

# CHAPTER 4

REJECTION OF A MANUSCRIPT FOR PUBLICATION	77
THE GRAMPUS TRIP	80
A \$2000 SUBSIDY	89
WILLIS G. HEWATT	96
THEODOR JENSEN MORTENSEN	100
ELISABETH DEICHMANN	104
A NORTHERN COLLECTING TRIP	107
AN ILLUSTRATED ANNOUNCEMENT	115

## REJECTION OF A MANUSCRIPT FOR PUBLICATION

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]

~  
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 a 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]

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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]

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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 Gislén  
Department of Zoology  
University of Uppsala  
Uppsala, Sweden

Dear friend Gislén:

*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 Gislén. May 27, 1932.] [Torsten Gisléns archive, Lund University Library]

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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 Physcasom (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 over-chary 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 some-time 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 Gisléns archive, Lund University Library]



*Grampus*, Ed Ricketts bottling collected specimens, 1932

Pat Hathaway Collection, CV# 99-026-005

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 Stylanthea 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, Henri-cia, 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 thruout 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 rocks, 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*

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to William Hawley Davis. October 5, 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 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 summer's 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; nemertean, 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 next page to appear in the SUP folder for *Between Pacific Tides* was another internal memo written from WA Friend to WH Davis regarding the subsidy for the book. In this



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

[Friend W. A. Internal memo to written to William Hawley Davis. October 18, 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 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 Gislén, 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.

~

*Pacific Biological Laboratories*

*Pacific Grove, Calif.*

*21st October, 1932*

*Prof. Torsten Gislén*

*Dept. of Zoology,*

*University of Lund,*

*Lund, Sweden*

*Dear Prof. Gislén:*

*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 thoroly 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 Gisléns archive, Lund University Library]

## WILLIS G. HEWATT

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 Gislén:*

*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:*

*Horst, C. J. vander; 1930. Papers from Dr. T. H. Mortensen's Pacific Expedition 1914-16. II. Observations on some Enteropneusta. Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. Naturh. Foren. LXXXVII:135-200.*

*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 Gisléns 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:

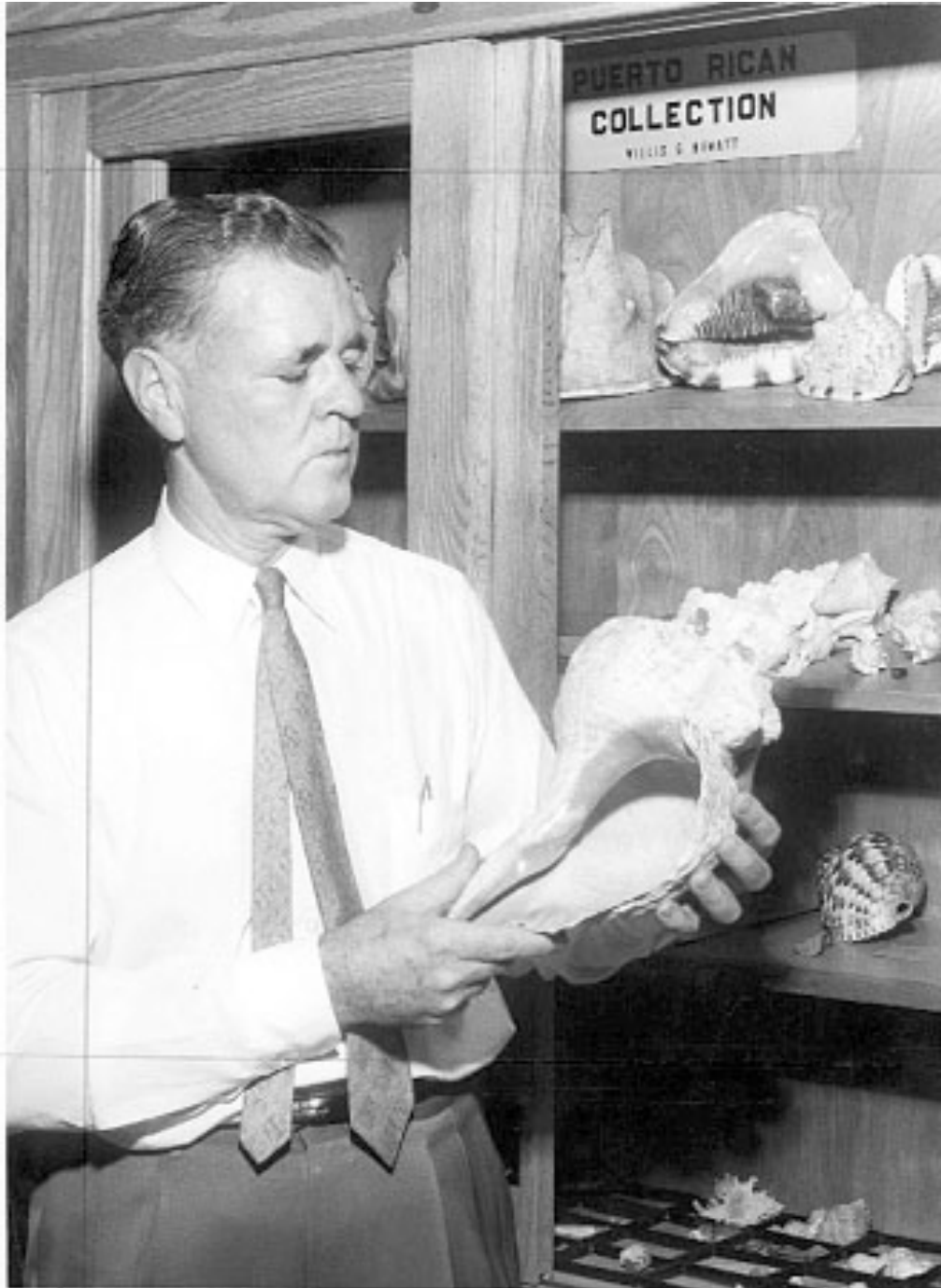
*A survey of the literature published on the littoral faunas of the California coast reveals that, until the present time, practically all of the work, has been of a taxonomic, morphological and embryological nature. The ecological aspect has been greatly neglected. It is true that scattered facts concerning 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.*<sup>1</sup>

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.*<sup>2</sup>

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.



## THEODOR JENSEN MORTENSEN

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]

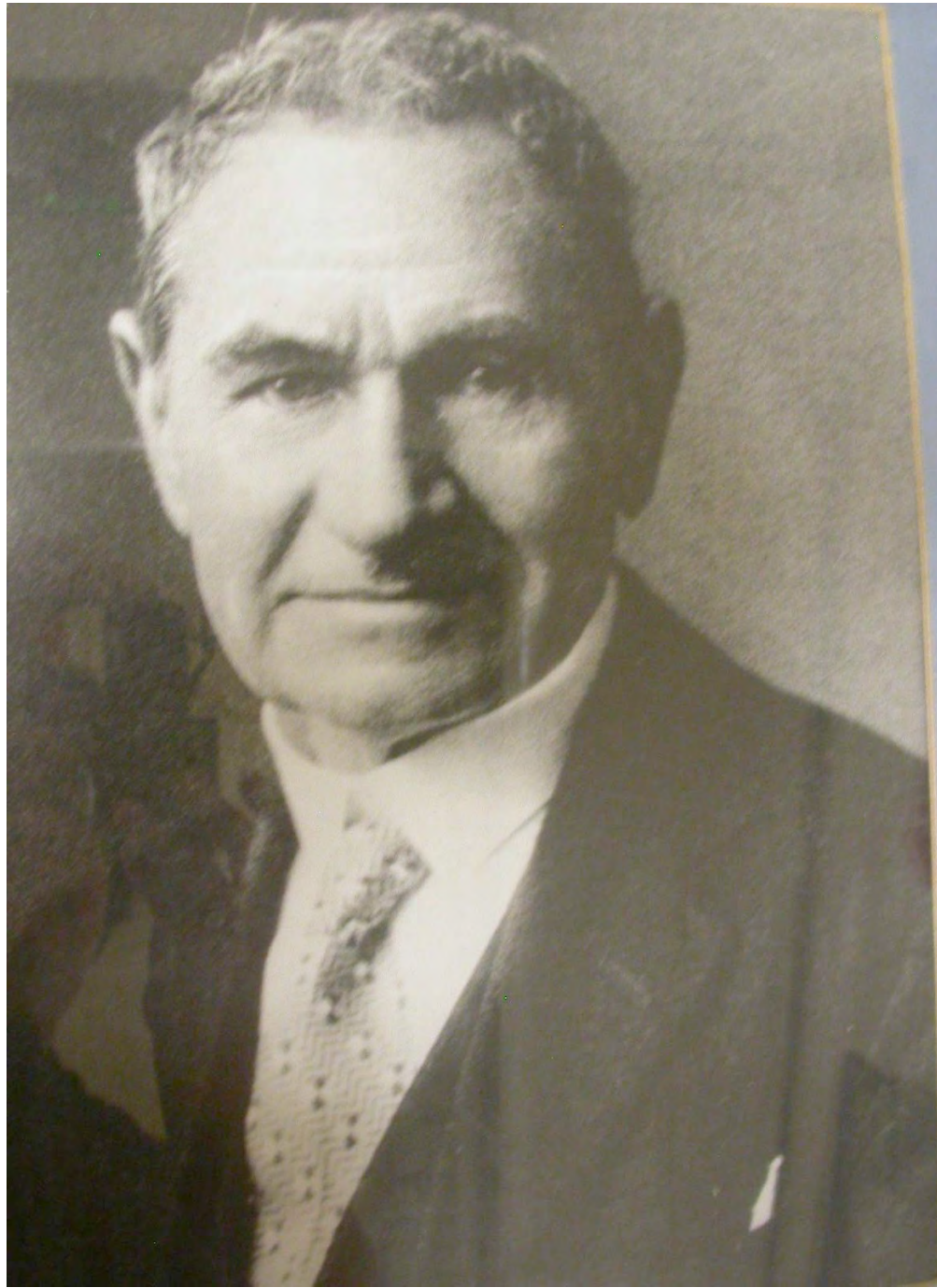
E. F. Ricketts

[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.<sup>3</sup>

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]

## ELISABETH DEICHMANN

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*

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Elisabeth Deichmann. October 2, 1933.] [Special Collection Archives ARC 79, Deichmann, Elisabeth, 1896-1975.][ Quoted by permission of the Ernst Mayr Library, Museum of Comparative Zoology Archives, Harvard University.]

### **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).<sup>4</sup>

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 arn'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 dufer. 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 acct 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]

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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.

~

*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 fore-shore 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 vermicularis.*

*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.*

*d. In substratum. Cucumaria miniata, C. quinquesemita, Physeasoma, Leptosynapta and Paphai.*

*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]

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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: Hoodspout, 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 ophiurians, 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, not 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 process 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.*

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Elisabeth Deichmann. August 31, 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.]

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

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*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.]

## AN ILLUSTRATED ANNOUNCEMENT

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<sup>5</sup> and the tide paper<sup>6</sup>. 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*.

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*Pacific Biological Laboratories*

*Pacific Grove, Calif.*

*April 9, 1935*

*Dear Gislén:*

*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, Pen-tidotea 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]*

[Ricketts, E. F. Letter of correspondence to Torsten Gislén. April 9, 1935.] [Torsten Gisléns archive, Lund University Library]

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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.