The Clarke Historical Library is pleased to announce that the renowned writer and historian David McCullough will visit CMU on March 22, 2007. Sponsored by the Library, this event will include a lecture by Mr. McCullough to a general audience beginning at 7:30 p.m. in Plachta Auditorium and a meeting with about one hundred students the following day.

In the course of his long and distinguished career, Mr. McCullough has written a number of books that have received prestigious awards. These include John Adams, which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize, the Revolutionary Roundtable Prize, the Christopher Award, and the American Academy of Diplomacy Award, and Truman, which also won the Pulitzer Prize. In addition, Mr. McCullough has received both the National Book Award and the prestigious Francis Parkman Prize twice. He has been awarded the National Book Foundation Distinguished Contribution to American Letters Award, the National Humanities Medal, the St. Louis Literary Award, the Carl Sandburg Award, and the New York Public Library’s Literary Lion Award, all of which recognized and commended the overall quality of his work.

Critics have called Mr. McCullough a “master of narrative history,” and his books have been praised for their scholarship, insight, and narrative scope. It is impossible to overstate his accomplishments, which in addition to his many books include teaching, public speaking, and editing. He has lectured in the White House, and he is one of the few private citizens to be asked to address a joint session of Congress. Mr. McCullough is known and respected both in this country and abroad for the breadth of his knowledge and the warmth and scholarship of his lectures and presentations.

Mr. McCullough has also been a presence on public television, and many readers will remember his work as the host of Smithsonian World and The American Experience. He is a past president of the Society of American Historians and has received thirty-one honorary degrees.

Mr. McCullough is a native of Pittsburgh, where he was born in 1933. He attended Yale University, where he graduated with honors in English literature. He lives in West Tisbury, Massachusetts, with his wife Rosalyn Barnes McCullough. They have five children and fifteen grandchildren.

We are pleased and excited to be able to bring Mr. McCullough to campus in spring 2007. The following is a list of some of Mr. McCullough’s works. It is worth noting that not even one of his books has ever been out of

In this issue...

Clarke Obtains Four New Hemingway Items ... 2
The Michigan Historical Review ... 3
Celebrating the Clarke’s Exciting Collections ... 4
Donors Thank You ... 6
Brief History of Michigan Cookbooks ... 8
A Final Word ... 11

Continued on Page 2
**Clarke Obtains Four New Hemingway Items**

With funds made available through the Library’s Friends program, the Clarke has added four important Ernest Hemingway items to its collection: a family newsletter written somewhere around 1910, an unpublished short story written by Ernest Hemingway while he was in high school, a significant letter written in 1919, and an interesting postcard Ernest sent to his father.

The family newsletter was “Edited by EMH and TH.” Although undated, it was probably written in 1910 or 1911. It is notable because it includes a short story authored by a very young Hemingway that describes shooting a porcupine, as well as a photograph of two children, one likely Ernest Hemingway, holding fish. The second piece of writing is an original, unpublished five-page story by Ernest going to do this selfish piece of damn foolishness?” Ernest asks his father.

Finally, the Library has obtained a postcard dated August 27, 1919, and postmarked Seney, Michigan, with a six-line note and Ernest Hemingway’s signature. The note itself, which was written to his father, is unremarkable; he is merely letting his father know that he is fishing with two friends and that they have caught twenty-seven fish. The message is mundane, but the postcard is significant nonetheless because most sources cite this particular fishing trip as the inspiration for one of Hemingway’s better-known Michigan short stories, “The Big Two-Hearted River.”

We are delighted to add these four items to the Library’s Hemingway holdings.

---

- A masterly narration concerning the men and the events that changed the world in 1776.

- A biography of John Adams, the second president of the United States.

- A work that celebrates the life and times of Harry Truman, the thirty-third president of the United States.

- Profiles of exceptional men and women who have changed history.

**Mornings on Horseback.** Boston: G. K. Hall, 1981.
- The story of Theodore Roosevelt’s unique childhood.

- The story of the creation of the Panama Canal, 1870-1914.

- The account of the Brooklyn Bridge and how it was built.

- McCullough relates the story behind what was the most devastating natural disaster in American history.
Among the treasures owned by or affiliated with the Clarke Library is the Michigan Historical Review (MHR). Published twice a year, the MHR is the state's only scholarly journal specializing in the history of Michigan. The journal is important both for what it does and what it represents: a model of cooperation among various individuals and historical institutions within the state.

The MHR was born when the state of Michigan, which had long published the historical journal Michigan History, decided to change that publication's format. In 1978 Michigan History was recast from a scholarly journal into one that focused on popular history. Although very successful as a popular-history publication, Michigan History no longer fulfilled its original goal, and this change in emphasis meant that no journal remained that concentrated on publishing lengthier, research-based articles about Michigan history.

The Clarke Library's Board of Governors asked the state to reconsider its decision, but Michigan History had been set on a new course and those at the helm were not interested in turning back. Quietly, Clarke staff members and Professor John Haeger of Central Michigan University's history department began to discuss options with others who expressed an interest in reestablishing a scholarly journal about state history, particularly with senior members of the Historical Society of Michigan. Out of those conversations, a cooperative venture was born.

Conveniently, Central Michigan University already published a slender journal called The Great Lakes Review: A Journal of Midwest Culture. This publication was reorganized, becoming a joint project of the Historical Society of Michigan and CMU, and renamed the Michigan Historical Review. As part of this arrangement, CMU's provost granted a half-time release from teaching to a history-department faculty member to serve as the editor of the MHR. The Historical Society of Michigan would make the new journal a basic benefit of membership, thus supplying a subscription list and also helping to defray printing costs. The Clarke Library would supply office space and funds for the office budget. John Haeger became the journal's first editor, succeeded in 1989 by William T. Bulger.

The MHR's third editor, the late Carol Devens, Green, brought the journal to maturity and helped it weather a serious financial crisis. The slim one hundred or so pages of the first issues of the MHR expanded to around two hundred pages per issue. Professor Green also organized the journal to its members, the Clarke Library and the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan became "supporters," which meant that they ordered several hundred

Continued on Page 8
During its more-than-fifty-year history, the Clarke Historical Library has amassed in excess of 101,000 cataloged items. Although this is an impressive number of objects, simply piling new things on top of old ones is not the point of a special-collection library. Rather, such a library should contain a selection of materials built around a particular theme or themes. As Howard Peckham noted in a speech celebrating the founding of the Clarke Library, a special-collection library "is... the product of a mind exercising judgments. The collection is something more than its component parts would have in isolation. For a collection of books is a mathematical phenomenon: the whole is greater than the sum of its parts." This observation certainly describes the Clarke Library's many holdings. Taken together, they add up to much more than the individual items alone.

The Library's collecting policy is guided by the following statement:

The Clarke Historical Library exists to document:
- The history of Michigan and the Old Northwest Territory
- Published works that shape the minds of young children, including both educational texts and children's fiction
- The history of Central Michigan University

Although a more detailed statement of the Library's collecting policy has been adopted by the Library's Board of Governors (and can be viewed on our website at http://clarke.cmich.edu/contact/hours-policies, html#COL), these three foci are at the heart of the Library's holdings.

Underlying these three broad objectives are a number of wonderful collections: some of these were intentionally constructed; others, in the words of former director John Cumming, "in effect, assert[ed] themselves." The current exhibit in the Molson and Meijer exhibit galleries celebrates this remarkable group of thematic collections.

In the area of history the exhibit takes note of six such collections. These include:
- Material authored by Michigan's first people—Native Americans
- Material critical to the preservation of the Ojibwe language
- Early printed items from both the Old Northwest Territory and Michigan
- Maps and bird's-eye views
- Documentation regarding Michigan's various industries
- Michigan fiction

Each one of these compilations is fascinating in its own way. The Library's holdings about the "people of the three fires," the Ojibwe, Odawa, and Potawatomi nations, can truly be said to be second to none. Works written by Native Americans relating their own stories and histories comprise a small, but very important, part of this material. Although all compositions about people or events can be compelling, readers are most often moved by works that are written by those who have lived the experiences, rather than simply studied them. The words and thoughts of Native Americans recorded by their own hands are critical to understanding the perspective of the Native American community.

The collection of early printed items is among the oldest of the Library's treasures. Michigan imprints dated before 1850 have long been held to be "rarities" worthy of preservation. Dr. Clarke sought such treasures and Library staff members have continued his quest. John Cumming was particularly successful in this endeavor—so successful in fact that it is hard to find anything new to add these days! Two of the Library's "rarities" grace this exhibit: the first book published in the Northwest Territory—Laws of the Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio (Cincinnati: W. Maxwell, 1796); and the first book published in what would become the state of Michigan—Barthélémy Baudrand, L'Amé Pénitente (Detroit: Jacques M. Miller, 1809).

The Library's industrial collection is significant, in part, for what it does not try to do. Rather than focus on the automobile industry, which has been well documented in many places, the Clarke has focused on the state's other industries, such as the lumber industry in the nineteenth century, which was a mainstay of Michigan's economy in that time period. The collection has also focused on twentieth-century enterprises such as Michigan's oil and natural-gas industry, which was centered in Mt. Pleasant, and on manufacturing firms such as Bay City's Aladkin Homes, which was a national leader in the kit-home industry for much of its existence.

The Michigan-fiction collection is of more recent origin. During the past several years Library staff members have sought to obtain books that describe what one might call the
"Michigan of the mind"; that is, those places inhabited by fictional characters who walk mean urban streets, camp "up north" in the pristine wilderness, or perhaps find romance "on an island in the straits." Of particular significance has been a growing body of material documenting Ernest Hemingway's youthful experiences in Michigan, as well as how these events were reported in and influenced his books and short stories. As many people know, Ernest Hemingway's family bought property on Walloon Lake and built a cottage there the year he was born. Every year the family came to Michigan at the beginning of summer and stayed until the fall. Hemingway's love for the woods and rivers of northern Michigan is reflected in his Nick Adams stories, as well as in novels such as The Torrents of Spring, which is set in Petoskey.

This exhibit also celebrates the Lucile Clarke Memorial Children's collection, named in honor of Dr. Clarke's wife. The children's collection is particularly notable in the following three areas:

- **Works of fiction read and enjoyed by children, especially books that helped children learn how to read**
- **Textbooks that may simply have been endured rather than enjoyed but which played a fundamental role in shaping the minds of children, particularly those in elementary grades**
- **The Francis and Mary Lois Molson collection of original art drawn to illustrate children's books, which adds a critical visual dimension to the Library's holdings**

Increasingly, the logic behind adding to the children's collection has been to make it an exemplary compilation of the best in children's literature. To accomplish this goal, the Library has acquired award-winning children's books, such as works that have received the Caldecott Medal, presented annually by the American Library Association for the best illustrated children's book published in a given year. The Library has also purchased books nominated by the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) in an effort to give the collection an international scope. These books represent the best authors and illustrators in every country. Awarded every other year, IBBY's Hans Christian Andersen Award is an international lifetime-achievement prize that honors both an author and an illustrator for creating the very best in children's books.

The University Archives is also an important component of the Clarke's collection. Documenting the history of Central Michigan University is one of the Library's fundamental responsibilities. Naturally, these records include a great deal of institutional history, but the archives also hold an equally significant body of information about student life and student activities. As anyone who has attended college knows, the views and preferences of the administration and those of the students are not always in agreement. As an institution, a university exists to educate and train students, but the students are not merely vessels into which one pours knowledge. Although the process can be messy, over time students also educate their professors and indeed can even help to transform an institution. The University Archives

Continued on Page 6
document this process, preserving the history of this institution, the accord and the discord that are both a part of Central Michigan University's heritage.

It was not hard to create an exhibit showcasing the Clarke's strengths; what was quite difficult, however, was deciding what to include and what to leave out. For example, the Library's wonderful collection of travel narratives, which documents visitors to Michigan in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was not included in this exhibit. Also omitted was the Library's superb collection of local-history material, documenting the state's cities, towns, and villages. Similarly the Library's collection of materials published in France about New France is barely mentioned. The Clarke Library holds a wonderful assortment of thematic materials, and we have chosen to highlight a select few in this exhibit, which runs from now until April 15. Please come and join us for a taste of the Clarke!

Thank You for Your Support

As anyone involved with a special-collection library knows, many of the activities of the Library are made possible through the generous gifts of individuals and organizations. The Clarke Library is no exception to this rule. Thus we would like to take this opportunity to thank those individuals and organizations that made gifts in 2006 which helped the Library grow. Your generous support is both critical to the Library's operation and greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Financial Donors

Kay Marie Allen, Dewitt
American Chemical Society, Midland
Mr. and Mrs. Basile, Birmingham
Mr. and Mrs. Berthold, Mount Pleasant
Valerie and Frank Boles
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bruss, Harper Woods
William T. Bulger, Mount Pleasant
Dr. and Mrs. Norman E. Clarke, Beverly Hills
Robert and Susan Clarke, Harbor Springs
Central University Women, Mount Pleasant
Ann L. Craig, Cass City
Robert Croll, Jr., Berkley
Sandra B. Croll, Harbor Springs
Michael Federspiel
Dr. and Mrs. Henry L. Fulton, Mount Pleasant
Mr. and Mrs. Byron P. Gallagher, Sr., Mount Pleasant
Sidney and Mary Graham, Mount Pleasant
Jeffrey Hancks, Macomb, IL
Nancy Hastie, Indian River
Mr. and Mrs. John Hastie, Indian River
Graham F. Hollis, Kalamazoo
Joan and James Hornak, Mount Pleasant
Aimee Huysser, Redford
Dr. and Mrs. Ilhor Kamenetsky, Mount Pleasant
Barbara J. Kirchner, Mount Pleasant
Ulanita Klymyshyn, Mount Pleasant
Francis and Mary Lois Molson, Mount Pleasant
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hudson Keenan, Mount Pleasant
 Alberta Mary Lynch, Traverse City
Rose Maloney, Mount Pleasant
Meijer
Michigan Hemingway Society, Petoskey
Mary B. Monaghan, Lansing
McConnell Farm Supply Inc., Rosebush
Thomas & Gail Moore
Clara Lee Moodie, Mount Pleasant
James R. Neal, East Lansing
Dr. and Mrs. Wayne Osborn, Mount Pleasant
Helen Perry, Waterford
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marilyn Zorn Perry, Mount Pleasant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor Peterson, Cadillac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarane H. Ross, Glen Head, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Irene Sadewater, Freeland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Andrew Schmiechen, Saugatuck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Sherwood, Mount Pleasant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha L. Smith, Mount Pleasant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mount Pleasant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. Gary L. Street, Brutus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William and Janet Strickler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis J. Thavenet, Mount Pleasant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack and Gretchen Weatherford, Mount Pleasant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Michigan Genealogical Society, Grand Rapids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Michael Wilcox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Wood, Champaign, IL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bruce Wood, Mount Pleasant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Material Donors**

Mr. and Mrs. David Balfour, Northville
Barbara J. Barberi, Mount Pleasant
Valerie and Frank Boles, Mount Pleasant
Joyce Brockschmidt, Plant City, FL
Fel V. Brunett, Fife Lake
Joann Camp, Mount Pleasant
Constance Cappel, Harbor Springs
Stuart Case, Pellston
Barbara Chovanec, St. Louis
Sandra Clark, Lansing
Dr. and Mrs. Norman E. Clarke, Jr., Beverly Hills
Byron J. Clendenning, Mount Pleasant
Krista Clumpner, Marquette
Margaret Collinson, Mount Pleasant
Frederick Ray Corner, Mendon
Jerry Cotter, Tawas
Wendell Dilling, Midland
Judith Dow, Ovid
Kevin Everingham, Sheridan
Michael Federspiel, Midland
Andrew D. Fiedler, Port Huron
Sandy Folsom, Mount Pleasant
Luke Fryer, Mount Pleasant
Dan Gall, Mount Pleasant
Rufus Gillam, Chelsea
Pamela Grudzien, Mount Pleasant
W. Albert Hakala, East Lansing
Frank and Betty Hamilton, Flint
Dave Harrell, Dexter
Ward A. Harris, Ponte Vedra Beach, FL
Ruth Helwig, Mount Pleasant
M. Ann Hoopfer, Suttons Bay
Jennifer Hurtle, White Cloud
Frank Hursley, Birmingham
Katie Jackson, Cass City
Marcia Jogengen, Mount Pleasant
Mrs. Edward Kalecki, Midland
Trudy Kelly, Oldsmar, FL
John Krull, Remus
Eivald Kruut, Mount Pleasant
Carol Lanfear, Mount Pleasant
Evelyn Leasher, Blanchard
Stephanie Mathson, Mount Pleasant
Marian Matyn, Clare
Dick Moehl, Mackinaw City
Sandra Montney, Mount Pleasant
Ronald Mosher, Ruckersville, VA
James R. Neal, East Lansing
Karen Offen, Woodside, CA
William and Wanda Odykirk, Mount Pleasant
Bruce Pape, Mount Pleasant
Donna Parr, Kalamazoo
Newell Pennell, Midland
John Pepin, Munising
Barry Poor, Jackson
Beverly Pottle, Berrien Springs
Susan Ringrose, Heidelberg, Ontario
M. David Samples, Brooklyn, NY
Thomas R. Schif, Cincinnati
Gary and Michelle Smith, Ossineke
Sharron Smith, Beaverton
Ruth Stahl, Mount Pleasant
Mrs. Ralph Stephenson, Mount Pleasant
Jeffrey Swanson, Kalamazoo
Bill Theunissen, Mount Pleasant
Dan Truckey, Traverse City
Jack Walker, Lake Isabella
Eugene Wanger, Lansing
Georgia C. Warner, Lake Isabella
Orie Wells, Traverse City
Don Wilson, Chesaning
Dale Wolicki, Bay City
James & Denise Wood, Howell
Jennifer Wood, Champaign, IL
Sandra Wood, Mount Pleasant
Helene Zimmerman, Mount Pleasant
copies of each issue of the Review.

With this improved financial arrangement, the Review has continued to flourish under the editorship of David Macleod, backed by the assistant editor, Mary Ward Graham. One of the journal’s most recent accomplishments was the publication of two special issues, in the fall of 2004 and the spring of 2005, that explored the place of Michigan and the Great Lakes region in the history of cartography. These special issues were comprised of papers from a conference that took place on June 11 and 12, 2004. Most of the articles addressed the questions, “What motivated people to map Michigan and the Great Lakes region?” and “How did their intentions affect the maps that resulted?” These articles will appear with some additional material as a book from Michigan State University Press in 2007.

Today the Michigan Historical Review publishes articles relating to Michigan’s political, economic, social, and cultural history. The editor also welcomes manuscripts in American, Canadian, and midwestern history that explore important themes related to Michigan’s past. The Michigan Historical Review continues a long history of vibrant scholarship about Michigan.

A Brief History of Michigan Cookbooks

Through the generosity of Maureen Hathaway the Clarke Library has greatly expanded the number of Michigan cookbooks found in its cookbook collection. Clarke staff members wrote a brief account of Michigan cookbooks to accompany the Library’s current exhibit of Michigan cookbooks. This history is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Cookbooks have played a role in Michigan for more than a century and a half. Perhaps the first cookbook aimed in part at a Michigan audience was published in Cleveland in 1842. Philomelia Ann Maria Antoinette Hardin’s Every Body’s Cook and Receipt Book: But More Particularly Designed for Buckeyes, Hoosiers, Wolverines, Cornrackers, Suckers, and all Epipiques Who Wish to Live With the Present Times was targeted at a broad midwestern audience, many of whose members might not take kindly to her characterizations of them today. The book’s first competitor published in Michigan was The Western Artist, compiled by Michael Miller of Homer and published in Detroit in 1845.

Although authors who publish a later volume of virtually any genre are usually relegated to a bibliographic footnote, Alvin Wood Chase, who published Michigan’s second cookbook in Ann Arbor in 1858, is the exception. His A Guide to Wealth was by far the most successful cookbook ever published in Michigan, and it ranks among the most successful ever to be printed in the United States. In an almost endless stream of new editions, Chase’s volume would
Chase and Lutes were the two Michigan authors most successful at selling cookbooks, but the state also produced a vast number of cookbooks written by unnamed authors that were simply given away. For many years promotional literature created by food-manufacturing companies, particularly cereal companies located in Battle Creek, included free recipes featuring the firm’s products. Naturally Kellogg’s and Post led the way, but many others followed in their footsteps.

Although free recipes could temporarily boost product sales, they could not save an unpopular product. For example, at the beginning of the twentieth century a Chicago physician, Dr. V. C. Price, attempted to combine the magic of the “Cereal City,” Battle Creek, with that of the “Celery City,” Kalamazoo. The result was “Tryabita,” a celery-flavored hot cereal manufactured just outside of Battle Creek. In 1903 a recipe for Tryabita bread appeared in Mother Hubbard’s Modern Cupboard, a 170-page publication distributed without charge to those who purchased Snyder’s flavorings (e.g., vanilla extract). The book printed recipes using such extracts, as well as general recipes and recipes calling for the use of other manufacturers’ name-brand products (who, no doubt, paid for the privilege). Although the text extolled Tryabita bread as a food that “may truly be called the ‘Staff of Life’ as it contains all the nourishing qualities to make bone and muscle and feed the nerves,” the recipe could not save the product, and Tryabita disappeared after only one year.

The most numerous type of Michigan cookbook is the fundraising cookbook. Indeed, they are so common today that it is hard to conceive of a time when they did not exist. However, America’s first fundraising “receipt books” were sold during the Civil War to raise money to care for injured soldiers as well as for the widows and children left behind by those who died. The first receipt book is believed to have been printed in New York City in 1861. After the war was over, the women who had formed the wartime “Ladies Aid Societies” began to sell cookbooks to raise money for local charities, benefiting countless churches, hospitals, schools, and other institutions across the nation.

The majority of fundraising cookbooks did not waste words. Perhaps to avoid giving offense or perhaps because the compiler saw the job as collecting the recipes and nothing more, most fundraising cookbooks adopted a policy of “the recipes and just the recipes.”

Continued on Page 10
Sometimes, however, fundraising cookbooks included various types of commentary. Poetry of varying quality was not uncommon. The following verse preceded the section on “Soups” in the cookbook the ladies of the (Port Huron) First Baptist Church in 1889. In 1893 The Charlotte Cook Book: A Selection of Tested Recipes was prepared by the ladies of the First Congregational Church and published locally. In 1895 the ladies of the (Lansing) Pilgrim Congregational Church published The Pilgrim Cook Book. Closing out the century, the Ladies Aid Society of the (Ann Arbor) Congregational Church published The Ann Arbor Cookbook in 1899.

In the twentieth century, although churches continued to issue large numbers of fundraising cookbooks, the idea had spread to virtually every civic and charitable endeavor.

A Final Word

I am always amazed at what great things can be accomplished when people work together. Elsewhere in this newsletter I related the story of the *Michigan Historical Review*. I have always thought of the *Review* as one of the Clarke's most significant contributions to Michigan history. I feel this way not only because the journal publishes serious articles about our state's history, but also because of how the *Review* accomplishes this goal.

For more years than I have been alive the historical community simply assumed that Michigan would take care of distributing serious scholarship about the state's history. And for many years the state did so, but eventually someone in Lansing asked the obvious question: "Why is the secretary of state's office publishing a scholarly journal?" The answer was not obvious. To his credit the secretary of state at that time did not simply abandon the publication, but he did insist that the journal adopt a more popular format that would, it was hoped, pay for itself.

The decision to change *Michigan History*'s focus was a logical one, but it created a huge void in Michigan history. It took a few years, but eventually the Clarke Library's staff, along with John Haeger of CMU's history department, shaped an alliance of interested parties that created a new scholarly journal devoted to Michigan history. Similarly, in the mid-1990s, when the journal faced fiscal difficulties, Clarke staff worked with others to shore up the journal's finances.

The *Review* is a good example of how people concerned about history can accomplish great things by working together. The plan to bring David McCullough to CMU this spring has required the same kind of teamwork. Mr. McCullough may be the best-known living author of history books in the United States. Although he has never written a volume about Michigan, McCullough's works are among the most successful in explaining America's past to the present generation of Americans and ensuring that people continue to read history and understand its importance. If there is a single speaker who can inspire CMU students, and others, to love history and realize why it matters, it is Mr. McCullough.

Mr. McCullough is in great demand, however, and to safeguard his time he accepts only a limited number of speaking engagements each year. Thus he commands a substantial, and somewhat daunting, fee. Nonetheless, we were intrigued by the idea of bringing Mr. McCullough to Mt. Pleasant to speak to a general audience in Plachta Auditorium and, perhaps more importantly, to meet in a smaller setting with CMU students where he could work his magic on the next generation. Like the efforts that made the *Michigan Historical Review* a reality, arranging Mr. McCullough's visit to CMU took cooperation and support. With the substantial help of two very generous donors, and by tapping gifts in the Clarke's "Friends" account, we came up with the necessary funds.

Because of these donors' generosity, Mr. McCullough will visit CMU on March 22, 2007. I anticipate that Mr. McCullough's presentations to the community on March 22 and to nearly one hundred CMU students the following day will be transformative experiences for those lucky enough to attend.

Together we can accomplish great things: found journals, bring one of the most distinguished authors writing American history today to CMU, or anything else we set our minds and our hearts to do. It is this ability to work together that makes me so appreciative of my colleagues, both those who work with me to preserve and disseminate Michigan history, and the many friends of the Clarke Library who make events such as Mr. McCullough's visit possible. We simply could not manage without their help.

*Frank Boles*