

Two French intellectuals remembered

Pierre Ferrand

Andre Gide died 50 years ago, aged nearly 82. A very different writer and person, Andre Malraux, a member of another generation, who was a close friend of his, was born in 1901 and died in 1976. They were both highly intelligent, gifted, controversial, and typical French intellectuals.

Gide, who spectacularly rejected the puritan morality of his Protestant ancestry, was basically a narcissistic esthete. Though he wrote some 50 books, including significant fiction, several plays, and essays on a great variety of subjects, including notable literary studies, his most lasting achievements are his *Diary* or "Journal," which he wrote from 1889 to 1949, and his various other personal memoirs, including those written in the first decades of the past century, in which he disclosed and defended his homosexuality.

This was only one of the many ways in which he deliberately scandalized his contemporaries, for his declared intention was "to disturb." "The public," he wrote, "always prefers to be reassured. This is, indeed, the profession of some writers. Too many of them..." The text is from his "Counterfeiter Diary," a commentary on his most extensive novel, the many-layered *The Counterfeiters* (*Les Faux-monnayeurs*, written 1919-1925), originally inspired by newspaper stories, including the final episode, a gruesome account of amoral teenagers driving one of their number to commit suicide. Raised in an orthodox Calvinist environment, he did not believe that children were innocent. He also brilliantly satirized in this novel fake and superficial avant-gardism used to seduce the young.

A major interest of his in that book and in other fiction like *The Immoralist* (1902) and the satirical *Les Caves du Vatican* (1914, translated

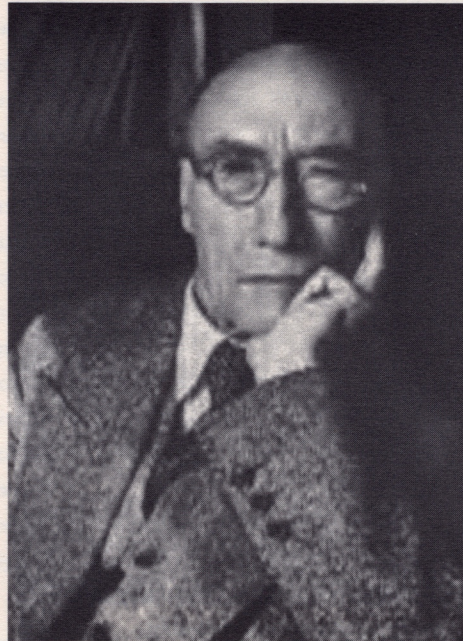


Photo of Andre Gide by Cecil Beaton (Image from the internet, *The Andre Gide Gallery of Images*.)

as *Lafcadio's Adventures*, 1925) was to explore the limits of individual freedom. He spoke of "l'acte gratuit," — the gratuitous act — done without apparent motive, such as expectation of reward or public purpose. He was aware that it was an ambiguous concept, since it could justify bottomless evil as well as generosity and saintliness.

After the death of his wife in the late thirties, he finally revealed in particularly moving pages, entitled *Et Nunc Manet in Te*, the tragedy of his marriage with his cousin Madeleine. She and Andre truly loved each other, but she was devoutly religious and deeply attached to conventional moral values. She could not accept Andre's unconventional ideas and behavior, though she felt she had no right to tell him what to do or not to do. She lived in the country, always gentle and tirelessly charitable. He said he adored her as an ideal,



Andre Malraux (Image from the internet, www.geocities.com.)

like Dante adored Beatrice. Gide, who had rebelled against all bourgeois values, was probably the worst possible person to be married to a saint.

Gide himself was neither evil, cruel, nor violent. He was a civilized, brilliant critic, who had a subtle mind and a sense of irony. Unlike his friend Malraux, he cannot be described as a man of action. Independently wealthy, he could therefore indulge in writing what he felt was abiding literature without reference to any mercenary purpose. His amoral attitudes and approaches were not unrelated to some of the expressed sentiments of another esthete Gide knew well during his younger days, Oscar Wilde, though Oscar was undoubtedly wittier and more superficial.

Like Wilde, Gide did have a social conscience. Despite his pose of noninvolvement in



Musings...

CAXTONIAN

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Charles Darwin was our greatest biologist. Had there been a Nobel Prize in his day, he certainly would have been a Laureate. With extraordinary patience and care, he studied Earth's natural habitats and gave us, besides his remarkable findings, *global empiricism* as a new approach in the consideration of things physical. Single-handedly, he caused science to rival — some might say to excel — philosophy and religion, the disciplines considered ultimate human pursuits in his time. His work has touched every field of intellectual endeavor, from the study of botany and zoology to the study of literature and the law.

Two significant events related to Darwin have occurred recently. The first was the publication of Philip Appleman's *Darwin*, the Third Edition in the Norton Critical Edition series. The Third Edition is more than 100 pages longer than the Second (1979). It presents the essential writings of Darwin, including the *Voyage of the Beagle*, *The Origin of Species*, and *The Descent of Man*.

This edition contains, as well, a collection of writings by others on Darwin and his work, covering every aspect of society's reaction to the great biologist. The collection is as current as the recent debates in Kansas over creationism and evolution in the public schools. Forged by the perspicuity of Appleman, who may be our greatest living Darwin scholar, this new edition is a distillation of the essence of Darwin in our time. It has depth, richness, and a literary quality enhanced by Appleman's own essays and poetry, written as critical components in his own lifelong pursuit of Darwin's life and work.

Appleman, Caxton dinner speaker on October 21, 1992, concluded his masterful presentation in *Darwin* with "The Voyage Home," a poem in which Appleman imagined a conversation with Darwin on Appleman's own trip aboard a merchant mariner in 1948, when he was 22 — the age of Darwin when he went to sea on the *Beagle* in 1831. He wrote, "So in this final convoy / of the social instincts / Now we ride the oceans of / imagination, all horizon / and no port." So the study of Darwin may be best described.

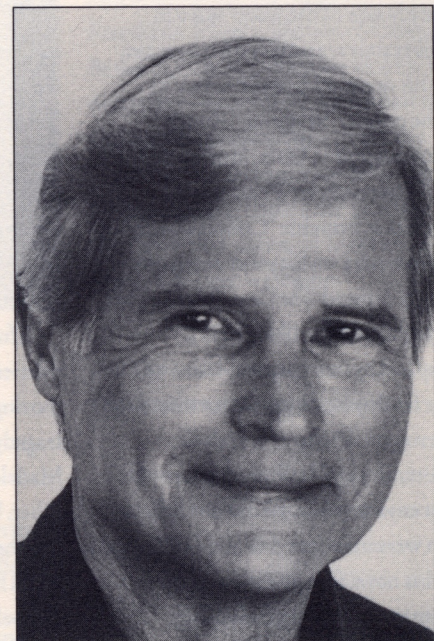
The second important Darwin event is "Charles Darwin," a splendid exhibition at the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA, running through June 24, 2001, which my wife Norma and I had the pleasure of

viewing on a recent trip to California. The exhibition displays Darwin's findings and ideas from his 31 books, consisting of over 10,000 pages of text, and from more than 13,000 letters, written throughout his lifetime, some of which are exhibited in the quiet magnificence of the Huntington.

The exhibition covers ten major areas in the life and work of Darwin: Education, On the *H.M.S. Beagle*, Reporting the Voyage, the Zoology, Darwin and [Alfred Russel] Wallace, the Origin of Species, Defending Natural Selection, Evolution Continued, Botanical Studies, and Conflict & Legacy. Containing letters, maps, extensive artwork, photographs, and books themselves, the exhibition offers a comprehensive view of this scientist, whose work ranks in importance with that of Galileo, Newton, and Einstein.

Once upon a time we shall come to understand, without fear or prejudice, the significance of Darwin's achievements, so elegantly delineated by Appleman in his poem "On the *Beagle*": "There / in the Bay of Good Success, / Charles Darwin, on the foredeck of the *Beagle*, / our future in his freezing / fingertips, / stared into the faces / of our past."

Robert Cotner
Editor



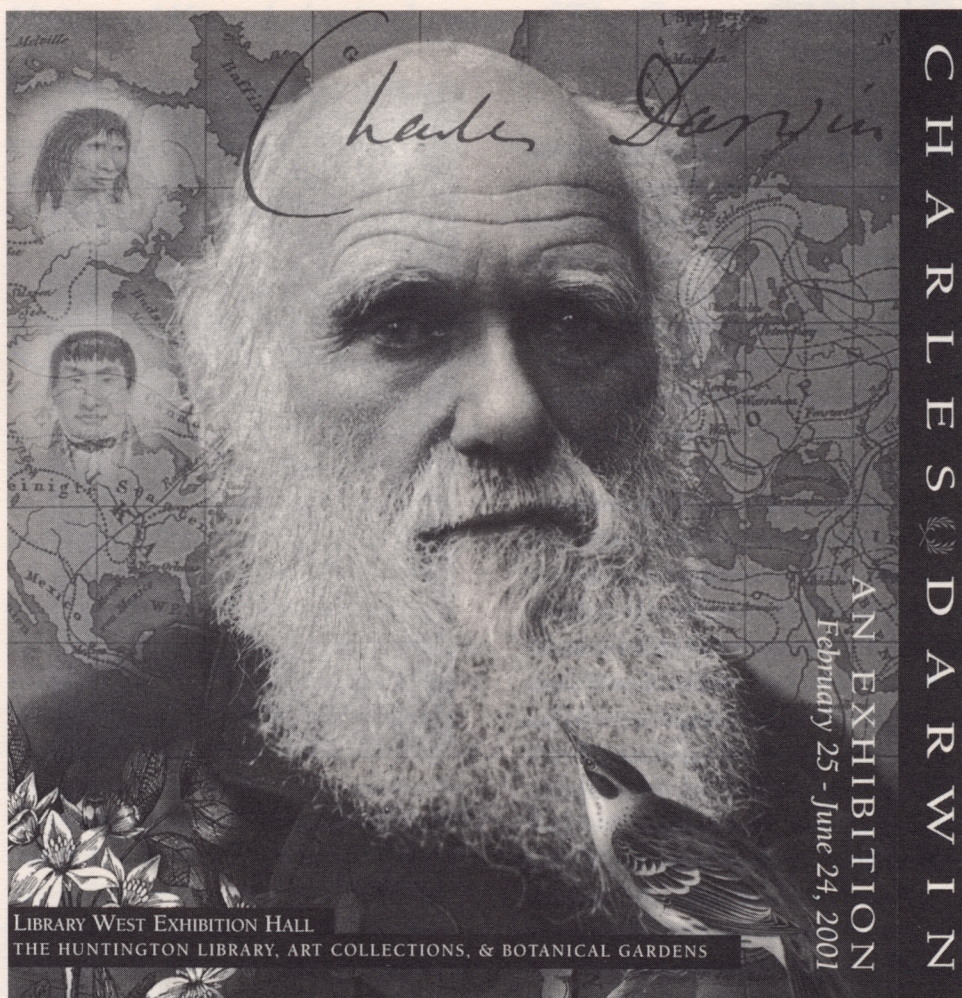
Philip Appleman

A chronology of books by Philip Appleman

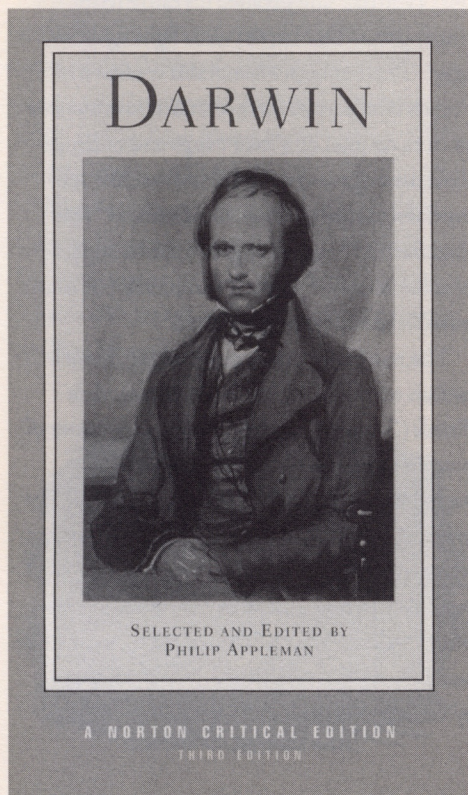
The Silent Explosion, 1965 (non-fiction).
Kites on a Windy Day, 1967 (poetry).
Summer Love and Surf, 1968 (poetry).
In the Twelfth Year of the War, 1970 (fiction).
Open Doorways, 1976 (poetry).
Shame the Devil, 1981 (fiction).
Darwin's Ark, 1984 (poetry).
Darwin's Bestiary, 1986 (poetry).
Apes and Angels, 1989 (fiction).
Let There Be Light, 1991 (poetry).
New and Selected Poem, 1956-1996, 1996 (poetry).

Edited Volumes

Victorian Studies (founding co-editor and first
 General Editor, 1956-64).
 1859: *Entering an Age of Crisis*, 1959.
Darwin, 1970; Revised Editions, 1979 and 2001.
The Origin of Species, 1975.
Malthus: An Essay on the Principle of Population,
 1976.



Program cover from Huntington Library exhibition, with the last portrait of Darwin, a photograph by Herbert Rose Barraud, 1881.



Cover of Appleman's *Darwin* with an early oil portrait of Darwin, from the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Selected chronology of books by Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

- Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries Visited by H.M.S. "Beagle"* London, 1839; 2nd ed., 1845.
The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs, London, 1842.
A Monograph on the Sub-class Cirripedia, London 1851.
On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, London, 1859.
On the Various Contrivances by Which British and Foreign Orchids Are Fertilized by Insects, and on the Good Effects of Intercrossing, London, 1862.
The Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication, London, 1868.
The Descent of Man, London, 1871.
The Expression of Emotion in Man and Animals, London, 1872.
Insectivorous Plants, London, 1875.
The Power of Movement in Plants, London, 1880.
The Formation of Vegetable Mould, London, 1881.
Charles Darwin's Natural Selection: Being the Second Part of His Big Species Book Written from 1856 to 1858, Cambridge, UK, 1978.
Charles Darwin's Notebooks 1836-1844, ed. Paul Barrett and others, Cambridge, UK, 1985.
Darwin's Scientific Diaries, 1836-1842, ed. Frederick Burkhardt, Cambridge, UK, 1987.
Charles Darwin's Beagle Diary, ed. Richard Keynes, Cambridge, UK, 1988.
Charles Darwin's Marginalia, I, ed. Mario A. diGregorio 1990.

political and moral issues, he did sign a petition for Alfred Dreyfus, victim of injustice, and wrote an indignant account of the inequities of the French legal system after an experience as a juror. He also eloquently denounced colonial exploitation in the French Congo and Chad after a voyage to Africa, and the tyranny of Stalin after a trip to Russia in the thirties. It goes without saying that he was wholly opposed to the Nazi spirit.

In a January 19, 1948, entry in his *Diary*, Gide argues that his various interventions in public affairs did not amount to a "commitment" (such as those of Jean-Paul Sartre) and, above all, had nothing to do with literature or his literary works. He described himself (more passively) as a "witness," though it would appear that his denunciations of colonialism and of Stalinism had a considerable political impact.

Gide often wrote beautiful, spare French and was for nearly half a century identified with a top French literary magazine and considered the leader of the avant-garde. While by no means always right, he was for decades considered the grand old man of French letters and was unflinchingly interesting.

Andre Malraux records a brief dialogue between Gide and himself, dated about 1938:

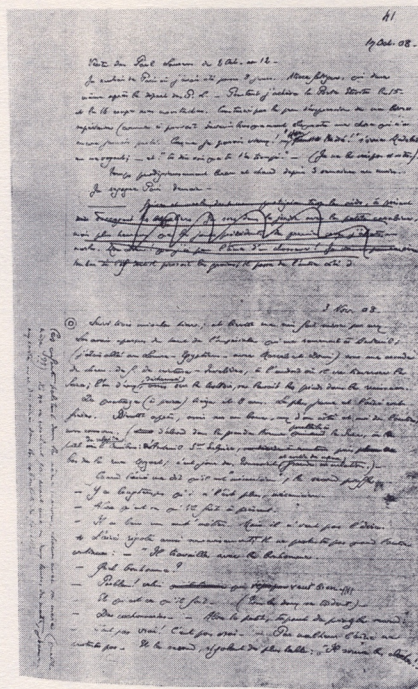
Gide: "There are no stupid people in your novels."

Malraux: "I don't write to be bored. As for idiots, life is enough."

Gide: "Well, this is because you're still too young."

Unlike Gide, Malraux did not publish a diary. However, most of his half a dozen novels in colorful prose closely mirror his personal experience as one of the most remarkable adventurers of the past century and are quasi-autobiographical. He has updated them in his fascinating *Antimemoirs*, though he may not always have adhered strictly to fact.

A student of Far Eastern civilization, he records in one novel (*La Voie Royale*) impressions of his own expedition to the Cambodian jungles when in his early 20s. He got into trouble for smuggling some of the magnificent stone sculptures of the great thousand-year-old temples of Angkor out of the country.



From the "Journal" of Gide, November 1908. From Raymond Lepoutre, Andre Gide (1970). Courtesy of the Newberry Library.

Two of his best-known novels, *The Conquerors* and *Man's Fate*, deal with the Chinese Civil Wars of the 1920s, in which his role, apparently, was mainly that of an observer, though the rumor has been to the effect that he took an active role. Another novel, written in the early thirties, is a scathing indictment of the horrors of Nazi concentration camps. He was a leader in the fight against the Nazi assaults on justice and humanity and was one of the founders of the French League against Antisemitism.

In 1936, he organized and led the international air force supporting the Republicans during the Spanish Civil War and wrote what many consider his best novel about it, *Man's Hope*. Ernest Hemingway, who had admired *Man's Fate*, was angry about being forestalled in writing about the war and became obsessively jealous about Malraux, whose book I consider better than *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. He continued to be jealous about him during World War II, when Malraux continued to outclass him as a fighter. While Hemingway was not much more than an observer, Malraux headed a tank battalion, was wounded, and twice captured by the Germans. He escaped and led

several resistance groups and then the Alsace-Lorraine brigade, which fought its way into Germany.

At the end of World War II, Malraux became Charles deGaulle's Minister of Information, and, in the 1960s, deGaulle's innovative French Minister of Culture, famous for cleaning off the dirt of centuries from many French monuments and for brilliantly fostering cultural exchanges and a truly global view of artistic endeavor. He wrote a number of influential books on art, including *The Voices of Silence*, a book in which, among other things, he rethought the role of museums and of art throughout the world.

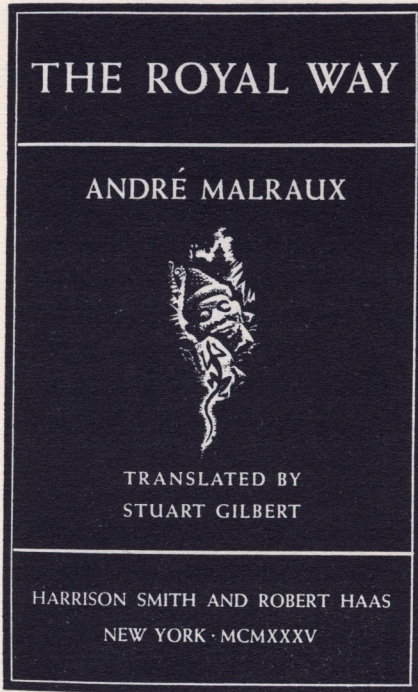
Malraux was nonreligious, and his novels show how deeply he was haunted by the horror of death, though he was a man of reckless courage. However, he always insisted on human dignity, and his abiding love of art throughout his life reflected his feeling that it was a way for man to survive himself. Malraux, intellectually brilliant, was clearly committed to the fight for justice. Gide, though he insisted that he was "just a witness" and paraded his estheticism, clearly got involved in the same fight again and again. This has been a honorable tradition of French intellectuals since Voltaire, as evidenced by the examples of Victor Hugo and of Emile Zola, among many others. However, the self-proclaimed champion on "commitment," Jean-Paul Sartre, managed to get on the wrong side of some issues — which is admittedly one of the possible risks of getting involved.

The most convenient and compact French edition of much of Gide is the *Editions de la Pleiade* ("Journal," two vols., and two volumes of prose works and plays, totaling over 6,000 pages). Many of his individual works are in print in both popular and luxury editions. *The Journals* were issued in English in 1953, and the English version "Et Nunc Manet in Te" was issued as *Madeleine* in 1952. *The Counterfeiters* was published by Knopf in 1927. Many other texts by Gide are available in English.

See GIDE & MALRAUX, page 5

Dan Crawford

When you can measure what you are
speaking about, and express
it in numbers, you know something about it.
Lord Kelvin, ca. 1893



Title page of the American publication of *The Royal Way*, 1935. Courtesy of the Newberry Library.

The French texts of Malraux's works (excluding his volumes on art) are in three tomes of the *Editions de la Pleiade* (ca. 5000 pages); *Les Conquerants*, 1928 (*The Conquerors*, 1929); *La Condition Humaine*, 1933 (*Man's Fate*, 1934); *L'espoir*, 1937 (*Man's Hope*, 1938); are his three best-known novels, and have been re-issued in France in popular and luxury editions. A French edition of the *Antimemoires* (which has also been translated) contains 32 engravings by Marc Chagall. ❖



Artwork from Malraux's *La Voie Royale*. Courtesy of the Newberry Library.

One of the charming beliefs of our ancestors, one that still crops up from time to time, was that all knowledge was measurable and manageable. One day, it was believed, we would have measured everything, recorded the numbers in an encyclopedia, and the whole of existence would be perfectly understood.

One of the finest examples of the Victorian conviction that not only could everything be measured and written down, but understood by the common run of human being, was a masterwork by William Ralston Balch, international journalist, traveling companion of Franz Liszt, and author of, among other things, the first railway guide to the Gettysburg Battlefield. His magnum opus was called (take a deep breath) *The Complete Compendium of Universal Knowledge Containing All You Want to Know of Language, History, Government, Business and Social Forms, and a Thousand and One Other Useful Subjects*. It was published at some point in 1895; at least, that's when its list of American historical events stops (on April 3, by the way). It was probably sold door-to-door by book agents who must have had little to say once they'd finished with the title.

The book is well worthy of that title. Pretty much everything you'd care to ask about in 1895 is contained in the tiny print of its 813 pages. Half a dozen dictionaries take up the first half of the book; these are followed by concise discussions of weather-wisdom (including a new method of foretelling the weather based on phases of the moon), the laws of extradition with Great Britain, the states which allow women to vote, rules for visiting the White House, your duties as a citizen, etiquette, parliamentary practice, a schedule for farm work with a generous section of doctoring your horse, housekeeping hints, recipes, first aid, the latest tariffs, and an account of the deaths of British kings. There is some editorial comment involved in this last; we find Balch staunchly patriotic in noting that "George III died as he had lived — a madman. Throughout his life he was at least a consistent monarch." Eighteen eighty-five

was rather late for fighting the Revolutionary War, but, after all, "Big Bill" Thompson kept it going in Chicago well into the 1920s.

Even this did not exhaust the author's resources. ALL phenomena existed to be studied and set down in figures. Tucked away among the dressmaking hints and speculations on the future role of the telephone and electric light in society can be found his estimates for the cost of constructing Solomon's Temple, and the dimensions of Heaven.

This last is an especially interesting look into the logical Victorian mind. Taking a verse from one of the least scientific spots in the Bible (Revelation 21:6), he computed the size of Heaven. Realizing that a number with this many zeros on it would be incomprehensible, he set about to render it into a form that could be taken in. First, he knocked off half that space, feeling that the Throne of God and various administrative offices for angels would take that much. Half of what was left, he decided, would be needed for streets, alleys, and skyways. (No toll roads, obviously).

The remainder was still a humongous number, so he calmly estimated how many human beings had lived in the whole history of Earth. Going on, he calculated that there must be at least 100 planets capable of supporting life in that amount. Dividing this number of intelligent and presumably Heaven-bound life-forms into the amount of space he had decided would be our habitation above, he came to the conclusion that every single one of us would be assigned in Heaven the equivalent of a suite of 100 rooms, each 16-feet square.

He convinced me. It must be heaven if you finally have that much room for books.

(By the way, Solomon's temple cost \$77.5 billion to put up. But remember: that's in 1895 dollars, when a billion bucks was still worth something.) ❖

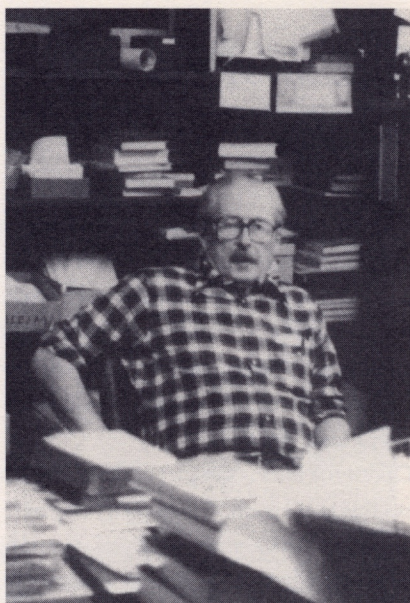
A personal tribute to the late Richard S. Barnes

Frank J. Piehl
Caxton Club Historian

Book lovers mourn the death of Richard S. Barnes, internationally renowned scholar, antiquarian book dealer, and book conservator. Educated at Harvard, the University of California, and Yale, he came from a distinguished family. His great-grandfather founded the A. S. Barnes Publishing Company. After completing his education at Yale, Richard began his career at the Newberry Library in 1951, but after only a few months, he decided that the rigors of life at the Newberry were not for him. As he reminisced in later years, "My boss didn't like me, and I didn't like him. He wanted me to do the social thing, and all I wanted to do was learn about books, so he fired me."

To give himself freedom to devote his life to books, he opened a bookstore in Chicago on Dearborn Street in 1951, moving to more spacious quarters at 1628 North Wells St. in 1953. When I first visited this treasure house of books in 1968, I was a novice collector interested in history, and Dick Barnes turned out to be the right man to help me get started. Getting to know him, however, wasn't easy. He struck me at first as gruff and somewhat unfriendly. In truth, he was sizing me up before sharing his remarkable expertise with me. After repeated visits we became good friends. My monthly visits to Wells Street were like graduate seminars than book hunting expeditions. He was my mentor. He would ask me about my interests and then expound about the books that I should read. While discoursing on a particular historical subject, he would often say, "I've got just the book for you." After disappearing into the back room, he would reappear with a rarity, sometimes a scarce old volume that he had rebound personally. By the time I left, the books were always meticulously wrapped in brown paper and sealed with tape, a trademark of his shop.

His knowledge of books was exceptional, as was his memory. On one visit I questioned him about a reference work, *The Book of Chicagoans*, later known as *Who's Who in Chicago and Vicinity*, published occasionally from 1905 to 1950. From memory, and without hesitation, he sum-



Richard Barnes in his bookshop, from North Shore Magazine, March 1980.

marized the nine editions in the colors of their bindings, as "one red, one green, and seven blues." Such instant recall of the most intimate details about books was typical. Also typical of Dick was his dress. When working in the shop, he usually wore knickers of quality wool, knee length wool stockings, and a plaid shirt. They were as much his trademark as his impeccably trimmed mustache.

One sunny summer day, in response to a question about an old issue of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, he took me out the back door, through a lovely but neglected garden, to a building at the back of the lot. There he stored books on the ground floor and lived on the second floor. The garden, which had been maintained by his wife Catherine until her death in 1966, had been a landmark in the Wells Street community. It suffered from neglect. Dick was too busy with his books to devote his own time to gardening. After searching through an immense hoard of books and journals, we found the issue I sought. What I remember most about this incident, however, was the peaceful garden hidden away amid the bustle of Old Town.

On one of my visits, he introduced me to a charming lady, Patricia Nichol, another customer. They were married in 1971. Six years later they sold their property on Wells Street and moved the book store to Foster Avenue in

Evanston. Although the quality of the selections remained excellent, the new location lacked the charm of the Wells Street shop. Still the business prospered. For years, he had been the purchasing agent in America for English libraries. Always a sharp businessman, Dick sold a major part of his best stock to a Japanese consortium and eventually closed the shop on Foster Avenue, after which he operated his business on a reduced scale from his home. The infirmities of age eventually overcame him, and he entered the Mary McGraw Care Center in Evanston, where he resided until his death on April 29, 2001, at age 87.

Family and friends gathered at a memorial service on May 12 to celebrate his life. His stepdaughter described him as "a man who played his emotional cards close to his vest," but yet "he had a big heart and deep passions. He loved books, sports, and bridge." His stepson told of his penchant for tweed jackets, Brooks Brothers suits, bow ties, cooking, and golf. And his step granddaughter likened him to "a cherished volume, handsomely bound, but not on acid-free paper." The love for this man expressed by his family was heartwarming.

Richard S. Barnes joined The Caxton Club in 1963 and maintained his membership until his death. His wife, Patricia, became a member in 1977. The couple attended dinners frequently, but as time passed, their sojourns at their London home, and Dick's failing health prevented their attendance. He enlightened Caxtonians in January 1977 with a dinner presentation entitled "Where Do They Keep the Good Stuff?" and he participated in a panel discussion in January 1992 on "The Bookseller's Angst."

The death of Richard J. Barnes leaves a gap in the Chicago book world that will not be filled. The members of The Caxton Club extend their sympathy to Patricia Barnes and to other members of the Barnes family. May they find solace in the knowledge that his memory will live on in the hearts of all the scholars and collectors to whom he gave a part of himself. ❖

Caxton Annual Meeting set for June 20, 2001

Caxton President Fred Kittle has announced the Annual Meeting of The Caxton Club will be held at 5:45 p.m., June 20, 2001, immediately before the June dinner meeting. The 30-minute meeting will include the election of officers and brief reports from committees. The evening dinner will be 15 minutes later than usual. ❖

Council notes — May

Finances are within budget with no outstanding debts. Next year's budget was presented and approved. Income based on acquisition of a minimum of 15 new members. 85% of members currently have renewed membership. Plans continue for publication of a Caxton Book this fall by Southern Illinois University. Exhibition Committee has "Private Presses" slated for Winter 2002 at Columbia College. Ten Caxtonians planning to attend FABS meeting in Cleveland. Membership will be canvassed for address changes for new directory in Fall 2001. Caxton officers and council nominations received.

Member Junie Sinson appointed chairman of committee to further Caxton Club participation in submission of candidate of annual Nobel Prize in Literature.

C. Frederick Kittle, President

Appleman to speak at Caxton Club

Philip Appleman is scheduled to speak at the Caxton dinner meeting on Wednesday, October 16, 2002, according to Program Chair Jim Tomes. ❖

Letter from a faithful reader

Dear Bob,

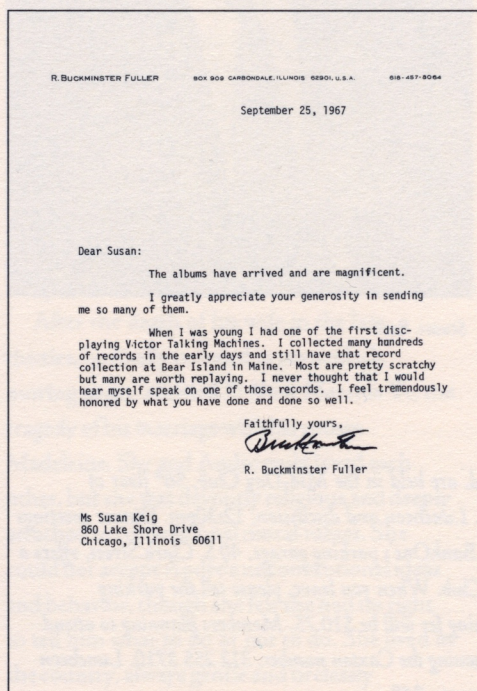
Enjoyed your article and comments on Bucky Fuller in the [April] issue of the *Caxtonian*.

Thought you would like to know that I designed and produced an album and two sides of a long-playing record on Bucky in 1967 and received this letter [below] from him. While hearing a four-hour lecture, I taped it and then had to edit down for the record. I still have the original tape plus another he sent of his ditties and singing of such pieces as "Roam home to the dome."

This was a weekend in Carbondale in '65 and a dinner party at Elsa Kula and Davis Pratt's home with Bucky. They were teachers in the Design Dept. at SIU.

To do the record sleeve he sent me his itinerary for 1965 — some 30-odd typed pages. I was also at the Aspen Design Conf. where he constructed one of his first domes.

Susan Keig



Saints & Sinners Corner



Caxtonian Peter Stanlis presented lectures on Robert Frost at the University of Wisconsin at Wausau on May 3, 2001. One lecture was to students in American literature on "The Most of It" and "Two Look at Two." An evening lecture was presented to the public on Stanlis' forthcoming book, *The Intellectual Life of Robert Frost*. In addition, he will exhibit more than 200 of his photographs of Frost and persons connected to his life and career. The lectures are sponsored by the Wisconsin Humanities Council.

Caxtonian Eli Liebow has published a new book, entitled *Sherlock in the Trib*. The book is a compilation of 320 "A Line-o-Type or Two" columns by Charles Collins written between 1939 and 1951. They were first assembled by the late John Nieminski, whose untimely death prohibited his finishing the work. It was completed by Liebow and published by Magico in 2000.

Caxtonian Jay Marshall, called "The magic man," was featured (with his puppet Lefty) in the *Chicago Tribune Magazine* (May 13, 2001, p. 9). In a story about Jay's store Magic, Inc., Rick Kogan reminded readers that Jay has been performing since 1936 and that he appeared on the *Ed Sullivan Show* 14 times — a record, we're told. Jay calls himself "one of the better cheap acts."

Three Caxtonians, Sherman Beverly, Leonard Freedman, and Robert Cotner, will participate in the Bluestem Festival of Arts and Humanities, June 4-8, 2001. Sherman will give the keynote address, the title of which is the theme of the festival: "1920s: Times They Were Changing." Sherman and Leonard will present "Baseball and Boxing: Reflections of the 1920s," and Sherman and Cotner will present "From Hope to Despair: Themes of the '20s Writers." For details on these and a score of other interesting events, telephone 847/635-1438.

Bookmarks...

Luncheon Program

June 8, 2001

Jack Weiner

In search of Sebastian de Horozco's manuscripts (1510-1579)

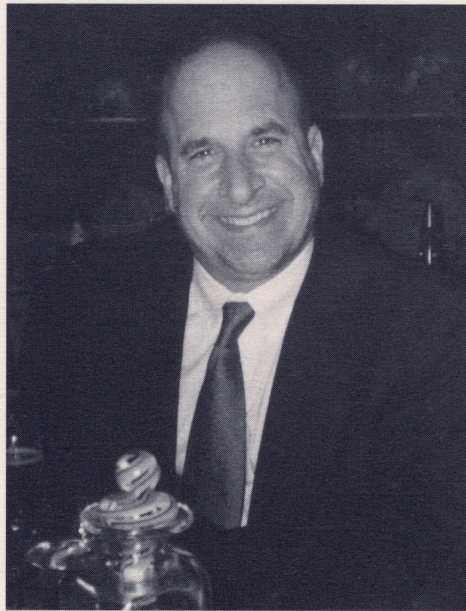
Jack Weiner, with degrees in Spanish and Russian from the University of Maryland (BA), Middlebury College (MA), and Indiana University (PhD), has specialized in the Spanish Renaissance, Baroque literature, and Hispano-Russian literary and cultural relations. A Scholar-in-Residence at the Newberry Library, he taught before retirement at the University of Kansas, Northern Illinois University, and the University of Illinois, Chicago.

Weiner became interested in Sebastian de Horozco in the late 1960s because scholars had suggested that Horozco was the most likely author of an anonymous and highly-controversial Spanish novel of social protest called *Little Lazarus of the Tormes River* (1554). While he could not prove Horozco's authorship of this book, Weiner did publish a number of his known works.

The luncheon talk will feature an explication of Weiner's search for Horozco manuscripts over three continents and in many countries. He will, as well, share some of the raucous and irreverent Spanish proverbs, which Horozco collected by the thousands and published throughout his life.

This promises to be a luncheon Caxtonians will not want to miss. Join your friends for this final luncheon lecture before the summer break.

*Edward Quattrocchi & Leonard Freedman
Co-Chairs*



Stuart Rose

Dinner Program

June 20, 2001

Stuart Rose

A few notes on collecting landmark books of Western Civilization

Stuart Rose has done what every Caxtonian dreams of: he established himself sufficiently well to be able to devote his entire time to book collecting.

After graduating from Emory University in 1976, he worked at Bain & Company and then at Nierderhoffer & Company. He then purchased REX Television and Appliance Company, Inc. in 1980. He took REX public in 1984, and in 1986, he became one of the youngest people to put a company, REX, on the New York Stock Exchange.

With that behind him and as CEO of REX, he began collecting books in 1993. In less than a decade, he has built one of the most complete collections of "landmark" books in Western Civilization, including the four folios of Shakespeare and many of the most important, rare books of the Renaissance. A close personal friend and fellow-collector of Caxtonian Abel Berland, Rose will share his vitality, wit, and expertise as one of the nation's best marketers and most important book collectors.

Join your Caxton friends in this final dinner meeting before the summer break. Let's give this native of Dayton, OH, a hearty Chicago welcome.

Jim Tomes

Vice President and Program Chair

All luncheon and dinner meetings, unless otherwise noted, are held in the Mid-Day Club, 56th floor of BankOne, BankOne Plaza, Madison & Clark, Chicago. Luncheon and discussion, 12:30pm. Dinner meetings begin with spirits at 5pm, dinner at 6pm, lecture at 7pm. BankOne's parking garage, 40 S. Clark Street, offers a special parking rate after 5pm to guests of the Mid-Day Club. When you leave, please tell the parking attendant you were at the Mid-Day Club, and your parking fee will be \$10.75. Members planning to attend luncheons or dinners must make advance reservations by phoning the Caxton number, 312 255 3710. Luncheon for members and guests, \$20. Dinner, for members and guests, \$40.