



Bookwomen building Chicago: two 20th Century professionals

Part IV of IV

Adele Hast

Lucy Perkins's contemporary, Caroline Margaret McIlvaine (1868-1945), shared an interest with Perkins in materials for children. McIlvaine's involvement with children, however, took a different form from that of Perkins and was only a small part of her many achievements. McIlvaine was a librarian and museum curator, who brought innovative changes to the activities of the Chicago Historical Society's museum during the first quarter of the 20th Century.

Born in 1868, Caroline McIlvaine embarked on a library career in 1891, when she and her sister Mabel took jobs at the Newberry Library. She worked in all departments at the library. After five years, she was appointed head cataloger and the director of a genealogy index.

In 1901, she left the Newberry for the Chicago Historical Society (CHS) and a job with more responsibility. She became librarian, classifying and cataloging. Although she was supposed to work under the secretary's direction, between 1906 and 1921, she herself was acting secretary, responsible for the building and the collections. In practice, she did the work of director of the CHS. She handled all areas of operations, contacting donors, managing the maintenance workers, handling acquisitions and publications, and promoting the museum to the public.

She began the practice of field trips to historic places in the state as part of educational programs. She obtained important documents — maps, manuscripts, correspondence — about the history of Chicago and the state. Her most



Caroline M. McIlvaine. Photo provided through special arrangements with the Chicago Historical Society, through whose courtesy it is used.

important achievement as a curator was the acquisition of the collection of Charles F. Gunther and the subsequent steps she took to manage the collection. Gunther was a candy manufacturer, a trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, and a friend of Caroline McIlvaine's family. After his death in 1920, Gunther's family offered his varied collection of foreign antiquities and Americana to the CHS for \$150,000. McIlvaine realized that the purchase of this collection would make the Chicago Historical Society a major American historical museum.

She bought the collection and then had to take steps to raise the money. She combined

this goal with a desire to bring women into the society in an active way. McIlvaine organized a Women's Auxiliary of CHS that would raise the money to buy the Gunther antiquities. She also sold foreign portions of the collection at a New York auction to receive needed funds and to help define the scope of the CHS collection.

McIlvaine realized that the CHS needed press coverage to let people know about the society and to bring in new members. She therefore became active in civic decisions related to historic sites. She was involved with the Chicago Plan Commission to determine Chicago historic places that should have markers and worked for the preservation of the Water Tower and other historic buildings.

In managing the museum, she developed new approaches in programming. McIlvaine saw the value of radio in bringing information to large audiences, and she gave broadcasts on WMAQ about both Chicago history and the services of the CHS.

The museum became an educational institution under McIlvaine's direction. With large numbers of immigrants in the Chicago population, she saw the collections as a means to popular education for both immigrants and native-born Americans. Her educational agenda included programs for children. For example, school children came to the museum on Saturdays for interesting additions to textbook



Musings...

CAXTONIAN

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In 1953, I was brought into a little known and seldom remembered dimension of Chicago history, which I find interesting in retrospect. Our small Baptist church in Kendallville, IN, had a parade of ministers, who came through during the 20 years I was affiliated with it. Being democratic in structure, members took their voting rights seriously and hired and fired ministers according to the whim of the majority at the time.

One of the ministers whom they brought to our church in this never-ending parade was one Harry Clarke. Rev. Clarke was a white-maned, animated minister, the very best public speaker I had ever heard and a splendid musician. In fact, he even *wrote* songs, which he taught the congregation with enthusiasm and great verve. Rev. Clarke was, you see, in his final assignment before retiring with his wife, whose family was from my hometown, to their nearby Pretty Lake home. In the 1930s, Rev. Clarke had been on the staff of the Billy Sunday evangelistic team, and, when Homer Rodeheaver, the famed songwriter, resident soloist, and song leader for the Billy Sunday organization resigned in 1929, Rev. Clarke took his place.

It was Rev. Clarke who knelt beside Billy Sunday in Des Moines in 1933, when Sunday had his first heart attack as he preached "on the sawdust trail." I heard the story a dozen times in 1953 and 1954, as Rev. Clarke, a vigorous and entertaining speaker himself, demonstrated how he knelt, cradled Mr. Sunday's head on his lap, and spoke soothingly to him before the emergency crew arrived to take him to the hospital. In the fine biography, *Billy Sunday Was his Real Name* (1955), by William McLoughlin, Jr., Clarke tells how Sunday urged him to invite people to the altar because he thought he was dying and this was his final sermon. When Clarke took Sunday's hand, Sunday assumed it was a seeker and whispered, "Thank God!" Sunday had a second heart attack in May 1935 and a fatal attack in Chicago on November 6, 1935. He is buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

William Ashley "Billy" Sunday, you may remember, was the first of the great American evangelists of the modern era. He was the Billy Graham of his day. (See p.8.) Born in Iowa, he became a professional baseball player with the Chicago White Stockings in 1893. In his eight years as a professional player, he had a lifetime batting average of .317. In 1898, he batted .421. He was the best base runner in the Major League

and could circle the bases in 14 seconds. He led all players in bases stolen during his playing years. He played for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, as well as Chicago.

But in 1896 at Chicago's Pacific Garden Mission, he found greater meaning in life and left baseball — and his \$400-a-month salary (the average American worker earned \$400 a year then) — to become a preacher. During the next three decades, he preached, without a public address system, TV, or radio, to over 100 million people. His preaching introduced "evangelicalism" on a large scale to America. The music of his staff, led by the gifted Rodeheaver, introduced to America the gospel song, or chorus, which replaced the mainline, European-based hymn, in many churches. Rodeheaver popularized music in both theme and tune. The ideas became more personal, always evangelical, and the music became vigorous, simplified, and almost elementary. His music truly became music for the masses, and Billy Sunday, with spirited energy, preached to the emerging masses across America. Rodeheaver became the leading Gospel recording artist of his day. His music company, located at 218 S. Wabash and later at 440 S. Dearborn, made Chicago the Gospel music capital of America.

Harry Clarke, a Welshman of uncommon talent, continued as best he could, in our small church, the traditions of Billy Sunday. We teenagers loved his bravado, his humor, and his boundless gift with words, both spoken and sung. The older folks didn't quite know what to make of this celebrity in our midst, then in the waning years of his career. Rev. Clarke was pastor of our church for just a couple of years before the endemic, fractious nature of the church body moved him on and brought along another in the ongoing parade. I hold this brief sketch of Harry Clarke as a cherished memory. It is one of my own "twice-told" tales or, more accurately, a part of my twice-lived life — ever more important as the years pass.

Robert Cotner
Editor

Toward a dialog on the hymn

Dear Bob,

Your article in the July *Caxtonian* on hymns was enchanting (pun intended). It brought to mind the many childhood years I suffered through weekly Sunday School sermons at our Reformed Jewish temple, which, bless its impoverished soul, tried so hard to be American it might have been mistaken for a Unitarian meeting house.

We sang all the early hymns, "Rock of Ages," "The Lord's Prayer," etc., etc., neutralized and sanitized, of course. I love to sing, but that's another story. As for the long-term religious influence on my life, suffice it to say that I am very much a Jew in identifying with the ethics and mores, etc., but I swore I would never be a practicing member of a

congregation ever, and I am proud to say that I have kept that resolve.

When I began collecting type for my letterpress in about 1975, I came across some very curious and wonderful finds: an old Hebrew typeface that an aging stationer/ typesetter used for Bar Mitzvah invitations and the like. One of the most curious finds was a box of type high-cuts of hymns. I have never quite known how to use them. As a Jew, I have felt that using them in a cavalier way would be offensive. My non-Jewish daughter-in-law thought they were very "sweet." I have never really used them for anything, but I do enjoy looking at them, and your article prompted several questions.

There is something rather fundamentalist in the Salvation Army hymns. They don't seem to

come from the tradition you write about in your article. I am very curious to know something about the origin of the enclosed. Perhaps there is some kind of sociological hierarchy in the hymn tradition, like low-church, high-church. What do you think?

Please accept these two prints and, if you can think of a use for them, let me know. Keep writing! You do a fabulous job.

Caryl Seidenberg
The Vixen Press

Editor's reply

Your welcomed letter stimulated my own thoughts of early religious experiences, and I thank you for it. You are correct in recognizing the differences in the hymns I wrote of in the July *Caxtonian* and the hymns used by the Salvation Army and other evangelical groups. There was a great creative force at work in Evangelical Christianity, which brought the Gospel song into popularity. Homer Rodeheaver of the Billy Sunday evangelistic team became a major force, both through his recordings and through his music publishing companies, in Gospel music.

There is a socio-economic demarcation in American Protestant music, and the Salvation Army music represents well what might be called "low-church" music. It is highly personal, shaped by its own language rhythms — as opposed to being formed around traditional, European hymn tunes — and it can be played on mobile instruments such as drums, horns, or tambourines.

What I find so remarkable is that you sent to me the Salvation Army song by William Maltby and William Bearchell. I know the grandson of Maltby and the son of Bearchell. Both are good friends whom I see regularly in my travels. I spoke with Bob Bearchell of Seattle, son of William Bearchell, this past week, and he has provided the following information about the musicians and the song. Maltby and Bearchell were "best friends" as well as fellow Salvation Army officers. Bearchell was Best Man when Maltby was married.

This song (left) was written in the mid-1940s, shortly after the death from Hodgkin's Disease of Maltby's wife. He was devastated by the loss and wrote this song, "Christ Is the Answer," to assuage his grief, collaborating with Bearchell in its arrangement. The song is illustrative of the Evangelical genre: it is personal, unique to its own form, and simple both in lyrics and music. (When Maltby married

CHRIST IS THE ANSWER
Words and music by Lieut.-Col. W. Maltby Arr. by Brig. W. E. Bearchell

Christ is the an - swer to my ev - 'ry need;
to my ev - 'ry need;

Christ is the an - swer, He is my friend in - deed.
is my friend in - deed.

Prob - lems of life my spir - it may as - sail, With Christ my Saviour

Crescendo e rall.
I shall nev - er fall, For Christ is the an - swer to my need.

for Christ
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The Salvation Army International Music Board

Song printed by and provided through the courtesy of Caryl Seidenberg.

See EDITOR'S REPLY, page 8

FABS find Chicago fabulous — on tour to Chicago, June 20 – 23, 2002

Larry Siegler
The Rowfant Club

Our conceptions about Chicago's bibliotopic atmosphere were greatly enhanced by the exciting and intellectually delighting visit by over 80 bibliophiles from 16 clubs around the country. Many members of The Caxton Club also joined the tour because many of the city's bibliocentric gems that we saw are not easily accessible and rarely seen even by locals. Though we were exposed to the vast bookish treasures of Chicago we still could not avoid the architectural wonders, culinary delights, and magnificent urban ambiance of the city.

We were booked, through the courtesy of Caxtonian Tony Batko, in the refined and elegant Union League Club of Chicago at below market rates. We received a fine information kit designed and produced by Caxtonian and noted graphic designer Hayward Blake.

Blake also chaired the small committee, (generally composed of Hayward himself), that created and choreographed the tour itself. Of particular help as docents were Caxtonians Charles Miner, Michael Thompson, Karen Skubish, Kim Coventry, Norma Rubovits, and Jim Tomes.

On Thursday, the first official event was a tour of the Deering Library's McCormick Special Collections, Northwestern University. Our host, the curator, R. Russell Maylone gave us several very interesting keepsakes of the current Siege of Paris exhibition. We visited the extensive conservation department and watched various repairs in progress and the washing of soiled book leaves.

After viewing with curator David Easterbrook the Melville Herskovitz African collection at Northwestern, we boarded busses, and, after a quick rest and repair at the hotel, we arrived at the Field Museum for a wine and hors d'oeuvres reception. Then our host led us into their special exhibition room, where we saw a remarkable display of their extraordinary high points.

Friday, we arrived at the Newberry for rolls, juices, and coffee at 9 am. Warm and informative comments about the Newberry were made

by President and Librarian Charles Cullen. Curators showed us the superb Elbridge Ayer Burbank Native American portraits. Robert Karrow and Paul Gehl showed and discussed various rare maps and print items. We saw the extraordinary Arthur Conan Doyle collection of Dr. Fred Kittle, who personally described to us his collection.

After a leisurely lunch at the Newberry, we arrived at the Columbia College Center for The Book and Paper Arts. Here we were hosted by William Drendel, who described the various exhibits and made it possible for each of us to make an actual sheet of paper for ourselves. An ingenious exhibit correlating font styles and history of various spices was generally admired.

In a short time, we were introduced to the University of Chicago's Regenstein Library by Dale Walker, Associate Director of Development. The Special Collections Librarian, Alice Schreyer, described the astounding array of the library's rarities, which she had selected for us to see. We realized that we could not simply walk into such an institution and have a table of these valuable items before us and not under glass and also have one of this country's foremost specialists describe them.

We also had detailed tours by Jay Satterfield, Head of Reader Services, of the exhibit "Great Ideas: The University of Chicago and the Ideal of Liberal Education" of items on the history of Great Books program of Mortimer Adler, Robert Hutchins, and others. A generous wine reception, arranged by Dale Walker, was then held at the library before we returned to the Union League Club.

Saturday morning, we attended the 5th annual FABS symposium on book collecting. Robert Jackson, Symposium Chairman, and Carol Grossman, President of FABS, welcomed us. The panel included the collector and student of antique book storage, T. Kimball Brooker, Dan DeSimone, from the Library of Congress, Carol Grossman, a book dealer, and Ken Lopez, also a dealer and president of the AABA.

The panelists covered wide areas of interest to ardent bibliophiles. They were questioned vigorously by the attendees, who were stimulated enough to stop only after the three-hour proceedings was forced to halt for lunch and scheduled visits to private libraries elsewhere.

Three of the libraries, coincidentally located in a single apartment house in the Gold Coast district, were overwhelming in scope and size. It seemed that this was a northern branch of The Caxton Club.

The library of Celia and David Hillard focused on art and architecture. The books seemed to fit organically in the gracefully decorated apartment. The Nancy Drew collection drew both accolades and much nostalgia from the visitors.

John and Joan Blew presented a vast array of Americana, History, and Architecture. We admired the wide range of items that gracefully line the walls. There is an overwhelming number of Mormon items, official state guides, Civil War and Lincoln material, and much more.

Susan Hanes and George Leonard's recently melded collections, (via marriage); contain fascinating books and ephemera of Wilkie Collins and a very extensive accumulation of antique travel books. Included are over 300 rare Baedeker Handbooks and many other unusual travel books.

Paul Ruxin's gem-like library room in his massive apartment on North Michigan Avenue contains an enviable collection of early 18th Century books and items. Ruxin is a major owner of Johnson-Boswell material, and we were happy to see his museum-quality collection.

The reception and dinner on Saturday night at the Mid-Day Club was warm, opulent, joyous, and a fine way to meet the many Caxtonians who attended especially to meet and converse with the visitors.

Jim Tomes, Caxton's President, had been, often with his wife Josie, on our tour each day as kind host, patient guide, and knowledgeable docent. He graciously presided over the post-

prandial activities. To everyone's delight, Detroit's putative poet laureate Joan Knoertzer, read her inspired poem, written just that day in honor of the occasion.

Everyone received Hayward Blake's beautiful keepsake commemorating this visit of FABS. The keepsake was prepared by a talented group of craftsmen: Robert McCamant, Wendy Husser, Matt Doherty, Martha Chiplis, David Wall, Steven Stinehour, and Trisha Hammer. Some of us also bought the recent Caxton publication of the Wing diaries, which have been anointed, prefaced, indexed, and footnoted in a very informative way.

Dr. John Carson, vice president of FABS, announced that next year's tour would be as guests of the Zamorano Club in Southern California. There we expect to revel in the bibliocentric pleasures that really are the most coruscant features of the region other than what some call "tinsel."

On Sunday morning, a number of guests were able to visit the Morton Arboretum before leaving for home. An impressive presentation was given and prepared by Library Administrator and Reference Librarian Michael Stieber, assisted by Nancy Hart Stieber, Curator of Fine Prints. We were awed by the unusual herbals and rare landscape volumes. After a pleasant lunch in the Ginkgo Restaurant, Hayward Blake arranged to transport some people to the airport before returning to the club.

We biblio-pilgrims returned to our respective towns, biblio-stimulated, biblio-impressed, and very appreciative of the fine and wondrous events provided us in Chicago. We now eagerly anticipate similar joys among the Zamoranos in the biblio-groves of southern California. ❖



FABS Planning Committee: Hayward Blake (l), Jim Tomes, Fred Kittle, and Dan Hayman. Photo by Peggy Sullivan, also a committee member.



Hayward Blake by Truman Metzger, Jr.

Caxton Club Nobel Committee narrows choices of candidates

Edward Quattrocchi

In the past year Junie Sinson, with the approval of The Caxton Club Council, formed a committee to nominate a writer for the Nobel Prize in Literature. On May 4, the committee met at the Newberry Library and compiled a list of 11 names. Subcommittees read and researched an assigned writer for further consideration. On July 20, the committee met again for the purpose of narrowing the choices.

The committee chose Arthur Miller over playwrights David Mamet, Harold Pinter, and August Wilson, because his works are enduring and enjoying a new popularity, especially in England. Considered by many critics to be the greatest living American playwright, his themes are universal, and his works are accessible to a wide audience.

Philip Roth won out over John Updike and John Barth, because he has written on a wider range of subjects with honesty, deep penetration, incisive intelligence, and ironic wit without regard for the taboos of political and cultural correctness.

The committee chose Wendell Berry over other lesser-known writers, Rita Dove and Berry Lopez, because of the quiet, reflective and meditative way he celebrates the virtues of family, hard work, and fidelity to a human and natural order.

Although not a fiction writer, Garry Wills was chosen because of his prodigious output as a polymath and as a popular interpreter of the interconnections between religion and politics in the American mythos. As one critic put it, "He is the closest thing we have now to what used to be called a man of letters." Also the committee deemed his identification with the Chicago area as worthy of special consideration. ❖

(Please see related story, p.8.)

"FABS 2002"

There once was a Caxton named Blake,
Whose plans for FABS were quite great,

We were wined, we were dined
and we had a great time

With the Caxtons down by the Lake,
Hear! Hear!

We followed to NU

Then the Field Museum (We saw Sue)
and a fabulous display
of birds at play

And rare books that to us were quite new.

Hear! Hear!

"Could he top this?" we asked that night,
But day dawned with the Newberry in sight—

From 5th floor to 1st

We just about burst—

It was every book lover's delight!

Hear! Hear!

More thrills came at Chicago's Columbia College,

We all made paper, then we
saw books unknown

(not even sewn!)

And our book minds became spicy!

Hear! Hear!

At UC Collections we fed
on fine manuscripts edited —

Like Edna and Ezra,

Medieval, Etcetera —

"This is Heaven" the FABS members said.

Hear! Hear!

While we ate the succulent spread,
Mortimer Adler rolled around in our head —

Then we saw Hayward's tie —

It said "Time to say bye"

As we thought of the great books we'd read.

Hear! Hear!

On Saturday Jackson's 5th began,

And we listened to Carol Grossman —

Then Kim, Dan, and Ken,

Vertical Library men,

Covered books in a logical span.

Hear! Hear!

Our futures will ne'er be the same,

Since our trip to North Michigan Ave. came —

In private collections,

We all did inspections,

Of books of incomparable fame.

Hear! Hear!

So, the BCD thanks our hosts divine,

For showing us books so fine,

Now our dreams are pure bliss,

It reminds of this —

"So many books — so little time."

Joan Knoertzer

President, Book Club of Detroit

studies. She believed that the children of immigrants would assist their parents in Americanization by bringing home the museum's lessons in history. McIlvaine set up a Junior Auxiliary in 1925 for the children of CHS members.

Outside the Chicago Historical Society, she became a leader in a newly developing profession of museum managers. At a time when few women were members of museum staffs, she set standards of professionalism in exhibiting history and in developing collection policies. As the history editor of the journal, *Museum Watch*, she reported to a national readership on CHS programs as well as developments in other museums.

During the 1920s, her focus on education in museum programming apparently did not receive the support of the Executive Committee of trustees. In 1926 she resigned, citing unsatisfactory salary and working conditions. She explained that she had been working ten hours a day and had not received a salary increase that had been due to her two years earlier. The Executive Committee members, in accepting her resignation, awarded her a \$2500 stipend to show their esteem for her service for 25 years.

For the rest of her life, she continued to promote Chicago history as a writer and lecturer. She did a series of radio presentations on notable Chicagoans, directed to primary school children. She became historical adviser to the writers of *Chicago and Its Makers*, Paul Gilbert and Charles Lee Bryson. The contents of the 1929 publication came from McIlvaine.

During her leadership of the Chicago Historical Society, McIlvaine changed the collection policy and the role of the institution, developing education programs for the public. This focus on education has continued and has remained an important approach to the collections to the present.

In the next generation, another woman also promoted Chicago history but in a different way from McIlvaine. Bessie Louise Pierce (1888-1994), born 20 years after Caroline McIlvaine, was in the academic world. She was a pioneer in the field of urban history, who put the city of Chicago into the midst of historical studies by writing the first scholarly history of any large

American city. Her leadership in this work came after a daring career decision.

Inspired by her aunt, Della M. Pierce, who was one of the early women physicians in Michigan, Bessie Pierce set her sights on a professional career. A graduate of the State University of Iowa (today the University of Iowa) in 1910, she taught high school and spent the summers in graduate study at the University of Chicago. By the time she received a Master of Arts degree in 1918, she was teaching at the University of Iowa's high school and was an affiliate in the history department, doing teacher training.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Sr., a newly arrived professor at the university, asked Pierce to enroll in a Ph.D. program as his graduate student. She resigned from the teaching job and supported herself by working as Schlesinger's graduate assistant and babysitter. After she received a Ph.D. in 1923, she joined the Iowa faculty as assistant professor.

By 1929, she had published two books on the teaching of history and was in line for a full professorship, when she had to make a choice once more between job security and opportunity. Professor Charles Merriam, with whom she had studied at the University of Chicago, invited her to join the social studies program there for three years. She would work on the university's research in urban studies. Acceptance would mean that she would give up tenure — at age 41 — for a more prestigious position that was, however, temporary and required a change in her research specialty.

After struggling with the decision for a month, she decided to accept the offer and began a lifelong project that would give her an important place in Chicago history. She initiated her own research, the History of Chicago Project, employing graduate students as the researchers. Her plan was to write an accurate scholarly history of the city that improved on the existing popular histories. Under her direction, the students did extensive reading of a variety of sources — manuscripts, letters, newspapers, with double and triple checking of each other's work. She also taught in the history department, looked for foundation grants to support the research, and wrote.

In 1933 she published *As Others See Chicago*, a group of travel accounts that introduced a planned extensive study of the city. Four years later, still at Chicago and now a regular member of the faculty, she published the first volume of *A History of*

Chicago, with the subtitle *The Beginning of a City, 1673-1848*. Pierce's study marked the start of urban history as a specialty field. In 1940, just three years later, she published Volume II, *From Town to City, 1848-1871*. Unlike most history books written at the time, Pierce's volumes included considerable social history, though they focused on economic history.

During World War II, many colleagues and student assistants left to serve in the military, and the publication of her next volume was delayed. In 1943, she became full professor, 14 years after arriving at the University of Chicago.

Bessie Pierce retired in 1953 and then finished the third volume of her Chicago history, *The Rise of a Modern City, 1871-1893*, published in 1957. She never completed the fourth volume, but left behind a mass of information on the city at the turn of the 20th Century.

The three volumes remain reliable sources on the history of Chicago. Indeed, we used them in the course of the research for *Women Building Chicago*. Bessie Pierce took a chance in her ambition to advance and thereby left a lasting heritage in Chicago history and in urban history.

We've just taken a look at a few of the accomplished bookwomen who played a role in Chicago's history. Although there are many more in the book, the limits of one volume restricted the number. Perhaps in the future someone will record the lives of those who are not in the book or who are now busy in the community. ❖

Author's note. The profiles in this article were drawn, in part, from the following essays in *Women Building Chicago 1790-1990: A Biographical Dictionary*, edited by Rima Lunin Schultz and Adele Hast, copyright 2001 by Chicago Area Women's History Conference, with permission of Indiana University Press:

"Barker, Margery, and Hamill, Frances," by Ruth B. Hutchison; "Butcher, Fanny Amanda," by Celia Hilliard; "Cleary, Kate McPhelim," by Susanne K. George; "Humpal-Zeman, Josefa Veronika," by Julia E. Noblitt with Alena Zárasová; "McIlvaine, Caroline Margaret," by Victoria Kasuba Matranga; "Perkins, Lucy Fitch," by Pamela Todd; "Pierce, Bessie Louise," by Perry R. Duis.

FABS meeting and Council dominate club activities

FABS 2002

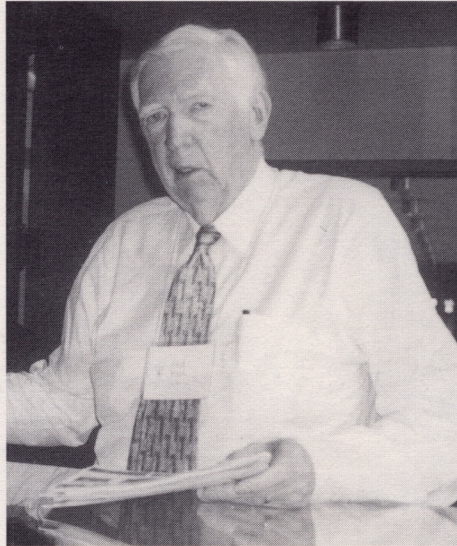
We want to say special thanks to Hayward Blake, our FABS representative, whose excellent planning and tireless effort made the FABS 2002 a grand success. Hayward commends us all to pay particular attention to the superb FABS keepsake publication written by Wendy Husser and produced by Bob McCamant's team of expert book crafts people; Matt Doherty, Martha Chipulis, David Wall, Steven Stinehour, and Trish Hammer.

We also want to express our great appreciation to fellow Caxtonians Charles Cullen, Charles Haffner III, Alice Schreyer, David Easterbrook, and Bill Drendel for personally welcoming FABS 2002 to the use of their magnificent facilities and curatorial staffs. Tours and displays of the treasures of the Newberry Library, the Morton Arboretum Library, Northwestern University Library, the Special Collections of the University of Chicago, and Columbia College Center for Book and Paper Arts, plus the Field Museum Library, under the personal guidance of library director Ben Williams, were all rare treats that will never be forgotten. Warm thanks, too, to the Caxtonians on North State Parkway, who opened their homes and remarkable collections to FABS: John and Joan Blew, Susan and George Leonard III, and Celia and David Hilliard; and Paul and Joanne Ruxin on North Michigan Avenue. The intimacy and charm of seeing and discussing these exceptional collections with the collectors in their homes was unsurpassed. We thank, as well, Caxtonian Tony Batko for graciously arranging for the use by FABS 2002 guests of the excellent facilities of the Union League Club of Chicago.

As indicated in the report elsewhere in this issue of the Caxtonian by Larry Siegler, FABS board member and chair of the Rowfant Club's FABS 2001, the special collections shown and the other events were admired and enjoyed very much by the over 80 bibliophiles in attendance from around the country. Thanks also to the many Caxtonians who showed their collections, acted as docents and designed, wrote, and produced the beautiful Caxton Club keepsake publication, each of whom are named in Larry Siegler's report. It was Larry's management of the FABS 2001 in Cleveland that inspired Fred Kittle, Hayward Blake, and me to recommend

that The Caxton Club undertake FABS 2002 at our June meeting last year.

We were all distressed to be present when Fred Kittle suffered a slight stroke on June 21, while demonstrating his remarkable collection of Doyleiana at the Newberry Library. Happily, Ann Kittle was able to get Fred to Rush Presbyterian Hospital promptly where he



Dr. Fred Kittle making a presentation at the FABS meeting in Chicago, June 20, 2002, at the Newberry Library. Photo by and provided through the courtesy of Peggy Sullivan.

was well treated and stayed on for treatment and rehabilitation until July 3rd when he returned home. We talked with Ann and Fred a few times while he was in the hospital and were reassured to learn that the stroke had certainly not affected his thinking or his sense of humor. He and Ann expect that he will be completely recovered after a proper period of physical rehabilitation.

June 2002 Caxton Club Council Meeting

At our June 19, 2002, meeting, Lynn Martin, chair of the Nominating Committee, presented its proposed slate of five nominees for the Council Class of 2005. They were: John Chalmers and Evelyn Lampe, renominated to continue, and Wendy Husser, Tom Swanston and Michael Thompson, nominated as new Council members. The Council unanimously approved these nominees and they were also elected unanimously by the members present at the dinner meeting which followed.

The retiring Council members, Steve Masello, Morrell Shoemaker, and Rex Conklin were thanked for their service as members of the Class of 2002.

Gene Hotchkiss, chair of the Development Committee, (1) reported that it was seeking outside sponsorship for the February 2003 exhibit, subject to approval by Columbia College, which Bill Drendel said was assured, (2) suggested that expenses of the exhibit catalog might be offset by advertising, which was voted against by the Council, and (3) suggested the future nominees for council membership be notified that they will be expected to make a contribution to the fund-raising efforts of the club, which was approved by the Council. Gene also moved, in recognition that the club needs to extend itself further into the community to celebrate and enhance the book in society, including, but not limited to, a scholarship for a graduate student in the book arts, that: "An ad hoc committee be created by the Council to consider community programs feasible for the club to be engaged in and bring recommendations back to the Council for the September 18, 2002 council meeting." This motion was approved by the Council. In the meantime, all Caxton Club members are invited to direct suggestions for such community programs to Jim Tomes.

Charles Miner was appointed chair of the Auditing Committee. Kim Coventry, chair of the Exhibits Committee, reported that the cost estimates for the catalog were well within the budgeted amounts and the preparations for the exhibit were on schedule. She will need space for storage of the materials being contributed for the exhibit and space at the Newberry Library to prepare the exhibit. The existing Caxton Club office is not available at present because of remodeling programs currently underway at the library.

Peggy Sullivan, vice president and chair of the Program Committee, reported that the proposed club communications audit is now planned for the fall of this year. Also, The Caxton Club meetings and events schedule will be listed in the Chicago Public Library's "City of Big Readers" book festival in October.

Dan Crawford, treasurer, reported that income continues to modestly exceed expenses. Dan also proposed a budget for July, 2002,

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Bookmarks...

Editor's reply

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his second wife several years later, Bearchell was again his Best Man.)

Bob Bearchell has provided a photograph of W. Maltby and W. Bearchell, taken when the two men were Salvation Army officers stationed in New York City (below).



I have spoken with Major Florence Moffitt, Historian for the Salvation Army Central Territory in DesPlaines, IL, and she would be delighted to have the metal plates of Army songs for the Army's collection. I would be pleased to make that arrangement on your behalf.

Thank you for your splendid letter, which has offered the opportunity for a worthwhile dialog on the hymn and the Evangelistic song.

Robert Cotner
Editor

Nobel Committee meetings planned

The Caxton Nobel Committee, at its June 20 meeting, created the following ad hoc committees. Philip Roth, Chair: Robert L. Brooks; Wendell Berry, Chair: Joanne Baumgartner; Garry Wills, Chair: Edward Quattrocchi; Arthur Miller, Chair: Michael Evanoff. The committee will meet again on September 21. Caxtonians who wish to participate on any subcommittee or the Nobel Committee should contact the chair of the ad hoc committee or Junie L. Sinson at 312/332-2107. ❖



Billy Sunday (1862-1935) in 1918. Photo provided through special arrangements with the Chicago Historical Society, through whose courtesy it is used.

"Little remains of Sunday's life's work: some businessmen's and businesswomen's clubs, some Bible classes, a few YMCA buildings and rescue missions in various cities built from funds he help to raise; there is a Billy Sunday tabernacle at Winona Lake [IN] and another in Sioux City [IA], founded by his last chorister, Harry Clarke; a few of the last tabernacles he used in the South are still standing and are used for occasional revival services. But mostly there remain just the fading memories of aging men and women who were stirred by his preaching. Neither his children nor his grandchildren have followed in his steps. His wife alone has kept alive the memory of his evangelism. 'Mr. Sunday,' she wrote at his death, 'was a typical, great-hearted, sentimental American husband.' But, she went on, 'He really had no social life. He was a lonely man. Take his preaching away from his record and 90 percent of his life would be gone.'"

William McLoughlin, Jr.
Billy Sunday Was His Real Name (1955)
p. 292.

President's Report

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through June, 2003, with a continued modest (\$3,000) excess of income over expenses. The budget was approved unanimously by the Council.

Jim Tomes raised the question of whether the Council ought to have director's and officer's liability insurance. Dan Crawford will arrange to have the club's insurance provider prepare and make a presentation of coverage and costs at our September meeting. Jim Tomes has subsequently asked new Council member, Michael Thompson, who has familiarity with insurance matters, to offer assistance to Dan in preparation of the September presentation.

Susan Rossen, chair of the Publications Committee, was absent due to illness. Susan was commended for her excellent work, overcoming many obstacles during the past few years, culminating in the successful publication of the *Chicago Diaries of John M. Wing, 1865-1866*.

The dinner program, introduced by Peggy Sullivan at the dinner meeting, and presented by Paul Gehl, club Archivist and Custodian of the Wing Collection, and Robert Williams, the editor of the Wing book, was outstanding. Both Paul and Bob also paid particular tribute to Susan Rossen, whose diligence and skill were critical to the publication. The June issue of the *Caxtonian*, guest-edited by Matt Doherty, featured the Wing book, with articles by Paul Gehl, Bob Williams, and Matt Doherty. Dan Crawford was happy to report that initial sales of the book were brisk, with almost 100 copies at both the dinner meeting and the FABS dinner.

And no report of Caxton Club affairs would be complete without paying continuing tribute to the exceptional literary output of Bob Cotner, *Caxtonian* editor extraordinaire. The year 2001 - 2002 has been a wonderful year for Caxtonians. We are looking forward to another great year starting in September. Have a happy and safe summer.

Best regards to all,
Jim Tomes

Note: There are no luncheon or dinner programs scheduled this month.