



## AN INTRODUCTION TO OUR NEW COLLECTIONS

### Philip Virta, Acquisitions Editor, Gale Primary Sources

*Archives Unbound* is a multi-disciplinary resource providing topically focused digital collections from archives and institutional repositories around the world. The collections featured in *Archives Unbound* are meant not only to help us understand history, but to help us trace how past actions reflect on and influence current events.

The 29 new releases in *Archives Unbound* cover broad areas of interest across Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the United States; twentieth century history features prominently. Social history is covered in nearly all collections, with highlights including the final state reports of the New Deal work relief program known as the Work Projects Administration, and the *Home Intelligence Reports, 1940-1944* from the Ministry of Information in Britain, offering insights into the morale and behaviour of the British people during World War II. Decolonization in Africa in the 1960s is witnessed in the declassified files of the U.S. State Department diplomats in the Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, and the former French colonies in Sub-Saharan Africa, detailing the efforts of these newly formed countries to establish self-rule and revive their own unique cultures and societies.

Two new scanning projects bring us fascinating cultural history. Four collections highlight American missionary work in China, Japan, Siam (Thailand), and Taiwan, recording daily life, marginalized voices, social and political events, and more. *Food History: Printed and Manuscript Recipe Books, 1669-1990*, serves up more than 300 books comprising recipes for the kitchen, medicinal formulas for the home, advice for the housekeeper, practical ways to cook on a budget, tips on serving and table etiquette, guidance concerning household management, how to grow one's own food, how to select and buy food, and much more.

These new releases were chosen for their historical significance, interesting topical coverage, and relationship to events in the news around the world. Let history be your guide as you explore the captivating compendium of knowledge that is *Archives Unbound*.



#### Phil Virta is an Acquisitions Editor at Gale.

Phil Virta has worked at Gale in a variety of capacities, most recently as a publisher of digital primary source archives in charge of the Archives of Sexuality & Gender program (and a few others). He enjoys long walks through dusty archival collections, visiting far-flung places, and frequent woolgathering. When he doesn't have his head in the clouds, he can be found researching new archive ideas, hunting for colorful rocks, working on his stamp collection, watching squirrels, or planning his next tropical vacation

## AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES



### Civil Rights and Social Activism in the South - James A. Dombrowski and the Southern Conference Educational Fund

Source: Wisconsin Historical Society

Period: 1916-1975

Content: c.17,000

Product Number: 16725972

*James Dombrowski at a Southern Conference Education Fund conference in Birmingham, Alabama, 1962*

June 2022 | James Dombrowski was a southern white Methodist minister and intellectual who was active in the African American civil rights movement from the 1940s through 1960s. This collection consists of his correspondence and papers as leader of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 1941-1948, and executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, 1948-1966. These interracial civil rights organizations were instrumental in laying the groundwork for the success of the 1960s Civil Rights Movement. Included are letters from colleagues at Emory University and Union Theological Seminary, exchanges with Reinhold Niebuhr, and drafts of Dombrowski's dissertation and other written works. Prominent correspondents include Albert Einstein, Lyndon Baines Johnson, John F. Kennedy, and Aubrey Williams. Also included are materials collected by Frank Adams for an unpublished biography of Dombrowski, including additional correspondence, clippings, scrapbooks, notes, and diaries.

This collection consists of four series: Biographical Information, Correspondence, Subject Files, and The Frank Adams Files.

## AFRICAN STUDIES



### Records of the U.S. State Department: Congo, Political and Governmental Affairs, February 1963-1966

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1963-1966

Content: c.40,000

Product Number: 16725989

*Republic of the Congo, provinces, and ethnic groups. 8-64. Library of Congress*

December 2022 | The Congo (Zaire between 1965 and 1971; presently called Democratic Republic of the Congo) has long been considered significant because of its location, its resources, its potential, and (perhaps paradoxically) because of its weakness. The country has been at the center of a number of crises over the years, most notably following independence, during the Congo crisis of the 1960s, when there was a threat of the Cold War spilling over and heating up in Central Africa.

The Congo's importance is to some extent geopolitical. It borders on no fewer than nine other states. These countries range from Arab-dominated Sudan in the north, to Angola in the south. Hence, in defending its borders Congo can--and has--become entangled in political rivalries extending all the way from Libya and Egypt to South Africa.

On June 30, 1960, the Congo gained its independence from Belgium. Within the first year of independence, several events destabilized the country: the army mutinied; the governor of Katanga province attempted secession; a UN peacekeeping force was called in to restore order; Prime Minister Lumumba died under mysterious circumstances; and Col. Joseph Désiré Mobutu (later Mobutu Sese Seko) took over the government and ceded it again to President Kasavubu.

The Congo's minerals add to the country's importance. Although the value attached to them by outsiders has varied over the years, the country's resources remain impressive. In recent years, the Congo has been the world's largest producer of cobalt, second or third largest producer of industrial diamonds, and fifth largest producer of copper. In addition, the Atlantic coast contains important oil reserves, and the country also has some coal deposits.

## AFRICAN STUDIES



*Tribal map of Ghana from a 1966 survey. Library of Congress*

### **Records of the U.S. State Department: Ghana, Political Relations and Governmental Affairs, February 1963-1966**

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1963-1966

Content: c.7,000

Product Number: 16725991

December 2022 | When Ghana achieved independence in 1957, it enjoyed economic and political advantages unrivalled elsewhere in tropical Africa. The economy was solidly based on the production and export of cocoa, of which Ghana was the world's leading producer. It had a well-developed transportation network, relatively high per capita income, low national debt, and sizable foreign currency reserves. Its education system was relatively advanced, and its people were heirs to a tradition of parliamentary government.

In 1960 the Republic of Ghana was formed, the same year that Kwame Nkrumah was elected president. Nkrumah saw Ghana as the "Star of Black Africa." Nkrumah advocated centralization, both political and economic. Constitutional safeguards against authoritarianism were abolished, political opposition was stifled, and eventually Nkrumah was declared president for life. By the mid-1960s, Ghana had become a one-party state under a powerful president.

In 1966 Nkrumah was overthrown and a military government assumed power. But neither military nor civilian governments during the next fifteen years were able to deal successfully with the host of problems that Nkrumah had left behind him.

This collection of U.S. State Department Central Classified Files relating to internal affairs contains a wide range of materials from U.S. diplomats, including:

- Special reports on political and military affairs
- Studies and statistics on socioeconomic matters
- Interviews and minutes of meetings with foreign government officials
- Full texts of important letters, instructions, and cables sent and received by U.S. diplomatic personnel
- Voluminous reports and translations from foreign journals and newspapers
- Countless translations of high-level foreign government documents, including speeches, memoranda, official reports, and transcripts of political meetings and assemblies



## Records of the U.S. State Department: Nigeria, Political and Governmental Affairs, February 1963-1966

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1963-1966

Content: c.11,000

Product Number: 16725993

*Nigeria, map of administrative divisions. 1963. Library of Congress*

**December 2022** | The most populous country in Africa and the largest in area of the West African states, Nigeria was an early twentieth century colony that became an independent nation in 1960. A country of great diversity because of the many ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups that live within its borders, Nigeria is also a country with a long past.

Nigeria gained full independence on October 1, 1960, as a federation of three regions (northern, western, and eastern) under a constitution that provided for a parliamentary form of government. Under the constitution, each of the three regions retained a substantial measure of self-government. The federal government was given exclusive powers in defense and security, foreign relations, and commercial and fiscal policies. In October 1963, Nigeria altered its relationship with the United Kingdom by proclaiming itself a federal republic and promulgating a new constitution. A fourth region (the midwest) was established. The president, elected to a five-year term by a joint session of the parliament, replaced the crown as the symbol of national sovereignty and the British monarch as head of state.

Through the middle 1960s, the political scene was clouded by the trial of two leading politicians, who were charged with conspiracy; and widespread political abuses and corruption caused the electorate to become disillusioned with the federal government. The 1964-65 elections saw very low voter participation, followed by increasing violence that led to the death of as many as 2,000 persons.

Despite political unrest, the major goals of economic development were integrating agriculture and industry more closely; improving the infrastructure, particularly electric power, communications systems, and transportation system; and developing international trade, particularly in petroleum and coal.

## AFRICAN STUDIES



### Records of the U.S. State Department: The French Colonies in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1945-1963: Internal and Foreign Affairs

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1945-1963

Content: c.21,000

Product Number: 16725994

*L'Afrique Occidentale - French West African 50 Francs bank note, 1948. Engraver: Armanelli Designer: Sébastien Laurent*

December 2022 | By the close of the Second World War, the colonized peoples of French West Africa were making their dissatisfaction with the colonial system heard. West Africans had participated in both World Wars to varying degrees and their experiences in them, along with a growing opposition to direct rule and its exploitative nature, resulted in a movement that would ultimately lead to independence for the territories. The new nations of West Africa were born in 1960 included Senegal, Mali Federation, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Upper Volta, and Dahomey.

French Equatorial Africa was a former federation of four French territories in west central Africa--Gabon, Middle Congo, and Ubangi-Shari-Chad. Chad was separated from Ubangi-Shari in 1920 to form a fourth colony. The federation ended in 1959 after the territories had chosen, in 1958, to become self-governing republics of the French Community. The colonies attained their independence in 1960.

These files are the definitive source of American diplomatic reporting on political, military, social, and economic developments in French Africa, and contain various materials from U.S. diplomats, including: special reports on political and military affairs; studies and statistics on socioeconomic matters; interviews and minutes of meetings with foreign government officials; full texts of letters, instructions, and cables sent and received; reports and translations from foreign newspapers; and high-level foreign government documents.

## AMERICAN STUDIES



### George W. Ball Papers, The

Source: Princeton University, Mudd Library

Period: 1916-1994

Content: c.140,000

Product Number: 16726030

*President Johnson and George W. Ball discuss policy in the Oval Office, George W. Ball Papers, Box 200. Circa 1965. Mudd Manuscript Library, Princeton University.*

June 2022 | This collection documents the private and public life of American lawyer and diplomat George W. Ball. Ball served as counsel in the Lend-Lease Administration and the Foreign Economic Administration from 1942 to 1944. In 1961, he became Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Ball then served as Under Secretary of State from 1961 to 1966 under both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. His tenure as Under Secretary of State is most noted for his opposition to the Vietnam War. This is an outstanding collection for research in diplomatic history and foreign policy.

## AMERICAN STUDIES



### Diary of the Operations Division, War Department General Staff, 1942-1946

Source: Operations Division, War Department

Period: 1942-1946

Content: c.4,000

Product Number: 16725978

*War Department Building at 21st and Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. circa 1943*

September 2022 | The War Department's Operations Division (OPD), created in March 1942, provided the strategic and logistical planning for all theaters of operation. This official division diary comprises summaries of information received from commanding generals and sent by the OPD daily between 29 March 1942 and 31 May 1946.



### FBI Filing and Records Procedures

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Period: 1920s to 1980s

Content: c.1,000

Product Number: 16725980

*J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building, exterior. 1977*

September 2022 | From the 1920s into the 1980s, the FBI maintained a complex system of records designed to prevent outside discovery of operations and investigative techniques. The documents reproduced here act as a guide to these filing procedures.



### FBI Manuals of Instruction, Investigative Procedures, and Guidelines, 1927-1978

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Period: 1927-1978

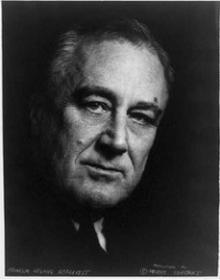
Content: c.2,000

Product Number: 16725981

*An encrypted document is surrounded by an array of commercially available encryption products at the FBI office in Washington, D.C.*

September 2022 | This collection reproduces four manuals of instruction, investigative procedures, and guidelines issued to FBI agents in 1927, 1936, 1941, and 1978.

## AMERICAN STUDIES



### Franklin D. Roosevelt “The Great Communicator” The Master Speech Files, 1898, 1910-1945

Source: FDR Library

Period: 1898-1945

*Franklin Delano Roosevelt, circa June 6, 1947.*



### Series 0001: Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Political Ascension

Content: c.9,000

Product Number: 16725984

*Photo of Elizabeth Shoumatoff’s “Unfinished Portrait” of Franklin Roosevelt on a wall in the “Little White House” in Warm Springs, Georgia, the town in which he sought treatment for polio in 1924, nine years before he became U.S. president*

September 2022



### Series 0002: “You have nothing to fear, but fear itself”: FDR and the New Deal

Content: c.25,000

Product Number: 16725985

*FDR [Franklin Delano Roosevelt] Fireside Chat on U.S. Supreme Court reform plan. 1937*

September 2022



### Series 0003: “The Four Freedoms” and FDR in World War II

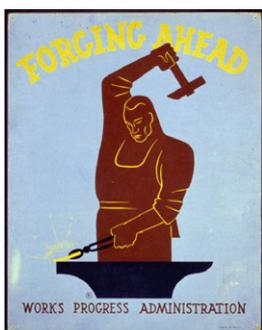
Content: c.14,000

Product Number: 16725986

*Teheran, Iran, Dec. 1943--Front row: Marshal Stalin, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill on the portico of the Russian Embassy--Back row: General H.H. Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force; unidentified British officer; Admiral Cunningham; Admiral William Leahy, Chief of staff to President Roosevelt, during the Teheran Conference*

September 2022 | Franklin Delano Roosevelt began his first presidential term riding a tidal wave of public support. In the 1932 election, he crushed dour incumbent Herbert Hoover and carried the Democrats to a solid majority in Congress. Following his inauguration, legislators gave Roosevelt unprecedented authority to remake the American presidency.

The simultaneous rise in popularity of radio and FDR’s political fortune is an interesting historical twist of fate. Radio brought news alive, but left people free to create images in their imaginations. FDR’s distinctive voice and jollity flowed into people’s homes. His disability was invisible. Radio helped make this possible. Through this means of mass communication, FDR could convey his ideas effectively, sitting in his estate in Hyde Park, New York or in the White House. Because FDR was such a masterful communicator, he was able to use his speeches, press conferences, and radio broadcasts, to shape American history. Evidence of FDR’s successful use of the spoken word is widespread. The power of his “Day of Infamy” speech led the nation to unite behind the President’s call to war, and his fireside chats gained him support from the people for innovative and controversial social programs. The other was his relationship with the public. As with any successful politician, FDR’s power came from the people. Radio provided him with a direct link to his voting public and the next generation of voters. His use of radio helped him win people’s hearts. Historians still debate FDR’s true significance in history--saint or manipulator, or somewhere in between. However, Franklin Roosevelt was the Great Communicator, and his impact on America resonates even today.



## Archives of the Work Projects Administration and Predecessors, 1933-1943, Final State Reports, 1943

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1933-1943

Content: c.13,000 (Part 1 = 6,000, Part 2 = 7,000)

Product Number: (Part 1 – 16725974; Part 2 – 16725975)

*Forging ahead Works Progress Administration. Harry Herzog, artist. Federal Art Project, [between 1936 and 1941]*

June 2022 | The WPA (Works Progress Administration until 1st July 1939, thereafter Work Projects Administration) was the agency responsible for the work relief program of the New Deal Administration. The WPA was a constructive alternative to a straightforward Social Welfare system. It set out to put to work the millions of Americans who were unemployed as a result of the Stock Market crash of October 1929, and the tragic economic depression which followed. It did not discriminate in favor of manual or skilled workers. Instead, the WPA set up separate projects to give employment to construction workers, engineers, farmers, doctors, educators, writers, musicians, artists, and almost every other kind of working person. The WPA restored pride to ordinary working people and achieved some remarkable results in constructing highways, municipal buildings, bridges, and factories, as well as works of art, the “living newspaper”, and new American music.



## Part 1: Final Reports of the State Program

Content: c.6,000

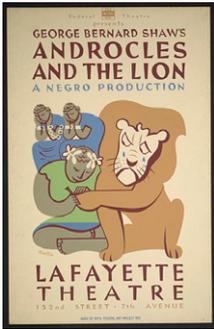
Product Number: 16725974

*Work pays America! Prosperity. Vera Bock, artist. Federal Art Project, [between 1936 and 1941]*

June 2022 | The Final State Reports were produced by the State Administration to record the achievements of the specific state projects and to provide recommendations and cautionary tales for any future organization faced with similar problems. The reports summarize the full range of activities that took place in each state, the problems faced, administrative, financial and organizational aspects of the state projects, and factual data on persons employed, results achieved, and so on.

## AMERICAN STUDIES

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### Part 2: Final State Reports for the Federal Music Program, the Federal Art Program, the Federal Crafts Program, the Museum and Visual Aids Program, the Federal Theater Program and the Federal Writers Program

Content: c.6,000

Product Number: 16725974

*Federal Theatre presents George Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the lion" A Negro production. Richard Halls, artist. Federal Art Project between 1936 and 1939.*

June 2022 | There are also individual Project Reports for each state. These describe for instance, the Music Program, the Writers' Project, the Adult Education Program, the Workers Service Program, the Feeding Program, the Health Program, and other programs within a given state.

This is the first comprehensive publication of the papers of the Work Projects Administration (WPA). It illustrates the remarkable breadth of issues tackled in the arts, professional activities and public administration. The Final State Reports are indispensable to an understanding of the way in which the New Deal moved into areas previously considered to be outside the role of the Federal Government.

## ASIAN STUDIES



### Papers of American Missionaries to Asia: Missionaries associated with Fujian and Taiwan, 1889-1976

Source: University of Oregon, Knight Library

Period: 1889-1976

Content: c.24,000

Product Number: 16725895

*Miss Emily Hartwell, standing with eight Chinese bible women, seated and standing, Foochow Mission, Fuzhou, Fujian Sheng, China. 1902*

December 2022 | A compilation of 12 small collections of papers of American missionaries associated with Fujian and Taiwan in southeastern China:

1. James E. and Susan L. Skinner papers: James E. Skinner (1867-1959) and his wife Susan Lawrence Skinner (1871-1952) were Christian medical missionaries who served in China from 1897 to 1944. The collection contains correspondence, diaries, literary manuscripts, photographs and biographical materials.
2. Frank M. Toothaker papers: Frank M. Toothaker was a Methodist Episcopal missionary serving in Nanking, Kuling, Shanghai, Yenping, and Kuliang, China. Papers include 9 volumes of diaries, 1918-1926, 268 letters received, and 104 letters sent, 1918-1950. Major correspondents include: Frank A. Argelander, Frederick Bankhardt, Harry R. Caldwell, Mrs. Martha H. Chen, William I. Lacy, Frederick T. Keeney, James E. Skinner, and Russell Steininger. There is also a series from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miscellaneous manuscripts include a lecture on Foochow, with a set of slides. Publications with the papers include minutes of the Church's Yenping Conference, 1918, 1920-1922, 1924-1932, 1934-1936, and reports of the Church's Yenping Woman's Conference, 1927-1928, 1931, 1934-1935.
3. Charles Garnet Trimble papers: Charles G. Trimble (1884 - ) was a medical missionary in China. He was associated with the Methodist Mission in Foochow in 1914, and later with the Alden Speare Memorial Hospital in Yenping. The collection (1914-1964) contains correspondence, collected Chinese documents, and a few personal items.
4. Frederick Bankhardt diaries and correspondence: Frederick Barnhardt was a Methodist missionary in China associated with the Yenping Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The collection (1929-1949) contains nine volumes of diaries and minor correspondence. The 1929 diary describes Bankhardt's experiences as head of an orphanage in Berea, Ohio. The other diaries concern work in China. The diary entries are highly personal and reflect the spiritual problems peculiar to missionaries.
5. Russell Steininger papers: Russell Steininger (1896-1967) was a Methodist Episcopal missionary in Yenping and Foochow, China. Collection includes letters from Frederick Bankhardt and Lucerne Hoddinott.
6. Roland and Esther Schaefer papers: The Schaefers were missionaries to Yenping and Nanping, China. Collection includes correspondence, 1914-1968, photographs and miscellaneous publications for missionaries in China.
7. Arthur and Mabel Billing papers: Arthur William and Mabel Spohr Billing were Methodist missionaries to China, connected with the Union High School at Foochow (Fuzhou), Fukien (Fujian) Province. Collection comprises correspondence, Mabel Billing's diary (1939-1943), mission newsletters, minutes and other official records of the Foochow Conference of the Methodist Church, Foochow (Fuzhou) newspapers, Foochow Union High School pamphlets and photograph album, and a thesis by Portia Billings Foster on the high school.
8. Edwin Dwight Kellogg papers: Edwin Dwight Kellogg (1882-1952) was a Congregational minister in Forest Grove, Oregon, and a former missionary in China. The collection (1930-1952) contains sermons and correspondence from China. There are about 800 sermons in two different sections. In the first section, the sermons are arranged by whether they are from the New Testament or the Old Testament. In the second section, the sermons are arranged by date given, 1937-1952. The collection also includes copies of fifteen letters written from Canton and Foochow, China, 1930-1931.
9. Edith Abel papers: Edith Abel was a Methodist Episcopal missionary to China serving at Ngu Cheng (Wucheng), 1915-1918 and Futsing, Fukien Province, 1925 and 1938-1945. This collection contains 2 letters from Edith F. Abel, 1941, 1944; clipping from Sheridan Post, containing Abel's first letter from China, 1916; Photo album containing captioned snapshots of Ngucheng school, n.d.; Foochow News, 1938.
10. Pauline E. Westcott papers: Pauline E. Westcott was a missionary to Hinghua, Hokkien. Collection contains 18 items: MINUTES/RECORDS/REPORTS: Chefoo Club, articles of association and bylaws, 1914; Methodist Church: Foochow Conference, yearbook and minutes, 1946; Hinghua Conference, minutes, 1901; Hinghua Annual Conference, 1942, 1946-49; Hinghua Conference, annual report, 1912; Hinghua Women's Conference, minutes, 1909; Keen School, student annual, 1927; Tsinanfu Club, rules and bylaws, 1915; Women's Foreign Missionary Society (Pacific Branch), annual report, 1940; 70th anniversary, records, n.d. PAMPHLETS: The China Home Missionary Society, by Mary Ninde Gamewell, 1942; Straws from the Hinghua Harvest, 1910; The Ting Hsien Experiment in 1934, 1934. SERIALS: Foochow News, 1935.
11. Thelma Mills papers: Thelma Mills was a teacher of English and choir in a Methodist missionary school in Tientsin, China, 1925-1927. She also organized the YWCA program in Taipei, Taiwan, 1968-1971. While in China (1925-1927), she observed the Chinese civil war. The collection contains diaries, correspondence, manuscripts, travel mementos, postcards, and photographs, 1925-1976. The two diaries Mills kept during the period 1925-1927 when she was in China mostly concern her friends, sister (who was the head of the Home Economics Department at Yenching University in Peking, China from 1922-1933), fellow teachers, school politics, travel, purchases, food, and social events. The eleven diaries from Taiwan (1968-1971) reveal information about business matters, travel, social events, purchases, and reactions of the people in Taiwan. Observations of political events are also included. Correspondence contains information and impressions of the civil war in China and also includes photographs of Chinese soldiers. Also available are over 900 photographs, including photos from China.
12. Joseph W. Dyson papers: Joseph W. Dyson (1889-1965) was a Southern Methodist missionary and educator at Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa), from 1919 until 1949, and returned 1959-1965. The collection includes correspondence, diaries, publications, and photographs that reflect his work at the university, 1959-1965.

## ASIAN STUDIES



William Ashmore, Jr. Photo from the American Baptist Historical Society

### **Papers of American Missionaries to Asia: The Ashmore Family in China, Thailand, and Japan, 1850-1937**

Source: University of Oregon, Knight Library

Period: 1850-1937

Content: c.23,000

Product Number: 16725897

December 2022 | William Ashmore, Jr. was born to William, Sr. and Martha Sanderson on September 28, 1851, in Bangkok, Siam where his father was a Baptist missionary to Chinese emigrants from the Swatow District of South China. William, Jr. learned to speak English, Chinese, and Siamese while growing up. His brother Frank was born December 21, 1853. Martha Ashmore became ill in 1858 causing the family's return to the United States; she died enroute. William, Jr. and Frank were raised by her family in the following years, first on their Grandfather Daniel Sanderson's farm in Brookline, Massachusetts and then with their Aunt Carrie Sanderson Spalding in Warren, Rhode Island, while their father acted as missionary to the Swatow District.

William began attending Brown University in 1866, at the age of fifteen, and graduated in 1870, third in his graduating class and also the youngest member. He studied several languages, including French, German, Greek, and Latin. After graduating, he was a teacher, first at Peddie Institute in Hightstown, New Jersey and later at Shurtleff College in Alton, Illinois and at Brown. He traveled in Europe during the interim. In 1876 he enrolled at the Rochester Theological Seminary, graduating in 1879. In Rochester, William studied Hebrew. He received an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from Brown in 1905.

Following his marriage to Lida Scott on October 10, 1879, William Ashmore, Jr. embarked upon a Baptist missionary career in his father's territory, the Swatow District, which encompassed 46 years. During this time he fathered two children, Edith, born May 27, 1882 and Frank, born January 5 1885. In addition to his duties as administrator and teacher at the mission, William, Jr. used his knowledge of and aptitude for language to translate the Bible into Swatow's Tei-chi dialect. He began this translation early in his missionary career, the first mention was in 1895. The New Testament was completed in the spring of 1898. The final, complete version was translated predominately from 1920 to 1926.

William retired from overseas duties in 1926 to Santa Ana, California. There he lived out his final days finishing his translation and interacting with missionaries. He died March 11, 1937.

Lida Scott was born in Waterford, Michigan, west of Detroit on January 19, 1852, to George and Abigail Hart. She attended Kalamazoo College for a short while before returning home to teach. In 1876, she married Albert Lyon, who was an acquaintance of William Ashmore via the Rochester Theological Seminary. Together they embarked upon a mission in Bhamo, a city near the border of Burma and China. A month after arriving in Bhamo, Albert Lyon died from a fever. Lida returned to the U. S. as soon as possible, teaching in Rangoon while awaiting her departure. She returned to Michigan, where she became reacquainted with William Ashmore, Jr. They married shortly thereafter in order to accompany each other on the upcoming mission to Swatow.

During her years of missionary service in Swatow, Lida was a teacher, administrator, particularly during William's absences into the remote parts of the district, and Red Cross volunteer. She was a painter, seamstress, and gardener. She developed an art program for some of the women of the Swatow District. Their drawings on materials generated income and revenue for the mission. Lida wrote a book detailing her mission's history, *The South China Mission of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society*. She died in Santa Ana, California on June 6, 1934.

Edith Ashmore, the daughter of William, Jr. and Lida Scott, was born in Swatow May 27, 1882. She and her brother Frank moved to the United States in 1895 where they were raised in a home for missionary children in Morgan Park, Illinois, outside Chicago. Edith graduated from Vassar College in 1906 and later worked at the University of Chicago library. She married Charles Elder August 10, 1916. They had two children, Rachel and Philip, and moved to Boulder, Colorado. Charles died May 22, 1935. Edith relocated to Albany, Oregon and later married Fred Hensolt. Edith stands out primarily as a purposeful collector of her family's papers.

William Ashmore, Sr. was born in Putnam, Ohio on December 25, 1824. He graduated from Granville College in 1845 and from the Western Baptist Theological Institution in Covington, Kentucky in 1848. In 1850, he married Martha Sanderson of Brookline, Massachusetts and they embarked for missionary duties in South China. After Martha died, William, Sr. married Eliza Dunleavy during a furlough in 1863; Eliza died in 1885. In 1890, he married Mrs. Charlotte Brown, widow of a Japanese missionary. William's missionary career lasted until 1903 and he is remembered as an exuberant pioneer of Baptist missions in South China. With William, Jr., he founded the Ashmore Theological Seminary, a college for preachers in Swatow. He died on April 21, 1909, and was buried in the College Cemetery in Granville, Ohio. Most of his records are located at the Denison University library in Granville.

Zar Scott was the brother of Lida Ashmore. He was born in Waterford, Michigan on October 25th, 1848. He owned a lumber company in Duluth, Minnesota for most of his life. He contributes to this collection his correspondence with the Ashmores and correspondence with other missionaries in the Scott family, notably Job and Helen Scott.

## ASIAN STUDIES



J. C. OLIVER

Jay Charles Oliver (1886-1974)

### Papers of American Missionaries to Asia: Jay C. and Lucile C. Oliver and YMCA China

Source: University of Oregon, Knight Library

Period: 1905-1979

Content: c.31,500

Product Number: 16730258

December 2022 | Jay Charles Oliver (b. 1886) served as YMCA secretary in Hangchow and Shanghai, China from 1917 to 1943, and as district inspector, Inspectorate of Salt Revenue in China, from 1934 to 1936. He was interned in Chapei Civil Assembly Center near Shanghai, repatriated on the Gripsholm, and returned to the U.S. with his wife Lucile Priscilla Cummings Oliver, in 1943. The collection comprises papers of Jay C. and Lucile C. Oliver, including family and professional correspondence, personal and travel diaries, and official records of the YMCA and the Salt Inspectorate in China.



The Eighth National Convention of the Chinese YMCA. Two-color poster with text in Chinese, showing a mass of people seen from the back, looking towards a large YMCA logo located on the horizon.

### Papers of American Missionaries to Asia: Arthur M. Guttery and YMCA China

Source: University of Oregon, Knight Library

Period: 1919-1981

Content: c.6,375

Product Number: 16730259

December 2022 | Arthur M. Guttery (1885-1981) was both an organizer and missionary for the YMCA in China and the U.S. Guttery attended Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, graduating in 1907. He then went to work for the YMCA and became an important figure in their fund-raising drives. His energy and expertise made him an important figure with the "Y." Guttery, accompanied by his wife Myrtle, left the U.S. for Hankow, China in September of 1913. Here he was both preacher and teacher in the language school. From 1913 to 1928 the Rev. Guttery served as general secretary for the YMCA and helped to organize and establish the program when Wuhan was in the center of a rising tide of Communism. He then returned to the U.S. where he continued to serve with the YMCA until 1948. Guttery died in 1981. The Arthur M. Guttery collection contains sermons, religious addresses, essays on China, correspondence, and memoirs of YMCA workers in China.



### Records of the U.S. State Department: Briefing Books Relating to the Situation in Vietnam, 1961-1966; From the Records of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1940-1966

Content: c.3,000

Product Number: 16726011

*Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara (right), President Lyndon Baines Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk, seated at a table after McNamara's return from South Vietnam. 1965.*

December 2022 | This collection documents the development of America's Vietnam policy, between the Taylor Mission in 1961 and the first assessment of the situation in Vietnam since the introduction of combat troops in 1966. The collection consists of notebooks and briefing books compiled as background memoranda, reports, transcripts of hearings, memoranda of conversation, chronologies of official State Department visits, and requests for information from officials such as Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

It provides researchers with essential primary documents on:

- U.S. policy toward Indochina, 1940-1963
- Commentary and assessment of the Taylor Mission Report and its recommendations
- Analysis of the U.S. Political-Military Country Team report on the Buddhist situation and fall of the Diem government
- Establishment of LBJ's National Security Council Working Group on Vietnam
- Assessment and review of the Alternatives Report on the response to North Vietnamese provocations
- Assessment of the U.S. role and the decision to expand the U.S. commitment
- Discussion on ending the war and deployment of additional U.S. forces Political, economic, and military information for Secretary Dean Rusk's Vietnam visit
- Negotiating strategy and international actions concerning Vietnam in 1965
- Assessment of the situation in Vietnam since the introduction of combat troops, May 1966
- Secretary Dean Rusk's Appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, February 1966



### Records of the U.S. State Department: Korea; Political and Governmental Affairs, February 1963-1966

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1963-1966

Content: c.13,000

Product Number: 16726015

*South Korean stamps depicting industrial and economic progress, 1962-1964.*

December 2022 | This collection provides researchers with a unique opportunity to review the development of the Korean peninsula under a reactionary communist regime in the north and a quasi-democratic government in the South. The documents in this collection highlight the internal affairs of the Koreans. For each country there are thousands of pages arranged topically and chronologically on crucial subjects: political parties and elections, unrest and revolution, human rights, government administration, fiscal and monetary issues, labor, housing, police and crime, public health, national defense, foreign policy-making, wars and alliances, education, religion, culture, trade, industry, natural resources, and more.

## BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY



### American Occupation in Germany, 1918-1923, The

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

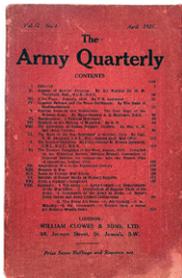
Period: 1918-1923

Content: c.2,000

Product Number: 16725983

*Gen. Peyton C. March reviewing the American Army Occupation in Germany. 1920.*

September 2022 | Prepared by Headquarters, American Forces in Germany. The American Occupation in Germany reproduces two sets of reports that give a complete account of the American military government in occupied Germany during the five years following World War I. The first set of reports covers events from the arrival of U.S. occupation forces in Coblenz until the emergence of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission in January 1920. The second set gives a narrative account of events from 1920 to 1923 — the ratification of the Versailles Treaty, the Kapp Putsch, the imposition of sanctions and the final withdrawal of the last American occupation forces.



### Army Quarterly and Defence Journal, 1920-1983

Source: West of England Press

Period: 1920-1983

Content: c.26,000

Product Number: 16725976

*The Army Quarterly Volume II, No 1 April 1921*

September 2022 | The Army Quarterly and Defence Journal was a British defence journal established in 1920 by Guy Dawnay and Cuthbert Headlam, both former British Army officers, as The Army Quarterly. It was known colloquially as the "AQ". Its early contributors included T. E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia), Hugh Trenchard, and Basil Liddell-Hart as well as junior officers, and later it acted as a conduit for the dissemination of British Army orthodoxy among the armies of the British Empire, and as a forum for the discussion and questioning of British defence policy among the military of former colonies. Discussion of the failures and successes of the First World War gave way to articles about guerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency after the Second World War and then to the concerns of the Cold War and nuclear age. Supplements were published titled The Army Quarterly Series and describing the defence forces of individual countries. It ceased publication in 1999.



## Czechoslovakia Crisis, 1968: The State Department's Crisis Files

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1968

Content: c.3,000

Product Number: 16725977

*Slovakian stamp commemorating the crushing of the Prague Spring. Original photo by Ladislav Bielik titled The Bare-chested Man in Front of the Occupier's Tank.*

September 2022 | The Czechoslovakia Crisis of 1968 was a watershed moment in world politics. The Soviet-led invasion was one of the more significant events in the decades long Cold War between the East and West. The occupation was the beginning of the end for the Czechoslovak reform movement known as the "Prague Spring." The reform movement had been brewing for years, fed by economic problems as well as growing demands from Communist intellectuals for more freedom and pluralism within a socialist system. But it really gathered steam at the beginning of 1968, in January, when the Communist Party's Central Committee replaced its hard-line First Secretary Antonin Novotny with the moderate reformer Alexander Dubcek, who eventually sided more and more clearly with the forces for change. In March, censorship was loosened and Novotny was relieved of his other function, President of the Republic. He was replaced by a career soldier, Ludvik Svoboda, whose last name in Czech means "freedom"-- a purely linguistic coincidence that countless posters and flyers during the invasion made use of, although Svoboda ultimately sided with opponents of reform.

In the following months, censorship was further loosened, some political prisoners were freed, and topics that until recently had been taboo--such as the politically motivated show trials of the 1950's--began to be openly discussed. The government adopted an "Action Program" that aimed at democratization of the Communist party and pluralism in politics and society.

Meanwhile, Communist leaders elsewhere in Central Europe began to express more and more reservations about the reforms; during the spring, Warsaw Pact troops began maneuvers on Czechoslovak territory. Although the Czechoslovak reformers always affirmed their intention of remaining within the bounds of a socialist system led by the Communist party, the reforms eventually began to take on a life of their own.

The State Department's Executive Secretariat was responsible for creating a documentary record of various international crises during the 1960s. The documents in *The Czechoslovakia Crisis, 1968: The State Department's Crisis Files* were collected and collated from a variety of State Department sources and represent an administrative history of the crisis. This collection includes almost a day-by-day record of the events, including the U.S. and the West's response to the Soviet occupation and dismantling of the liberal reforms.

## BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY



### Essays by German Officers and Officials, 1939-1945

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1939-1945

Content: c.7,000

Product Number: 16725979

*Deutsches U-boot versenkt englischen frachtdampfer / Adolf Bock 1941. Print shows German sailors standing on the conning tower of a U-boat after sinking a British cargo ship.*

September 2022 | At the end of World War II, a joint United States and British Naval intelligence party seized the Marinearchiv (German Naval Archives) at Tambach Castle. This discovery, which included military records from as far back as 1805, prompted one of the most massive microfilming projects of military records in history. Many of the documents, now held by the National Archives, concern the administration and military strategies of the Third Reich. In order to place these primary sources in their historical context, two parallel projects took place: 1) the translation of important naval documents (including the translation of the Seekriegsleitung diaries and the Fuhrer Conferences on Naval Matters) and; 2) a study program by former German officers of various aspects of World War II. This publication is a combination of essays written after the war and during the war, including transcripts of speeches, personal accounts of wartime experiences, and research and development reports.



### Home Intelligence Reports, 1940-1944

Source: The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Period: 1940-1944

Content: c.4,000

Product Number: 16726010

*Ministry of Information bulletin, 1940.*

June 2022 | Between 1940 and 1944, the Ministry of Information in Britain carried out regular and detailed investigations into opinions, morale and feelings of the British people on the home front.

The strength of these reports -- a key primary source -- lies in the fact that they were compiled from a great diversity of independent sources, notably the 13 different regional headquarters of the ministry, as well as panels of civilians and officials. The subjects covered include reactions to the presentation of the war by politicians, the press and the British Broadcasting Corporation and opinions about evacuation, housing, rationing and strikes. (PRO Class INF1, Boxes 264 and 292)



## Records of the U.S. State Department: East Germany and Berlin, Political and Governmental Affairs, February 1963-1966, Subject-Numeric File POL

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1963-1966

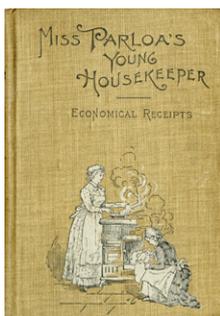
Content: c.12,000

Product Number: 16725990

*Better relations through trade – the Rudolf Abel – Francis Gary Powers exchange on the Glienicke Bridge at the border between the U.S. sector of West Berlin and Potsdam, East Germany, 10 February, 1962.*

September 2022 | The documents reproduced in this publication are from the Records of the Department of State, in the custody of the National Archives of the United States. This publication consists of documents comprising RG 59: Records of the Department of State, Central Subject Files, East Germany and Berlin, POL subject category for the years 1963 through 1966.

## CULTURAL STUDIES



### Food History: Printed and Manuscript Recipe Books, 1669-1990

Source: Winterthur Museum and Library

Period: 1669-1990

Content: c.93,500

Product Number: 16682396

*Miss Parloa's Young Housekeeper : designed especially to aid beginners : economical receipts for those who are cooking for two or three by Maria Parloa. 1895*

December 2022 | Over 330 cookbooks range in publication date from Charles Carter's *The Complete Practical Cook*, published in London in 1730, to Susan Anna Brown's *Mrs. Gilpin's frugalities: remnants, and 200 ways of using them*, published New York in 1883, to Ruth Ellen Church's *Mary Meade's magic recipes for the electric blender*, published in Indianapolis in 1952. This is a delectable collection comprising centuries of recipes for the kitchen, medicinal formulas for the home, advice for the housekeeper, practical ways to cook on a budget, tips on serving and table etiquette, guidance concerning household management, how to grow one's own food, how to select and buy food, and much more. *Food History* shows the types of foods that were being eaten, different cultural cuisines, and the diversity of foodways.

The collection includes 19 handwritten manuscript recipe books, mainly from the New England and Mid-Atlantic areas, with a few from England. The books range in date from 1669 to the early 1900s with the majority centered in the nineteenth century. These unique volumes, mostly created and compiled by women, provide valuable documentation of their lived experience. They record historic ingredients, food preparation techniques, and published and unpublished recipes, as well as medicinal remedies and household recipes.

To facilitate searching, Handwritten Text Recognition has been applied to the 19 handwritten Manuscript Recipe Books, 1669-1910.

## HOLOCAUST STUDIES

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### Reports of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry Palestine, 1944-1946

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Period: 1944-1946

Content: c.12,000

Product Number: 16725973

*Detail from a 1944 Survey of Palestine map.*

September 2022 | The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry (AACI), formed in 1945, was created to study the situation of Jewish survivors in Europe and the problems connected with their resettlement in Palestine. The committee was charged with gathering information and making recommendations on 1) the effect of Jewish immigration and resettlement on the political, economic, and social conditions in Palestine; and (2) the position of surviving Jews in Europe and the possibility of relieving the problem by repatriation or resettlement of the survivors in Palestine and other non-European countries. The committee called for a unitary state rather than partition based on ethnicity or religious profession. The records include AACI reference files, evidence submitted to the committee, transcripts of hearings, AACI reports, and papers of the Anglo-American Cabinet Committee.

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Publication dates may change due to logistical issues.  
ISBN: 9780418292648

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