF PACIFIC COAST INVERTEBRATES

By E. F. Ricketts and Jack Calvin
A profusely illustrated consideration of some five hundred common marine invertebrates of the Pacific littoral from Mexico to Alaska. The classification is ecological, by habitat, tidal zone and station. A phylogenetic index is provided and a bibliography which concentrates most of the scattered important references to Pacific coast invertebrates.

Late Spring. $7.50

CLASSIFICATION OF FISHES

By David Starr Jordan
Because of the continued demand this note-worthy work has been reproduced by photolithography. 

Paper, $3.50; cloth, $4.25

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXERCITATIONEM DE GENERATIONE ANIMALIUM OF WILLIAM HARVEY

By Arthur William Meyer
An analysis made with the aid of a new unpublished translation of a first edition. Harvey’s work on generation is considered from the standpoint of the history and science of embryology and in the light of the time of Harvey. 

February.

WIDTH-WEIGHT TABLES

By Helen B. Pryor, M.D.
Dr. Pryor has provided tables that take into consideration the highly important factor of body build, as indicated by width of the pelvic crest, in determining normal weight. Tables for both boys and girls, ages 1 to 5, 6 to 16, and 17 to 24. Send for circular. 

February.

GEOLOGIC HISTORY AT A GLANCE

By L. W. and G. L. Richards, Jr.
Educational edition, $1.00; trade edition, $1.25

WEST COAST SHELLS

By Josiah Keep.
Revised by Joshua L. Baily, Jr. 

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS 
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from Walter K. Fisher to William H. Davis dated February 29, 1936. In this correspondence, WK Fisher emphasized his lack of enthusiasm for the book and lamented about the writing style of the famous naturalist William Beebe, which suggests Fisher was not a big fan of those writers who crafted scientific literature for the lay public.

Hopkins Marine Station
Pacific Grove
California

Feb 29, 1936

Dear Prof. Davis: Many apologies are due herewith tendered for keeping the Ricketts MS so long. Our Dr. Skogsberg to whom I wanted to read some samples took a nervous header and will not be able to contribute what is always good advice. I read some portions to Dr. Heath; and Dr. Bolin has read a good deal of the MS.

The MS needs vigorous editing but not by the author, who will be hampered by unfortunate limitations in the use of English. There is some good ecology scattered through the work but I hardly see the need of a “Zoological Introduction.” This particular 4 1/2 pages is a classic for words which reveal an attempt to reach a clientele which will not be impressed but only puzzled by it. I have found few, very few, who can “travel the knife-edge” which the author mentions on the first page. Wm Beebe thinks he does it, but although a master of “Atlantic” style he is anathema to most biologists.

Why not frankly write this book for the lay reader? Whatever is new of technical value will not suffer in being recorded in non-technical manner. The material will not impress the stereotyped ecologist, anyway, for he must have his salt and mustard in the guise of hydrogen ion activity tables and temperature graphs!

In other words, I think the book will make the grade if aimed at high-school teachers and students and if edited to take out in some places stylistic stiffness, and in others, soft-clay spots. (A terrible mixture of metaphors I realize.) The book will be useful for a well educated layman at the sea-shore (but not in his “arm-chair”). Presumably only such, of the non-zoological laity, will have patience with Latin names which are a necessity. The book should also prove useful as a collateral text for sea-shore classes in college biology.

Of course I realize that the MS loses in the absence of the very essential illustrations, and is written with the idea that these are handy for reference. From what I have said you may
perhaps infer that I do not think particularly well of the MS. As a matter of fact I think Ricketts (a collector rather than a trained biologist) has done very well indeed. Only he doesn't realize his limitations and that he has undertaken a very difficult job.

Probably the above leaves you rather mystified as regards the main purpose which you had in mind when submitting it. But I may be a little foggy in my own mind!

I wish to add a long delayed personal message: That of having spent a very pleasant and profitable morning with your brother in looking over William and Mary, October 1933.

With best wishes
Sincerely
W.K. Fisher

M.S. by express Today.


Following Walter K. Fisher's letter, the next pages to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides were several sheets of paper titled List of specialists who have collaborated in OKing portions of EFR-JC book. Provided by EF Ricketts, this list presents many of the zoologists who responded to his request, not only for the identification of species, and scientific literature pertaining to his research, but the critical review of information he wished to present in the book Between Pacific Tides.

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List of specialists who have collaborated in OKing portions of EFR-JC book.

Dr. M. W. DeLaubenfels, Altadena, Calif. Pasadena Junior College. Sponges

Dr. C. McL. Fraser, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver. Hydroids

Dr. Elisabeth Deichmann, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard Univ. Alcyonaria. Holothurians.

Prof. J. Hickson, Cambridge, England. Alcyonaria (previously) (identifications)
In connection with the Anthozoa, the United States National Museum has forwarded manuscript sheets and date for correction to Dr. Oskar Carlgren of Copenhagen, and to Dr. Stephens of London, but both are away on field trips in the wilderness and contact has not been established.

Prof. Daniel Freeman, Albany College, Albany, Oregon.

Polyclads

Prof. W. R. Coe, Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale University.

Nemerteans

Prof. C. H. O’Donohue, Univ. of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Bryozoa

Olga Hartmann, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Annelid worms


Dr. Austin T. Clark, Curator, Division of Echinoderms, U. S. National Museum, Washington.

Ophiuroids. Echinoids


Cirripedes


Amphipods


Isopods


Schizopoda, Nebaliacea, Stomatopoda, Cumacea, Picnogonida.

Steve A. Glassell, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Decapoda

Mrs. A. R. Grant, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.
Complete revision of Docolossa. Correction & OK on all Mollusca, except Tecti.

Dr. F. M. MacFarland, Calif. Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

Tectibranchiata

Dr. V. G. Van Name, American Museum of Natural History, New York City

Tunicates

Dr. Rolf Bolin, Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove, Calif. Fishes

All of the above (excepting Dr. Hickson, whose branch was more recently considered by Dr. Deichmann), have looked over MS relating to their fields, and have made factual, spelling, citation, etc. corrections. A number of other specialists have cooperated in the matter of identifications, literature and suggestions (but have not corrected MS) as follows:

Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, Director, Scripps Inst., La Jolla (corals)

Dr. Jeanette S. Carter, Miller School of Biology, Univ. of Va. (Rhabdocoels)

Dr. J. L. Lynch, School of Fisheries, Univ. of Wash. (Syndesmis)

Dr. C. Berkeley, Pacific Biol. Station, Nanaimo, B. C., Canada (annelids)

Dr. C. B. Wilson, Dept. of Biology, State Normal School, Westfield, Mass. (copepods)

Dr. H Boschma, Leiden, Holland (Rhizocephala)

Mr. & Mrs. MacGinitie, Kerckhoff Marine Station (Calif. Inst. Tech.) Corona del Mar, Calif. (Crustacea)

J. W. Hedgpeth, 1015 Hollywood, Ave., Oakland, Calif. (pycnogonids)

Mrs. Oldroyd, Geological Museum, Stanford University (Molluscs)

Dr. W. A. Clemens, Director, Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B. C.

( literature, specimens, date on collecting locale)

Dr. T. Gislén, The University, Lund, Sweden (literature, personal coop.)
Both Dr. Fisher (Hopkins Marine Station) and G. E. MacGinitie (Kerckhoff Marine Station), have read critically more or less through the entire manuscript, but in its original form before revision. Their suggestions were incorporated in the revision. Dr. Light and others at University of California, and the various specialists at the United States National Museum but especially Dr. W. L. Schmitt have cooperated very widely.

Thus we learn that, besides the initial writing assistance and photographs provided by Jack Calvin, and the contribution of hand drawn sketches of the invertebrates by Ritch Lovejoy, was the collaborative support of numerous invertebrate specialist who contributed to Ricketts efforts to gather the science presented in the book *Between Pacific Tides*. The necessity for providing this list of collaborators to Stanford University Press was, in part, likely in response to WK Fishers suggestion to WH Davis that the manuscript be reviewed by a professional zoologist.
A FORMAL AGREEMENT

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was written from William H. Davis to EF Ricketts informing him that the book had, once again, been accepted for publication. It is of interest to note that, just one month after WK Fisher provided his critical comments regarding the draft manuscript, WH Davis sent along the correspondence to Ricketts, informing the authors of the good news.

March 13, 1936

Mr. E. F. Ricketts
Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dear Mr. Ricketts,

Our mature consideration of your “A Natural History of Pacific Shore Invertebrates” has been favorable, and you will shortly receive from Mr. Friend our formal agreement to publish it. I propose to begin the editing as soon as possible. I believe you will welcome such changes in expression or presentation as I care to make, and in a few weeks I shall be glad to have you inspect what I may then have completed. I expect to be in Carmel with my family week after next.

Congratulations.

Cordially yours

WHD K
Editor

The next pages to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides were written from EF Ricketts outlining the text and illustrations that could be eliminated, in an effort to minimize the cost of production. These pages outlining a reduction in size were likely written April 1936,
as the internal memo from Stanley Croonquist responding to these suggestions was dated April 23, 1936.

Reduction in Size

1. Text

If size reduction is imperative:

Division Four, Wharf piling, some 40 manuscript pages can be omitted, as the least necessary portion, with a saving of about 8%. The following can be eliminated as representing the most uncommon or inconspicuous or unessential of the animals considered:


About 104 manuscript pages, about 18% of the total can be omitted. If both the above were eliminated, the contents would be reduced about one-fifth. It would make little difference popularly, except that the layman would miss interesting accounts of Teredo and other borers, but it would detract from its use scientifically. The illustrations of the deleted text subjects could remain.

For a popular edition, it would do no harm to eliminate the Systematic Index and Bibliography of some 73 plus manuscript pages. However this is the most essential part for the zoologist and for text book use, and even interested laymen will find references and coordinated cataloging useful.

II. Illustrations

The following can be omitted without upsetting the scheme: Plate 46, Fig 59, Fig. 67, 68, 108, 109, 112, 113; any or all of the color drawings (Pachygrapsus and Renilla are the best and should be eliminated last, but none of them seem first rate to me).

If on the other hand, the illustrative material might ought to be increased, line drawings could quickly be obtained for the following which badly need illustrating: 11, 211, 267, 286, 375. There is also a sea-spider specialist who offers to make (presumably free) drawings for 3 or 4 of these forms which we haven’t illustrated; he is fast and reliable. An opportunity of this sort may never happen again, but of course there is no use taking advantage of it if finances won’t permit added reproductions. For a good color plate, I can get a fine painting of the green anemone, already made, but shan’t spend the money unless you advise it would
be good to do. The attached colored frontispiece: California abalones, to the Rogers 1908 Shell Book (Doubleday-Page; I presume that Dobson, Kankakee, Illinois will have made this), might be a good bet in the way of an already color plate at low cost.

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter written to Stanford University Press. April, 1936. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was an internal memo written from Stanley Croonquist to William A. Friend and William H. Davis, responding to Ricketts’ suggestions to a reduction in size and outlining the various possibilities for eliminating the cost of production.

Apr. 23, 1936

W. A. F.

W. H. D.  Re: CALVIN & RICKETTS

In his “notes of typography” Ricketts suggests various paragraphs that could be omitted with a resultant saving of about one-fifth of the pages. However he adds that while this would make little difference popularly, except that the layman would miss interesting accounts of Teredo and other borers, it would detract from its use scientifically. I think we must consider the scientific market-text use in classes-seriously and cater to it as a major source of sales, and I recommend it be published complete as estimated.

Rickett’s preliminary announcement referred to “colored plates” but I think there would be no kick if they were omitted. A colored plate for frontispiece would be fine if it is included in the estimate, but I would rather see something other than abalone shells.

The committee approved this manuscript for publication only after extended discussion as to the prospect of our losing money. I would like to see the price reduced to $6.50 rather than $7.50 as advertised but this could be done only if we paid no royalty on the first 1000, in which case we would show a profit $342, or 6%. The greater risk from the lower price would come in selling less than the complete edition. If 500 only were sold we would show a loss of $641 against the overhead income of $780.

If the price stays at $7.50 and we start royalty at 500 we would make a profit of $337.50, but our position would be better if we sold only 500. In that case we would show a loss of $437.75 against an overhead income of $900.
Snook and Johnson, “Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast” sells $7.50, has 660 pages, 700 illustrations and 11 colored plates (6 1/8 x 9/14 inches). Ricketts and Calvin would have 110 figures through book, 46 full plates, and a total of 320 pages all told, or only 200 of text excluding illustrations, prelms, etc. I’m afraid that the book won’t look like $7.50 – that $6.50 would be plenty.

Hartley’s layout called for 6 7/8 x 10 pages, 9 on 12 #16. Sounds like small type for large page. Could it be made 10 on 12, or even 10 on 13. I think the extra pages gained would help make the book look $6.50 or $7.50 if necessary. I would favor leaving out colored frontispiece to save money for extra pages, and use black and white frontispiece.

SMC

[Croonquist, S. M. Internal Memo to William A. Friend and William H. Davis. April 23, 1936. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was written from Stanley M. Croonquist to EF Ricketts. Included with the correspondence were three copies of the formal agreement from SUP for the publishing of Ricketts’ and Calvin’s work. In the correspondence, Croonquist mentioned that Stanford University Press hoped to have the publication available for purchase in the fall of 1936.

June 12, 1936
Mr. E. F. Ricketts
Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dear Mr. Ricketts:

I am enclosing three copies of the contract covering the publication of “A Natural History of Pacific Shore Invertebrates” and hope that it meets with your approval. If so, will you sign the contract and send it on to Mr. Calvin for his signature and ask him to return one copy for our files. Each of the interested parties will then have a copy of the contract.

Work can now go forward promptly on the manuscript and we hope to have it out in time for fall classes. Will you therefore notify Mr. Davis promptly whether you have any changes or corrections to make in the manuscript.

Sincerely yours,
S.M. Croonquist:
Sales Manager

[Croonquist, S. M. Letter of correspondence to E. F. Ricketts. June 12, 1936. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
BETWEEN PACIFIC TIDES

Following along the timeline of events related to the publishing of *Between Pacific Tides* one finds in the advertisement section of the July 4th, 1936 issue of the journal *The Collecting Net (Volume XI, No. 92)* the following mention among a list of available books by Stanford University Press.

*BETWEEN PACIFIC TIDES*
*By EDWARD F. RICKETTS and JACK CALVIN*

An account of the habits and habitats of some five hundred of the common, conspicuous seashore invertebrates of the Pacific Coast between Sitka, Alaska, and Northern Mexico. The classification is ecological, by habitat, tidal zone and station. A phylogenetic index is provided and a bibliography which concentrates most of the scattered important reference to Pacific Coast invertebrates. Fall $7.50

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It is of interest to note that this advertisement predates a signed formal agreement between EF Ricketts, Jack Calvin and Stanford University Press for the publishing of *Between Pacific Tides*. Beyond the lack of a signed agreement, there appears to have been no communication between the parties related to the name of the book being returned to the original suggested title of *Between Pacific Tides*. 
PROCEDURE IN TAXONOMY
Edward T. Schenk and John H. McMasters
A brief, clear-cut, well-organized statement of the principles of taxonomy, suited alike to the student and the professional systematist. Includes the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature and Summaries of Opinions Rendered to the present time, with complete index to both.

BETWEEN PACIFIC TIDES
Edward F. Ricketts and Jack Calvin
An account of the habits and habitats of some five hundred of the common, conspicuous seashore invertebrates of the Pacific Coast between Sitka, Alaska, and northern Mexico. The classification is ecological, by habitat, tidal zone and station. A phylogenetic index is provided and a bibliography which concentrates most of the scattered important reference to Pacific Coast invertebrates.

CLASSIFICATION OF FISHES
INCLUDING FAMILIES AND GENERA AS FAR AS KNOWN
David Starr Jordan
Reproduced from the original edition by photolithography for the benefit of the many scientists who were previously unable to secure copies.

FAMILIAR BIRDS OF THE PACIFIC COAST
Florence V. V. Dickey
Contains 162 colored plates and a size and color key which makes rapid identification possible, as well as descriptive text material. “A handy, attractive and valuable guide.”—Nature Magazine.

WEST COAST SHELLS
Josiah Keep
Revised by Joshua L. Baily
Marine, freshwater, and land mollusks of Alaska, British Columbia and United States west of the Sierra. The American Malacological Union, at its 1934 meeting, passed a resolution urging the publication of this revision. Illustrated.

Stanford University Press
Stanford University, California
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to WH Davis. In this correspondence, Ricketts suggest the title of the book be changed from *A Natural History of Pacific Shore Invertebrates* and returned to the originally proposed title of *Between Pacific Tides*. Ricketts also mentioned that the publishing contract with Jack Calvin’s signature had yet to be delivered but he presumed the documents would arrive soon.

*Pacific Biological Laboratories*

*Pacific Grove, Calif.*

July 17, 1936

Dr. W. H. Davis, Editor

Stanford University Press

Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Dr. Davis:

I'll try to arrange to be there some day next week; cannot tell now just when I can get away, so will call up there the night before to make sure you'll be around.

I think the original title and the one you prefer will be perfectly alright. It was withdrawn on account of conflict with Crowder “Between the Tides” of Dodd Mead, but the similarity doesn't seem so important to me now.

The signed contracts haven't yet been received back from Alaska, where I sent them for Calvin's signature. No doubt they'll come along in good time for prompt transshipment to the Press.

Sincerely and with best regards

EF Ricketts

E. F. Ricketts

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to William H. Davis. July 17, 1936. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

Following along the chronological happenings for the publishing of Ricketts and Calvin’s manuscript one finds an article in The Stanford Daily on July 30, 1936, announcing that *Between Pacific Tides* was scheduled for publication by the Stanford University Press in the fall of
that year. Recounting several of the other titles outlined in Collecting Net advertisement
of July 4, 1936, this announcement read as follows:

"Between Pacific Tides" is the title of a popular account of invertebrates of the Pacific Coast
which will also be published in the fall. It will add another volume to the list of outdoor books
which includes, among others, Dickey's "Familiar Birds of the Pacific Southwest," and Keep
and Bailey's "West Coast Shells."
At 5:30 AM on November 25, 1936, a fire broke out in the Del Mar Cannery next to the Pacific Biological Laboratories. The blaze, which was the result of an overloaded circuit, lasted three hours and completely destroyed the lab. Ricketts lost practically everything he owned, which included his extensive scientific and personal library, years of accumulated research notes, lab equipment, business records, clothes and treasured family heirlooms.

Fortunately, a recent copy of the manuscript for Between Pacific Tides had been sent to Stanford University. Beyond the loss of his scientific library, Ricketts lost two manuscripts he had in preparation and hoped to submit for publication; The Tide As An Environmental Factor and Wave Shock as a Factor in Limiting Animal Distribution.
Dec. 30 [1936]

Dear Ed:

We’ve just heard, from Ritch, the lousy news about the lab. Tough, fella, tough. Hope you can find a tent in which to start business anew Would that I could enclose check for fifty thousand with a blessing. Best we can do is tell you to forget all about last summer’s Gonionemus. Also offer you our print shop facilities. For instance, if you want letterheads and envelopes I’ll print them for the good of the cause, you paying for materials only, at cost. For instance, this letterhead of ours, which is a high grade rag bond costs me $4.25 per pound; 6 ¾” envelopes to match, $4.30 A No. 1 Sulphite bond is about half that, bot paper and eps. I can print forms, too, if not unreasonably complicated. Printed matter probably doesn’t constitute your greatest need, I realize, but I image that one of our beautiful hand wrought copper ash trays or a framed picture of Mt. Edgecumbe would be of even less use. And, after all, what would fornication be without nipples?

No news hereabouts to top a first rate fire, except maybe the bloke that got himself buried in a snowslide in Silver Bay. A rescue party gave up hope after thirty hours and came to town to drown their grief. His lodge went into mourning and cancelled a party; radio announcers shed a few tears; another party went out to hunt for the corpse. Six feet down they met the silly ass coming up, grinning, fifty hours after the slide dumped twenty-one feet of snow on top of him. He’d had lunch for three men on his back, and had eaten during his rests in his up upward-digging operations. Fancy that.

The enclosed are to help you start a new rogues’ gallery.

Yours

Jack (Signed)

[Calvin, Jack. Letter of correspondence to E. F. Ricketts. December 30, 1936. [Monterey Public Library, California History Room Archives]
In February of 1937, EF Ricketts wrote to Jack Calvin, describing the level of his loss due to the fire. In addition to his mentioning of the blaze, Ricketts grumbles about the slow pace of Stanford University Press with their bringing the book to publication.

Febr. 18, 1937

Dear Jack:

Glad to hear from you, that was a good letter. This is hasty note only partially in reply.

It was good of you to suggest we forget about last summer: I hadn't planned to do so, and shall plan still on getting some of the bill to you in cash, but necessarily it will be later than the time I figured. I was cleaned out, as you can imagine. Everything, clothes, books, furniture, didn't even have a pencil. I started out the new life (had been living entirely at the lab, so the holocaust was doubly effective) in a pair of pants and a flannel shirt. Not even any sox or shoes, or coat. And you know how I like plenty warm clothes. Later in the day I picked up some borrowed slippers, many sizes too large (from Fred the 6 1/2 footer), then huaraches also too large, and gradually borrowed coat etc. Well I was quite a mess.

Now I am in the midst of putting things together. Don't know surely if I can make a go; maybe. If I shall have avoided complete untergang for a year, think I can pull thru. Insurance totaled only $3000; loss was nearly $12,000; and a lot of personal stuff.

Your photos started out my new file of prints and pictures; “and very good they are”. You and Sash seemed not to have changed a drop. Jon started out my new library, and a surprise shower on XMas eve from local friends started me again on my rejoicing. The MS (damn that SU Press, they make no moves) fortunately was in the publishers hands. Say hang onto your contract. Mine was probably burned. Well, Glück auf, thanks to you good people.

Ed.

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Jack Calvin. February 18, 1937. [Monterey Public Library, California History Room Archives]

On March 19, 1937, EF Ricketts wrote to George MacGinitie, mentioning his efforts at getting the Pacific Biological Laboratories up and running again. In this correspondence, we learn that both men may have battled with health issues related to what they believed was an elevated thyroid condition.
MacGinitie
March 19, 1937

Dear Mac:

We can send the amoeba Apr 1st as you suggest.

The Nereis can go forward anytime now before that; we fortunately have already collected a lot of good ones.

Ordinarily we pick up lots of Branch ellion; they occur commonly on Mustelus, and this year I have seen a few on Squalus. But on the lot of Sq. red. yesterday there were none, and it may be that no more will be available this year. We'll keep on the outlook for them.

We are gradually getting things put into shape, but its a hard uphill pull. The funds were so woefully inadequate. However, if after another year ERF and PBL are both going and not bankrupt, we'll have it licked, and facilities as far as they go will be actually better than before. Shark and cat facilities will be both better. Slides and rare materials will of course take a long time to build up again.

That thyroid thing might make a lot of difference; can make a person pretty jumpy. Several years back I went thru with a situation of that sort where readings were up to plus 18 and 20 - probably not nearly as bad as yours- but it seemed to me then in my own case, a temporary thing; I got by without operation, took some lugol, and seem to be fairly normal now, altho I suppose my reading will always be a little plus. Dick Lamb in Crml had most of his thyroid removed and was benefitted very markedly.

If you want a place to stay when next you come to PG, I'm having an extra room put in at the lab which will be available. Will be comfortable enough; maybe a little queer. Not yet furnished, but I hope to get it fixed up before long.

Regards to the family


On March 19, 1937, EF Ricketts also wrote to Willis G. Hewatt discussing his thoughts as to the mean exposure interval associated with the intertidal zone, which he outlined in the manu-
March 19, 1937

Dear Hewatt:

Your paper arrived this morning, and altho I had a good many other uses for my time, I was tempted to look it over at once.

Since last discussing the situation with you, I think that in the analyses of the factors “Extreme Exposure Intervals” and “Mean Exposure Intervals” of “Duration”, there is the explanation of the sudden zonation at 3.5’. Mester [Harold Mestre, Professor of Biophysics, Stanford University] thought the significance of the 3.5’ horizon was due to frequency; I doubt its effectiveness. However, I evaluated the exposure intervals, both mean and extreme, for every six inches, and discovered the most sudden change of all at about this height. I haven't now the figure, so I can’t quote exactly, but it's as tho an animal at 3.0 might be exposed during a 6 months period, to a singled period of air as long as 20 hours; at 3.5 the possibility would be 120 hours. The mean exposure interval curve showed also a sudden jump about here. I treated that subject fairly exhaustively in my MS, one copy of which Gislen has in Sweden. John Steinbeck has another copy, and I'm mighty thankful these copies were out. Don't suppose you heard: on the night of Nov. 25th, there was a waterfront fire that burnt PBL to the ground. Everything was destroyed, and the insurance was only $3000. Worst of all, I had been living here off and on, my complete library, both personal as well as scientific, was burnt, clothes, furniture. I had even stored some old fine pieces of furniture that had been in the family for a hundred years-Mother gave me when Father died and she broke up their home. Those went too. I have it fairly well put back together now, but wotta blow! Library can never be replaced; all those ecological and old exploration reports of Pacific invertebrates that I laboriously dug up went out like a light.

In this connection, if you have another copy of your previous paper I'll be glad to have it.

My tide records, graphs, charts, all went. The long paper was all written, but I never finished the drawing because I didn’t see the use of spending the time on something that probably never could be published. But now I can never finish them unless I reconstruct the figures. Stanford Press fortunately had the books MS and I wish they'd get the darn thing out; our contract reads “within a reasonable time” and I suppose that means anytime.
By the way, any other duplicates you have of ecolog. papers, I can certainly use.

Sincerely

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Willis H. Hewatt. March 19, 1937.] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

On March 31, 1937, EF Ricketts wrote to Torsten Gislén, mentioning that John Steinbeck was traveling to Sweden and suggesting the possibility of the two meeting. Ricketts continued to lament of the debilitating impact of the fire that destroyed the lab, including the loss of his general and scientific library collections.

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, Calif.

March 31, 1937

Dear Gislen,

Chief purpose-hasty note-is to say that John Steinbeck is enroute to NY, Sweden and Russia; may have a chance to see you, and I have urged him to look you up. I am taking care of his dog during the six months. He figured on being in north Europe, probably Denmark, for mid-summer night. He has read some of your papers “Tendencies toward death and renewal” He is a good man, now a famous author. I hope he likes you and you him. His “Of Mice and Men” which followed “In Dubious Battle” I considered a fine piece of work. Classed often more or less as a mystic; I think not, except in the finer sense of the word. Certainly unconventional, formality would surely call him bohemian.

Many things have happened since I last wrote. On Nov.25th I had the champion of all strokes of bad luck. During the Monterey water-front fire, the lab was completely destroyed. For sometime now completely separated from Nan, I was living here. Sleeping at the time. Got out with my life and that's about all; had time to put on pair of pants and shirt. Succeeded in getting the car out, and a painting of which I was fond-James Fitzgerald's portrait of me. My library, general and scientific, all my personal belongings, clothes, furniture, including a few pieces that had been in the family for more than a hundred years and which came to me at Father's death last year, all destroyed. Most of the records, except for some in the safe, are gone, and with them records of distribution and methods. Worst of all, my library had been assuming good proportions, possibly the best on
the Pacific coast with reference to local marine ecology. In this connection, if you have still available any copies of your Misaki, Gulmar Fjord and “Tendencies towards death and renewal” papers, I’ll be exceedingly glad to have them. I suppose too late now. I had amassed really a good library on Pacific coast invertebrates, including the Carlgren anemone papers, and several on polyclads and enteropneusts. Many I can never replace. And only a little insurance, $3,000. Loss 4 or 5 times that. Not enough even to replace the buildings, but I am going ahead again with what little there is; if I can keep up the energy and interest, plus a little luck, I can get back again. Nothing recent from Stanford Press about the book. It has been scheduled for issuance a dozen times during the past few years, but they are slow. Our contract reads “Within a reasonable time.” Best of regards to you and the family.

Ed [Signature]

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from Sol Felty Light, Professor of Zoology at the University of California, Berkeley to WH Davis. Professor Light's review of the manuscript emphasized the importance of the bibliography section, which the editors at Stanford University Press had considered omitting.

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**BERKELEY, DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**  
Box 51, Moss Beach, Calif.  
June 6, 1937

Dear Mr. Davis:

At last I have found time to examine the Ricketts MS. I am heartily in favor of its publication. It contains an accumulation of information and reference to be found nowhere else which will be of the greatest value to students in this much - neglected field. It has been checked in many points by competent authorities and even if published alone would be a very distinct contribution. Among other things it presents as done nothing else in print the amazing gaps in our knowledge of the fauna of our shores.

Of course there are endless places where one could criticize but I can assure you that it will be too of very great value, will be very much used and will inevitably lead to increased investigation in the areas involved. It would be a very great misfortune if this material were to be omitted.

May I take the liberty of sending you for inclusion references to several recent papers not noted in the list? This I shall do when I return to Berkeley in two or three weeks.

As to Mr. Ricketts I suppose he is still at his biological supply house in Pacific Grove which he is building up again after its recent destruction by fire. If not, he may have gone to Puget Sound for his annual summer collecting but mail addressed to him at Pacific Grove should still reach him.

If you wish to leave the MS with me that long, I shall be glad to have it gone over for further suggestions. If not, please let me know and I shall mail it to you from here.

Sincerely yours

S. F. Light
Sol Felty Light received his Doctorate of Philosophy from the University of California, Berkeley in 1926, with Charles A. Kofoid as his major advisor. His primary research focused on termite systematics and the biology of symbiotic flagellates and freshwater copepods. During the 1930’s, Soy F. Light offered a 5-week summer invertebrate zoology course, taking students to Dillon Beach near the mouth of Tomales Bay, and Moss Beach in Half Moon Bay. 

By the late 1930’s SF Light had written an advanced manual for the course, complete with species lists, keys for taxon identification, and field and laboratory exercises. The syllabus for his 1937 summer course, which was 122 pages in length, listed among the recommended readings, the book *Between Pacific Tides by E. F. Ricketts and Jack Calvin*, though it had yet to be published.
Sol Felty Light
And with the acceptance of *Between Pacific Tides* for publication, the final effort involved the endless process of editing and re-editing, as Ricketts and Stanford University Press moved the manuscript toward completion. The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was a second correspondence written from SF Light to WH Davis providing edits and addition to portions of the annotated systematic index and bibliography.

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University of California  
Department of Zoology  
Berkeley  
*June 29, 1937*

*Mr. Wm. Hawley Davis, Editor*  
*Stanford University Press,*  
*Stanford University, California.*

*Dr. Mr. Davis:*

*I am turning under separate cover the ANNOTATED SYSTEMATIC INDEX AND BIBLIOGRAPHY proposed by Mr. Ricketts for his BETWEEN PACIFIC TIDES. It has been gone over by two of my advanced graduate students, Doctor Olga Hartman, who is a thoroughly competent specialist in the Annelids, and Mrs. Avery Grant who knows the Gastropods. They both agree with me that it would be a very great misfortune if these were to be omitted from the book, in that it presents a unique accumulation of very important information, which is not to be obtained from any other source. I sincerely hope that it will be included.*

*I am forwarding the manuscript to you by express collect, as you suggest.*

*Very truly yours,*

*S. F. Light*

[Light, S. F. Letter of correspondence to William H. Davis. June 29, 1937. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
EDITS AND CORRECTIONS

In July of 1937, EF Ricketts sent along a payment to Jack Calvin for his collecting the previous years supply of *Gonionemus* for Pacific Biological Laboratories. In the correspondence, Ricketts provided Calvin with an update on the status of their co-authored work, *Between Pacific Tides*.

~

To Jack Calvin

July 3 1937

Just a hasty word, terribly busy and about to start for Hoodsport again for Gonionemus. Drive up there like hell, collect 6 tides, back fast, total 10 days. Ain't that a vacation.

However I think I'm going to be able to stage a come back; hard uphill pull and I don't like uphills or work. I like to sit quietly like Ritch and pull the mustache I seem to have shaved off.

Here's a little stipend on the last year's Gonionemus; I'm terribly sorry it's so late, but if I hadn't been a light sleeper some 6 months back there'd have been no eddie even to write checks, small tho they are, so I guess all of us are lucky. I planned on sending $33, applying balance against my expenditures on the book advtg. Turn of events made me able to send only the attached $25.00. The extra $2.00 is to be considered as money to buy formalin with, for more Gonionemus. By all means get a big haul of them this year if you can. Unless there's another fire, I can take care of the charges in November or so. Send freight collect and then there'll be no cash outlay.

Stanford have much of the book rolling; I really think eventually we'll have that thing out. They've been after me for two months to chase up there to look over what they've done, but I haven't anymore time to fool around with them the way I did in the past, acct. bread and butter still more urgent even than before. Anyway it's surely coming out soon. Even they can't possibly hold it up more than another 6 or 8 months.

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Jack Calvin. July 3, 1937.] [Monterey Public Library, California History Room Archives]

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In early October 1937, EF Ricketts wrote to C McLean Fraser thanking him for the hydroid volume and mentioning the loss of his libraries, as well as a large collection of undetermined hydroids. This correspondence provides one with a broader understanding of the loss Ricketts suffered due to the devastating fire on November 25, 1936.

Oct. 4, 1937

Dr. C McLean Fraser,
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Dr. Fraser:

I am certainly grateful to you for the hydroid volume recently received-especially in view of the fact that, in the last winter waterfront fire which completely destroyed our plant, my scientific and personal library also was destroyed.

From a cursory examination I presume that this volume will become for Pacific marine zoologists a vade mecum comparable to the Schmitt decapod manual which has accompanied me on all trips now for many years. Now if the annelids could be treated as comprehensively and as efficiently another milestone would be laid.

I keep hoping you may sometime have a chance to work here at Monterey Bay on local hydroids. No doubt much of interest could be turned up, since almost nothing has been done here either specifically or in residence. In this connection I regret to report that a fairly large collection of undetermined hydroids, mostly local, which I had stored in our place here, was entirely destroyed along with everything else on hand at the time of the fire. I imagine it can never be replaced entirely. In the eyes of losers, events of this sort lend enhanced value to government museums!

Sincerely,

E. F. Ricketts

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter to C. McLean Fraser. October 4, 1937. Stanford University, Department of Special Collections]
Also in early October of 1937, Jack Calvin wrote to EF Ricketts confessing that there was simply no time during the past summer to allow for the collecting of *Gonionemus*. In addition, Calvin laments at the unending slowness of Stanford University Press.

*October 4 [1937]*

Dear Ed:

Yours of July has been in a nice cozy pigeonhole ever since, carefully wrapped in my best intentions.

There have been twinges of conscience, too, when I remembered the check that you could probably ill afford to send, what with your prototechnic whims etc. Maybe you are sadly aware by now that there weren't any Sitka *Gonionemus* this year. At least if there were we didn't find them, perhaps because we didn't go out to look for them. There: I've confessed all. Explanations are no doubt redundant, not to say rococo; but the facts are: 1) the weather was consistently lousy, and 2) we didn't have time to go anyhow, being plum rushed off our feet by more business than we had ever imagined. Most of our stuff we make ourselves, and we fell behind steadily, so that by the season's end we were talking rapidly in an effort to prevent customers from noticing that it was seven axe handles and a plug of chaw between the articles we were offering for sale. Now that things have eased off a bit we are catching up on eating and sleeping and drinking. We might even catch up on *Gonionemus*, too, if the silly creatures hadn't all holed up in their dens.

Three months and one day ago you opined that Stanford couldn't hold up our opus more than another 6 or 8 months, so in another 3-5 months I'll begin looking for it—with tongue in cheek, fingers crossed, and a rainbow round my shoulder. The thing that hurts me the worst about the whole situation, I think that my vocabulary—a vocabulary which I have always felt to be adequate where profanity was called for—fails me utterly. If I could just think of a series of words, with gestures, which would really do justice to Stanford Press, I would be happy in spite of no book. As for you, who have borne the brunt of the interminable mess—- have a whisky and soda?

I suppose you know that RitchnTal have gone to California or Nevada or someplace to make their fortune. Otherwise all we know is what we read in magazines about Edward Weston and John Steinbeck.

Good cheer

Jack
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to WH Davis with a small correction to the manuscript. In the correspondence, Ricketts mentioned he would try to visit to Stanford University Press in the near future.

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dec. 18, 1937

Dear Dr. Davis:

Still one more typographical error-or rather about the only one- and picked up by chance”

page 48 of galley proof, last line of 3rd paragraph of S 192: read “immersion” instead of “immersed”.

Will try to get up there but don’t know when; there’s not enough time already for the things I should do, but that will be pleasant break. Financially I am still far from being out of the woods, and the energy needed to put things back is a great drain.

I’ll be glad also to see this project completed; one thing less on the minds of all concerned. I hope you have good luck with the illustrations; that can make or break.

Originally I was going to suggest Meriden for collotypes of 5 more selected plates, I to stand some of the added cost, but that’s out for me now.

Sincerely,

Ed Ricketts

In February of 1938, EF Ricketts wrote George MacGinitie commenting on his recent scientific publication and inviting the couple to Monterey for a visit. Once again, Ricketts laments at the slow pace of Stanford University Press to publish the book.

MacGinitie,

Feb 16 1938:
Dear Mac:

Your papers came yesterday and I have been looking them over ever since during my spare time. You people are certainly amassing a lot of natural history information, a rare thing during these times but more necessary than ever particularly by reason of its rareness. I was interested in your remarks about the impossibility of interpreting any animals natural history in terms of another's however closely related; I have discovered that myself. Nevertheless knowing how a nearly related animal acts is often a good prerequisite for interpreting the form in question, and enough of that information, constantly checked by field work, ought to build a fine coordinate whole.

Bolin was in a while back and brought a fine lot of Laqueus; I had never had enough before. The shark situation has been agonizingly bad this winter. In addition to the storm, and our Chinaman being out of the running due to age, the Cal Pack had started making liver oil from Squalus and Mustelus and they have tied up all the fish companies in contracts so that it has been difficult for me to get a single specimen. For a while I figured finis for me, but I managed to get a few specimens in despite the difficulties. Nothing yet has eventuated on the basking shark liver oil proposition, but when it does, the pioneers such as Schaeffer will gain nothing from the boom I fear.

I made two hurried trips up north last summer as I may have told you; took the two older kids on the second trip. With that exception I haven't done much collecting. Have been to busy preparing the frogs, crayfish etc that the boys have been bringing in. I hope to get down there this spring, need balanoglossus and amphioxus etc desperately, but this time, if I do plan on it definitely, I will surely come.

Keep in mind that you folks will be most welcome here, for any time you can make it. I'm holding it down alone and there are fairly adequate living quarters, so I welcome company.

That cursed SU Press still hasn't issued my book, altho galley proof has been corrected nearly a year. I never saw such a slow bunch. It will already be out of date.

Best regards to all

Following along the chronological happenings related to the publishing of Ricketts and Calvin’s manuscript one finds a second article in The Stanford Daily on May 27, 1938, announcing that *Between Pacific Tides* was scheduled for publication by the Stanford University Press in the summer of that year.\(^9\)

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from WH Davis to EF Ricketts, checking to make sure Ricketts’ visit to the dentist went well. To this letter Ricketts scribbled his hand written response that all went well at the dentist and commenting that he was working on revising the index, a task he describes as “a big job.”

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*Stanford University Press*

*Stanford University*

*California*

*August 30, 1938*

*Dr. E. F. Ricketts*

*Pacific Biological Laboratories*

*Pacific Grove, California*

*Dear Dr. Ricketts,*

*I have a note on my desk stating that everyone is ready to produce Between Pacific Tides when the proof comes back from you, and ending: “Shall we push the author?” Do make plain that you survived your dental ordeal in good condition, and come across.*

*Cordially Yours*

*Wm. Hawley Davis*

*WHD:g Editor*

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*SCRIBBLED NOTES*

*Received Sep 8-1938*

*I have come thru the ordeal with colors flying, more royally than I should have imagined*

*Re-correction of the page proof offers no difficulty—but I have been working on the index revision, a big job. Note also that, if the lack of this is what holds you up, I havn’t all the information*
for it. Your note suggested the inclusion of figures & plate numbers in the index, and I havn't these.

Ed

[Davis, W. H. Letter of correspondence to EF Ricketts. August 30, 1938. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from Jessie D. Whitttern, technical editor at the Press, to EF Ricketts. This correspondence offers insight into the issues associated with bringing the manuscript to completion. It is of interest to note that the illustrations, in reference to the comments in the letter, were included as part the index when the book was finally published.

~

September 9, 1938

Mr. Edward F. Ricketts
Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

My dear Mr. Ricketts:

Professor Davis is away on vacation. In his absence I shall try to answer your note to him.

First of all may I offer an apology for the omission of proof or some means of checking your illustrations when we sent you the page proofs. Since all your dealings with regard to illustrations had been with Mr. Lites or Mr. Davis and I assumed, erroneously it seems, that revised illustrations had been sent you after they were corrected, I thought it would not be a great task to include the illustrations in indexing. It certainly would add greatly to the value of the book.

In lieu of such corrected copy, I am sending you a proof of the legends that were pasted up for plates and a duplicated proof of the list of figures in the List of Illustrations. I have marked the plate legend proofs with the section and page number which we are using as a key on the illustration pages.

The photolith sections are to be printed and inserted in binding thus:

Section I consists of 48 pages (keyed I.1-I.48) and contains Figures 3-56 and Plates I-XXIV. It will be inserted at or near the end of “Part I. “Protected Outer Coast,” preferably after page 112.
Section II consists of 12 pages (keyed II.1-II.12) and contains Figures 57-69 and Plates XXV-XXIX, to be inserted at or page 144 (end of “Part II. Open Coasts”).

Section III consists of 32 plates (keyed III.1-III.32) and contains 70 - 102 and Plates XXX-XLIV, to be inserted at or near page 230 (end of “Part III. Bay and Estuary”).

Section IV consists of 8 pages (keyed IV.1-IV.8) and contains Figure 103-112 and Plates XLV-XLVI, to be inserted at or near p. 254 (end of “IV. Wharf Piling”).

The list of plates has not been set yet to follow the list of figures because it must be planned to fit exact numbers if pages and the form may be condensed if you index the illustrations but should not be so condensed if you were not to included them, the list in that case being the only key to the illustrated items on the plates. However, with these proofs I believe you can complete the indexing.

If there is anything further I can do to help the cause, please let me know. I am sorry this information had not been given you earlier.

Yours very truly,

JDW:g Technical Editor

[Whittern, Jessie D. Letter of correspondence to EF Ricketts. September 9, 1938. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

In October of 1925, Stanford University Press hired Mrs. Jessie Dunton Whittern for the position of technical editor. Prior to her appointment at SUP, Mrs. Whittern was employed at University of Chicago, where she served as one of the original authors of the most widely respected style guides in the United States; The Manual of Style published by University of Chicago Press. As an authority on matters of style, Jessie D. Whittern was considered one of the outstanding technical editors in the nation.10

Following along the chronological happenings related to the publishing of Ricketts and Calvin’s manuscript, one finds a third article in The Stanford Daily on November 17, 1938, announcing that Between Pacific Tides was soon to published by Stanford University Press.11
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to WH Davis providing comment and corrections to the text. Ricketts mentioned that his efforts with editing the index of the book were coming along well.

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dec. 6, 1938

Dear Mr. Davis:

I thoroughly agree with you; those reproductions are fine. I didn’t suppose that photolith could achieve such results.

I had previously proof-read the plate captions, so didn’t go over them again. However I picked up a couple of errors otherwise; seems as tho I found them before also, but I couldn’t have done, or else I neglected to record them:

- Fig, 12 caption Read “Leptoplana” instead of “Peptoplana”
- Plate XV. Upside down. The captions state that the lower picture is C. antennarius, whereas the lower in the plate is actually the kelp crab.

Index going along well. It’s interesting enough, as those things are, now that I’ve got to it, and it will be out soon.

Sincerely,

Ed

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to WH Davis. December 6, 1938. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to WH Davis commenting that he had finished editing of the alphabetical index.

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dec 26. 1938

Dear Mr. Davis:
The alphabetical index is completed, has been proof-read, checked and edited. I ended up making an entirely new one, as suggested. As arranged over the phone, I hadn't intended going over the entire account again, but in connection with a rigid rechecking of cross references in connection with the index, I found it necessary, and three of us—some friends fortunately jumped into the crisis—are putting through this considerable task. What happened is that, in the several renumbering of sections, the cross reference weren't changed to conform to the new numbers, and it's chiefly this work that we are now engaged in. Looks as though it will take still another three of four days (if only I had worked right thru the Christmas holidays maybe it would be out, but who wants to do a thing like that!)

EFR [Signature]

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to WH Davis. December 26, 1938. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

In late December of 1938, EF Ricketts wrote Torsten Gislén about he and Ed Ricketts Jr.’s holiday activities and once again lamenting on the slow pace of Stanford University Press to bring the book *Between Pacific Tides* to print.

Pacific Biological Laboratories

Pacific Grove, California

Dec. 27, 1938

Dear Gislén:

It was good to hear from you. I know how you will be having fun with the increased family at the holiday time. Christmas is essentially a family time, and I think it's even more significant in the Scandinavian countries than it is here. Funny thing, Ed Jr. and I spent the afternoon and evening of the 25th at the home of some Swedish friends, a Gustav Lannestock who is living and writing in Carmel; we had goose and baked ham and imported pumpernickel and all the usual Swedish cheeses and meats and herrings and pickles. Before that we had spent Christmas eve at the home of Ritch and Natalia (don't recall if you knew them, part of the Kashevaroff outfit from Alaska), Xenia and John Cage drove down from Cornish School in Seattle, John Steinbeck and Carol came in and we had a good reunion. Then when we came back from there every late, I switched on the radio idly and heard some (apparently) Swedish station
broadcasting “the favorite Christmas Hymn of Sweden” some sort of celebration, with announcements in Swedish and English. The business goes slowly, I have trouble picking it up since the fire, there is still insufficient money, the second depression is raging, I am getting along without any help and have to do all every thing myself. Which means that correspondence particularly suffers.

As unbelievable as it sounds, that shore book [Between Pacific Tides] will soon be out. It cannot possibly be held up much longer. I never saw such a slow outfit as Stanford University Press, and of course lately, since the fire, I've had to budget my times so carefully that it left little opportunity for me to do the things they wanted me to do in the checking etc. Now for six months it has been already in page proof, with all the Illustrations in page proof also, and there only remained the revision and checking of the alphabetical index. I hadn't time for the considerable work required, but during these holidays friends have been helping me, and it will be done soon.

Nan and the girls are living in the Puget Sound country, I hear from them not often, and write infrequently. Ed Jr is living here with me, and it's a good thing for both of us. He's coming along fine, and I'm pleased to see that he shows no emotional marks for any troubles he has come through. He has become one of the most considerate people I know, I have now a sense of being a very competent parent; he will turn out pretty well, well balanced and self reliant; promises to be a fine mathematician. I shouldn't be surprised if we hear from him sometime in the field of mathematical physics. Good thing!

I got a geoduck for you, and will sometime devise an effective method of shipping it. I have had neither the morale, nor time, nor money to start rebuilding my scientific library, but in the fields of poetry and philosophy it has crept up to pre-fire status. Collecting has been going well, but many things haven't been replaced and I fear never will be; I made a trip south, covered pretty well the ground we went over on that fine trip. I have now a Ford 60, the small V-8, the cheapest car to run I have ever used. So I went from the largest to the smallest!

Now it is warm and sunny; the canneries are going strong-they will extract every single sardine out of the ocean if legislation doesn't restrain them, already the signs of depletion are serious. Funny how americans can't learn the lesson that the north european countries have known for a century.

Say hello to Mrs. G. for me. I am remembering you folks very happily.
Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Torsten Gislén December 27, 1938. [Torsten Gisléns archive, Lund University Library]

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The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was written from EF Ricketts to WH Davis providing all necessary edits for the book, except for the problem of umlauts.

~

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dec. 31. 1938

Dear Mr. Davis:

I start off the new year right, by sending not only the alphabetical index revised, checked and retyped (and needing still another retyping which I haven't time for), but the complete proof with all cross references checked.

This is the first time I have had all material to date complete at one time, and it seemed that, since the cross references would have to be checked some time, this time was as good as any, particularly since I had to refer constantly to the text anyway in making the new index. It's very fortunate that I did this, because many of the subsidiary references were incorrectly cited - to be expected, I suppose, with all the changes and all the years.

Only one thing I didn't attend to fully - the problem of umlauts over terminal e, ect. Originally I proposed to check this by a master index which derived from the opinions of the experts consulted in the matter of spelling and synonymies of their groups, but this original material was lost in a fire, so I went by what was in the systematic index in its present form. This means that there are some inconsistencies, even within a given group, as with the annelid worms, some of the pronounced final e-s haven't any amlaut, some have; I don't know the answer or which is correct.

So now the New Year starts, 6 PM Saturday, and some friends have already stopped by. The stuff I'm sending represents, as you can imagine, a very considerable amount of work, now I should be resting. Happy New Year to you all
Sincerely

Ed Ricketts [Signature]

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to WH Davis. December 31, 1938. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

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The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from EF Ricketts to WH Davis commenting on the proper use of umlaut's in the text of the book.

~

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

January 15, 1939

Dear Dr. Davis:

*It seems to me now that I'd like to do a sketch of the Duxberry Reef animals. Actually, I don't know the region very intimately, but a little routine collection, which I'll have to do anyway this spring somewhere or other, will rectify that.*

*However, my already overloaded programme is such that I couldn't touch it until after the middle of March. It oughtn't to take very long, but I know from experience that such things are far more involved in all aspects, from planning to final typing, than they appear at first.*

*Harking back to Between Pacific Tides, I received last week from the National Museum, Miss Hartman's latest publication on polychaete worms. This can settle the matter of e vs ë. In each use of the terms:*

*Antinoë*
*Arctonoë*
*Hamothoë*
*Polynoë*

*and possibly others, she uses an umlaut over the terminal e.*

*With best wishes for the coming years, I am,*

Sincerely,
EF Ricketts [Signature]
E. F. Ricketts

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to WH Davis. January 15, 1939. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]
The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was written from Stanley M. Croonquist to EF Ricketts updating him on efforts related to their publishing the book. It is of interest to note that the proposed price of $7.50 per copy was reduced to $6.00 in hopes that sales for the book would better compete with Elizabeth Johnson and Harry J. Snook's *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast*. The Johnson and Snook book, first published August 1927, had been printed a second time in September of 1935.

February 23, 1939

Mr. Edward F. Ricketts
Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

Dear Mr. Ricketts

Everything seems to be moving ahead on your book and so I am writing to all of the people who sent in orders in the past (except those received within the past several months) asking them to verify their orders. Our experience have been in the past that when books are delayed too long in being published addresses change, people change their interests, and it is almost mandatory that we check up before shipping the books.

I am sure you will be pleased to know that Mr. Friend has approved a reduction in the price of $7.50 to $6.00 per copy, which will put it in the same price class as Johnson and Snook. It all means that the lower price will have to sell a lot of extra copies because even at $7.50 we would take a loss on the first printing of 1,000 copies.

I think that our circular, which I want to get out within a month, will bring in some additional orders. I'll let you see copy for this before I send it out.

Cordially yours

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
S. M. Croonquist: g
Sales Manager
In February 1939, EF Ricketts wrote to Jack Calvin updating him on efforts toward getting *Between Pacific Tides* to press. The context of this correspondence suggests that it was John and Xenia Cage who helped correct the index for the book during the Christmas holidays of 1938.

*Febr. 24, 1939*

_Dear Jack:_

_With characteristic meticulousness, I was going to reply at once to your very welcome Christmas card and note. Well-- it's something that I'm getting around to it now! As you may have heard (my ways seem to have become infamous) I get something like years behind in correspondence. Now it goes better, don't know how I can keep up this preposterous pace of tending to things but I can be thankful even for symptoms of budding discipline. Too much work, you see, and I have to do it all soul alone._

_Well if you saw John and Xen they probably told you about the book. I honestly don't see how that procrastinating outfit can possibly delay much longer; not even SU Press could do it. Everything is in page proof, all drawings, photos, text, systematic index and bibliography, even the alphabetical index. (Incidentally, the present index represents the third! I finally got so absolutely moraled-out that I doubt if I could touch the thing again. Imagine emending and finally completely re-doing that big job twice over. And you know how they did things! Changed around the numbering so that that all had to be done over-that was attended to up there-but the cross references were sometimes properly corrected, sometimes not. They were quite decent tho, and went along with my necessary slowness and even with my own procrastinations._

_Practically all the illustrations are as good as the one you saw. I never saw such beautiful work. It may have taken ten years to blast the thing thru, but in some ways it was worth it._

_I wish I'd had an opportunity to see you and to tell you of the finagling finally went thru in order to blast publication out of that funny outfit; too long even to sketch in a letter. Don't know if I ever told you - - I finally got out that advertising campaign myself - - they were a bit upset at..._
first, but all OK now, relations are most friendly, and I have to acknowledge that I sense, and respond to, a general warm feeling there now again.

Soo-o-lot's to write about, but other things to do. Hello to Sash. Don't ever try to forgive me for being such a poor correspondent. I'll forgive myself and then you won't have to!

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Jack Calvin. February 24, 1939.] [Monterey Public Library, California History Room Archives]

~

ONE THOUSAND COPIES

In March of 1939, the first edition of Between Pacific Tides made its way to the press with the printing of 1,000 copies. The next letter to appear in the SUP folder for Between Pacific Tides was written from EF Ricketts to Stanley Croonquist commenting on the wonderful job Stanford University Press did on the book.

~

Pacific Biological Laboratories
Pacific Grove, California

March 29, 1939

Dear Stanley:

That's a beautiful job. I'm tremendously pleased. So is everyone else concerned with whom I've talked. After all that work and time, errors should have been almost eliminated, but I have already turned up one spectacularly my fault. Ritchie Lovejoy, the very competent artist who did line drawings, originally asked for what he called a “by-line” (he got cash only a dollar apiece for all those fine drawings), and supposed that meant merely a statement that that phase of the work was by him. Well, I know better now. Sometimes my dumbness amazes me.

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Stanley Croonquist. March 29, 1939. Stanford University Press] [Department of Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries]

~

After receiving his copy of Between Pacific Tides, Jack Calvin waited several days before sending along the following correspondence to EF Ricketts. In the end, both authors appreciated the quality of the work by Stanford University Press.

~
April 19, 1939

Dear Ed:

Every morning after coffee and cigarette I tip-toe into the library table, chanting softly,
“You dreamed it, you sap. It can’t be, and things that can’t be aren’t.” And I open my eyes and
look, and there is THE BOOK. It’s been there for five mornings now, and if I see it just one
more morning I’m going to admit, tentatively, that it is actually there. It’s frightfully upsetting,
really, for if that can happen then anything can happen, and I’ve got to that stage where I’m
afraid to take a drink for fear it will happen.

And what a swell job? Almost it softens my heart toward Stanford Press. Ritch’s drawings
and my photos are beautifully reproduced, and after looking at them I turned, without any real
hope, to Tethys, and blow me down if they hadn’t left in out description of that delightful crea-
ture’s amatory escapades. It is our cue to begin to love the Press just a tiny-bit, after all these
bitter years.

I have a new boat, a miniscule cruiser about a third the size of the Grampus, so it’s
barely possible-though I make no promises-that we’ll be able to get you some Gonionemus this
summer. Time is the factor of which we wot not, but this year we have an assistant on call, so
we have high hopes of getting in some photographic, biological and other cruises. Why don’t
you come up this summer? You could do it easily on the first royalty check from Stanford dear
old Stanford Red. I’m not laughing; I’m crying.

Love and kisses and a shot of whisky.

Jack [Signature]

[Calvin, Jack (1939). Letter of correspondence to E.F. Ricketts. April 19, 1939.] [Monterey Pub-
lic Library, California History Room Archives]
REFERENCES

CHAPTER 1


2. Ibid.


7. *The School, A Magazine Devoted To Elementary And Secondary Education* (1920) Volume 8 September 1919 To June 1920, Published at The Faculty of Education Building Bloor and Spadina Toronto Copyright Canada 1919 and 1920 by WJ Dunlop, University Press, 1920.

8. Annual Report of The President of Stanford University for The Twenty-Ninth Academic Year ending August 31, 1920. Stanford University, California. Published by the University.


10. Ibid.


14. Mary Galigher Groesbeck email June 7, 2014

15. Mary Galigher Groesbeck email June 7, 2014


CHAPTER 2

1. Death of Mr. James M. Calvin. The Wibaux Pioneer, Wibaux, Dawson County, Montana, Thursday May 7, 1908. 2 (17) 1.


6. Ibid.


13. A number of letters are to be found in the collections of the following institutions: Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC; The Harvard Museum of Comparative Anatomy, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; The American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY; The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Ewell Sale Stewart Library, Archives and Manuscript Collection; The California Academy of Science, San Francisco, CA; The Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, ON, Canada; The Royal Library (National Library of Denmark and Copenhagen University Library) National Collections, Center for Manuscripts and Rare Books; The Manuscript and Archives Collection, Lund University Library, Sweden; The Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, Netherlands; and the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books, Austrian National Library and others.

CHAPTER 3


5. Ibid.


9. Annual Report of the President of Stanford University For The Fortieth Academic Year ending August 31, 1931. Stanford University, California. Published by the University.


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22. Summer Quarter 1932. Stanford University Bulletin. Fifth Series, No, 125. February 1, 1932. Stanford University, California. Published by the University.


CHAPTER 4


2. Ibid.


**CHAPTER 5**


8. Ibid.
