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Mary Salome Cutler Fairchild (librarian)

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Fairchild was made brigadier general of volunteers, but his health was weakened and he was nominated as secretary of state by the Republican Party. He was released by the Confederates in October 1863, and he took up his political duties in Madison the following winter. On 27 April 1864 he married Francis Bull with whom he had three daughters.

In 1866 Fairchild became governor of Wisconsin, a post he held for three terms until January 1872. After his final term, President U.S. Grant sent him as a consul to Liverpool. In 1878 President Rutherford Hayes transferred him as consul general to Paris; in 1880 he became minister to Spain. After ten years abroad, Fairchild resigned in 1882. On 2 March of that same year he was welcomed home formally at a reception in the state capitol. Fairchild had expected to receive a position in office as well, but he found himself on the outside of Wisconsin politics. In January 1885 he ran unsuccessfully for United States Senator.

Fairchild's friends among the veterans were kinder to him. He became state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. In August 1866 the national encampment of that society in San Francisco made him commander-in-chief. Under President Benjamin Harrison, he became one of the federal commissioners to settle the affairs of the Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma. He later became commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He lived in the mansion his father had built until his death in 1896.

Bibliography: Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography; Dictionary of American Biography; The Civil War Dictionary (New York, 1959); Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States (Detroit, Mich., 1976); Who Was Who in America (Chicago, 1967). An additional source on Fairchild is the Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison, Wis., 1888-1931).

Purneet K. Dhillon

FAIRCHILD, MARY SALOME CUTLER (1855-1921). Librarian, educator, and administrator.

Mary Salome Cutler Fairchild was born 21 June 1855 in Dalton, Massachusetts, the daughter of Lydia Wakefield and Artemas Hubbard Cutler, a papermaker. She married the Reverend Edwin Milton Fairchild in 1897. After graduating from Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1875, Mary Salome Cutler stayed on and taught Latin there. Ill health forced her to give up teaching and she became increasingly interested in librarianship, especially as a result of the publicity generated by the newly organized American Library Association (1886).

After cataloging a small rural library, Cutler contacted Melvil Dewey, then librarian of Columbia College and asked for his assistance in finding a public library position. Dewey offered Cutler a position as cataloguer at Columbia that she accepted in 1884. The next year, she was promoted to head cataloguer. In the meantime, Dewey was trying to establish a library school at Columbia College. When the Columbia College School of Library Economy opened in January 1887, it was the first program for the professional training of librarians in the country. Dewey handpicked Cutler to join the faculty as an instructor in cataloging. She accepted the position in addition to her regular cataloging duties.

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In 1889 Dewey resigned his position at Columbia when he was offered a post as secretary of the New York State Board of Regents and director of the New York State Library. There was friction with officials at the all male Columbia over the admission of women to the library school; they offered no objection to Dewey's wish to transfer the school to Albany. Mary Salome Cutler, who sympathized with Dewey's vision of librarianship, went with him and was installed as lecturer and vice director of the Albany Library School. Though Dewey was officially the director of the Albany Library School, Cutler was its real driving force.

Cutler administered the Albany Library School for fifteen years (1889-1905) in addition to pioneering the organization of the New York State Library for the Blind, in memory of her father who was blind. Despite her responsibilities for the Library for the Blind and her administrative and teaching load at the library school, she brought Dewey's dream to reality. She made the library school a model which was imitated by other emerging library schools in the country. She set standards within the profession, instituted rigorous entrance examinations for students, and trained students actively to promote reading and the public library movement. She continued the program begun at Columbia and shaped the curriculum of the school to include book selection and evaluation, cataloging, library history, and the development of contemporary American libraries. Additionally, at her urging, the Albany Library School was set on a graduate level, and by 1902 incoming students were required to hold a bachelor's degree for admission to the program.

By 1905 when ill health forced her resignation, she had trained some 500 students in librarianship, many of whom assumed positions of leadership in libraries across the country. For four months in 1909-1910, Fairchild's administrative experience was again tapped when she served as interim director of the Drexel Library School, upon the death of Alice B. Kroeger. In her retirement years, Fairchild lectured on book selection and gave slide presentations on the history of libraries.

In addition to her influence in shaping and promoting library education, Fairchild was active in the American Library Association (ALA). She served on the American Library Association's Council (1892-1898, 1909-1914), was vice president (1894-1895, 1900-1901), was on the executive board of the Committee on Library Training, and was a frequent speaker at annual meetings. Additionally she chaired the high profile ALA exhibit committee for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 at which a model library of 5,000 volumes for the average American town was assembled. The United States Bureau of Education published a classified listing of these books as *Catalog of "ALA" Library. 5,000 Volumes for a Popular Library* (1893), a forerunner of *ALA Catalog*, an annotated book selection list. In 1904 ALA commissioned Fairchild to conduct a study on the status of women in librarianship. Fairchild died on 20 December 1921 in Washington and in 1951 was singled out as one of forty accomplished leaders of the American library movement in "A Library Hall of Fame," *Library Journal* 76 (March, 1951), 468-472. Among Fairchild's publications are "Bibliography of

Catalog Rules," in Melvil Dewey's *Library School Card Catalog Rules* (Boston, 1905), "Outline of Modern Library Movement in America With Most Important Foreign Events," *Library Journal*, 26 (February, 1901), 73-75, "Women in American Libraries," *Library Journal*, 19 (December, 1904), 157-162, and "Sunday Opening of Libraries," *Library Journal*, 14 (May-June, 1889), 176-191.

Bibliography: Mary Salome Cutler Fairchild's personal papers are with her husband's in the Edwin Milton Fairchild Collection at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. Some of her correspondence is in the Melvil Dewey Papers at Columbia University. Biographical information can be found in New York States Library School Association, *New York State Library School Register 1887-1926* (Albany, N.Y., 1959), Sarah K. Vann, *Training for Librarianship* (Chicago, 1961), Ray Trautman, *History of School of Library Service Columbia University* (New York, 1954), Rudolf Engelbarts, *Librarian Authors. A Bio-Bibliography* (Jefferson, N.C., 1981), and Bohdan S. Wynar, *Dictionary of American Library Biography* (Littleton, Colo., 1978).

Janet Butler Munch

FAIRCHILD, MUIR STEPHEN (1894-1950). Air force officer, engineer.

Muir Fairchild was born 2 September 1894 to Harry and Georgie Ann Fairchild in Bellingham, Washington. Fairchild's father was a lawyer and the family was moderately affluent. After public school he attended college at the University of Washington where he graduated in 1917. During his college years Fairchild served in the Washington State National Guard on active duty on the Mexican border. He went to Italy when the United States became involved in World War I and then was moved to France to serve with the French air forces. Following the war, he participated in a good will flight tour to South America and his company received the Distinguished Flying Cross. This began his rise through the military ranks until finally reaching general in the air force in 1948.

Fairchild attended engineering school at Wright Field after his tour and then became an inspector for the army. He graduated from the war college in 1937 and was hired as a faculty member at the Air Corps Tactical School; later he became director of air tactics and strategy. He was appointed to many high positions including first secretary of the air staff, assistant chief of the US Army Air Corps, and director of military requirements at Air Force headquarters. In November 1942 he was appointed to the Joint Strategy Survey Committee which advised the joint chief on military strategy related to the nation. Shortly after this he was the military advisor for many conferences held between Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and other national leaders. In 1946 Fairchild became commanding general of the Air University. He followed that position with appointment as vice chief of staff, Air Force. He remained at that post until his death.

The United States rewarded Fairchild for his service with the US Legion of Merit in 1945 and the Distinguished Service Medal. Other countries honored him as well. He received the French Croix de Guerre, the Italian War Medal, the Bolivian Order of the Condor of the Andes, Peruvian Order of the Sun,