SELECTED REFERENCE SOURCES FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOR HISTORY 2800

This guide is online at https://go.osu.edu/BS2s (Select History 2800 Stebenne)

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OSU Libraries: http://library.osu.edu/
History Research Guide: https://go.osu.edu/8UQ

LIBRARY CATALOGS:

OSU Library Catalog (http://library.osutohio-state.edu/search )

OHIOLINK http://olc1.ohiolink.edu/search
(Collected catalogs from academic libraries in Ohio, including OSU)

You may order items in the catalog from other university libraries in Ohio if the item is not at OSU or is checked out from OSU.

Check Library Catalog and Ohiolink for Books, Films, bibliographies and other cataloged items on specific subjects.

Sample subject headings:
Student movements -- United States -- History -- 20th century
Soviet Union -- History -- Revolution, 1917-1921 – Causes
Lincoln, Abraham

Keyword searches
student* and unrest and “united states” (* variations of word)
atomic bomb and Japan* and invasion

SELECTED ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES:


Brill's Medieval Reference Library

Credo Reference
Search and display text and illustrations from hundreds of reference sources.

SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES:

Check the OSU Library catalog and Ohiolink for relevant books but name as author and subject; also search by subject words.

Essays on well-known, deceased Americans.
**Oxford Dictionary of National Biography**  
An illustrated collection of 50,000 specially written biographies of the men and women who shaped all aspects of Britain's past, from the fourth century BC to the year 2000.

**Biography Reference Bank**  
Index and full text sources for biographical information.

**SELECTED INDEXES TO JOURNALS AND BOOKS:**

**America: History and Life.** 1959-
Indexes journals, books, and dissertations in American history and culture from pre-colonial times to the present. This index is not good for finding very current literature.

**Historical Abstracts.** 1955-
Indexes journals, books, and dissertations in world history beginning about the year 1450 to the present.

**Brepolis Medieval Bibliographies**
The database deriving from articles published in journals and in miscellany volumes (conference proceedings, collected essays, Festschriften and exhibition catalogs) published world-wide. All subjects relating to the Middle Ages are included, within the date range 400-1500 AD. Geographical areas covered are Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

**Annee Philologique**
Publications 1929-present. Find books and articles on all aspects of classical studies. Covers from prehistory to about 400 CE.

**JSTOR.** Online access and search of full text from core journals in history and other fields.

**SELECTED SOURCES FOR CONTEMPORARY BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:**

**Periodicals Archive Online [FULL TEXT]** Publications from 1800-2000s
An archive of hundreds of digitized journals published in the arts, humanities and social sciences. Includes journals in English, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese and Italian.

Indexes contemporary, popular periodicals.

**SAMPLE STATISTICAL SOURCES**

**Statistical Abstract of the United States**, 2013-
Annual resource with wide variety of statistics (e.g. population, poverty; military spending) mainly on the U.S.; See also **Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1878-2012**

**International Historical Statistics**
Statistical data from around the world, Covers "a wide range of socio-economic topics. The collection includes data on the Americas and Europe, but also hard-to-find data on Africa, Asia and Oceania."
SELECTED NEWSPAPERS:
Other newspapers on microform - (Microforms Dept., Thompson Library)

Proquest Historical Newspapers
Includes full text search of selected large city newspapers including Chicago Tribune (1849-1987), Los Angeles Times (1881-1987), The New York Times (1851-present [not latest 3 years]), Philadelphia Tribune (1912 - 2001), The Washington Post (1877-1994), Wall Street Journal (1889-1995); also selected Black (can be search separately) and Jewish newspapers.

The Lantern (Ohio State University), 1881-2013
Full text search and display of articles from the OSU student newspaper

FINDING PRIMARY SOURCES

What is a primary source?
Primary sources may be letters, manuscripts, newspapers, clothing, pottery, recorded sound or other items that offer original evidence of a civilization, persons, events, or places.

Check Library catalog for primary sources owned by OSU on specific subjects:

- search by author for writings by key persons
- search by subject or keywords as in the examples below

Sample subject headings: Protest movements -- United States -- History -- 20th century -- Sources

Keyword search: student movement* and personal narratives
Civil rights and memoir*

Also, you may limit a subject or perform a word search with the following subject headings: archives, correspondence, diaries, personal narratives.
- consider newspapers, government documents, and other documents digitized and available as illustrated below or search the internet for documents

OSU Libraries Rare Books and Manuscripts
Example of historical collections: H. Schmidt World War I Diary – “175 page diary with almost daily entries kept by H. Schmidt, a member of the German Army, from October 1915 to October 1916.”

Examples of Digital Primary Sources:

Sample Free Internet documentary resources:
Ohio State University Oral History Program from OSU Libraries catalog
Civil Rights Digital Library from the Digital Library of Georgia
Documents, photos, audio, video, and articles about events, people, places and topics
Eurodocs: History of France Selected documents, antiquity to present
Expeditions and Discoveries: Sponsored Exploration and Scientific Discover in the Modern Age Digital collections of Harvard University

Sample of OSU Library Purchased Documentary Sources:
Sixties: primary documents and personal narratives 1960-1974
Brings the 1960s alive through diaries, letters, autobiographies and other memoirs, written and oral histories, manifestos, government documents, memorabilia, and scholarly commentary. The database covers subjects in arts, music, and leisure, civil rights, counter-culture, law and government, mass media, new left and emerging neo-conservative movement, student activism, Vietnam War, women's movement, etc.
Women and Social Movements in the United States, 1775-2000
Includes primary sources, reference, and digital archives from the Commissions on the Status of Women and the biographical dictionary Notable American Women

Archives Unbound
Search a large number of primary source collections in world history by keywords and names. Search Hint: After linking to the database from the library—click on Advanced Search; Enter search terms for full text search; scroll down and limit by Year of Publication such as 1900 and 1920. Examples of collections are: Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement; Ralph J. Bunche Oral Histories Collection on the Civil Rights Movement; Politics, Social Activism and Community Support: Selected Gay and Lesbian Periodicals and Newsletters

Documents on British Policy Overseas (20th century)
Primary source documents from Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office, shedding light on diplomatic history throughout the twentieth century. It is based on three distinct print series which form a record of British peacetime diplomacy since the end of the nineteenth century: British Documents on the Origins of the War 1898-1914, Documents on British Foreign Policy 1918-1939 and Documents on British Policy Overseas.

Colonial America
Colonial America will make available all 1,450 volumes of the CO 5 (Colonial Office Record Group 5) series from The National Archives, UK, covering the period 1606 to 1822. CO 5 consists of the original correspondence between the British government and the governments of the American colonies, making it a uniquely rich resource for all historians of the period.

Proquest History Vault
Find documents related to US history and US international relations. [To search the full text of documents you must use the Advanced Menu option and change “All fields excluding full text” to “all fields including full text.” A search without including full text may lead to more relevant results in general.

First World War, [database purchased by OSU Libraries]
Searchable database of original documents and images related to the war. The three available modules are Personal Experiences, Propaganda and Recruitment, and Visual Perspectives and Narratives.

Slavery, Abolition and Social Justice 1490-2007 (-phrase searches use + between words)
Manuscripts and published works from an international perspective.

Oxford African American Studies Center: the online authority on the African American experience

SELECTED BOOK REVIEW SOURCES: (in addition to indexes above)

Academic Search Complete 1990s-present (some earlier) Academic and popular review sources.
Book Review Digest Retrospective 1905-1982 (Mainly popular review sources
Book Review Index. 1965- Indexes both scholarly and popular reviews.
H-NET REVIEWS (Reviews in History) 1993- Full text of reviews. http://www.h-net.msu.edu/reviews/ JSTOR 19th c.- Search and read journals in history and other fields. Limit a search to “reviews” using advanced search
Committee to End "Jim Crow" in the Armed Services and Correspondence, 1948

DESCRIPTION:
Committee to End "Jim Crow" in the Armed Services and Correspondence, 1948

DATE:
Jan 01, 1948 - Dec 31, 1948

SUBJECT:
Executive Order 9981; Civil disobedience; Discrimination in the military; Armed services

GEOGRAPHY:
New York State

PERSON AS SUBJECT:
Morse, Wayne; Rustin, Bayard; White, Walter Francis

FEDERAL AGENCY:
Senate Armed Services Committee; National Guard

ORGANIZATIONS:
Association for Abolition of Second Class Citizenship; Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENT:
Sawson, William L.; Smith, J. Holmes; Henderson, Leon; Wilson, Halena; Cooley, Mahlon C.; Totten, Ashley L.; McLaurin, Benjamin F.; Alves, Hazel; Rauh, Joseph L., Jr.; Reynolds, Grant; Rustin, Bayard; Worthy, William; White, Walter Francis; Swomley, John M., Jr.

CONTENT NOTE:
Covers desegregation of the New York National Guard and civil disobedience programs.

DURABLE URL:
https://congressional.proquest.com/histvault?q=001608-012-0862&accountid=9783

MODULE:
Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 1

COLLECTION:
Papers of A. Philip Randolph
JOIN THE TANKS
SEE SERVICE SOON
Treat ‘em rough!

Men From 18 to 45 Years
APPLY TO
TANK CORPS
RECRUITING STATION
922 Main Street

Sgt. Henry E. Clark. Join the Tanks, n.d., © National WWI Museum at Liberty Memorial Archives (Kansas City, Mo.) From the database: First World War
This Trade is greatly beneficial to the Northern Colonies on two Accounts, as it furnishes them with a Vent for the surplus Produce of their own Land, which would otherwise yield no Profit, and supplies them with Molasses and Rum, without which they could not subsist.

The Consumption of Rum and Molasses in the Northern Colonies is so very great, that all the Supplies they get thereof, both from our own and the Foreign Sugar Islands together, is not sufficient to answer their Occasions.

Molasses is generally used throughout all the Northern Colonies, and at our Fisheries, in brewing their Beer, and the poorer Sort, who are very numerous, eat it with their Bread, and make Puddings of it, &c.

Rum is a Liquor known to be of general Use all over America, and vast Quantities thereof are consumed in our own Northern Colonies.

Without a proper Supply of Rum it is impossible for the labouring Sort of People to go through the incredible Fatigue of their Harvest.

The Newfoundland Fishery, the New-England Fishery, and the Whale Fishery, almost wholly depend on a full Supply of this Liquor; for without Rum the Fishermen cannot endure the great Severity of the Weather, nor will they stay out a fishing a Day after their Rum is out.

The Newfoundland Fishery alone takes off 300,000 Gallons of Rum yearly; and there are about 15000 Men employ’d in the Fisheries; and when we cannot supply ‘em, the French will, and, in fact, they often, by means of their Bankers, sell it to the Canadian Fishermen, when it is scarce with them, and by means thereof take off the first and best of their Fish, and make a great Advantage thereby.

The Northern Colonies also dispose of large Quantities of Rum to the many Nations of Indians, who lie behind them, who take that, together with our Woollen Manufactures, in exchange for Beaver Skins, Fur, and all that Teltre which is absolutely necessary to the Manufacture of Hats in Great Britain.

And it is a certain Truth, that whoever on the Continent of America has the Rum, will have the Trade and Friendship of the Indians, for they will not Trade without it.

And all the Returns the Northern Colonies can collect by the Labour and Industry of the People, to which they then vend their Rum and Molasses, is sent Home to Great Britain, in Return for the vast Quantities of Woollen Manufactures, the great Numbers of their Inhabitants, and the severe Cost of their Climate: which necessary, and their Demand for the British Manufactures is such, that notwithstanding all the Returns they can make, they, even after selling the Ships they import them in, the Whole will not pay the Balance; so that notwithstanding all they can wrap and send, they are constantly indebted to the British Merchants; so great is the Balance of Trade with the Northern Colonies in favour of Great Britain.

But the Balance of Trade between us and the Sugar Islands, is admitted to be greatly in favour of the Sugar Islands.

All the Sugar Islands together do not contain 50,000 white Inhabitants, and their Climate being extreme hot, they bear but a small Proportion to the Northern Colonies in the Expenditure of our Woollen Manufactures.

The Planters of Barbados, in the beginning of their Settlements, the raising of Sugar was then more (by 20 per Cent.) expensive than it is now, yet sold their Molasses at 10s. per Hundred, and at this Price they encountered all the Difficulties attending new Settlements, in clearing of Land and erecting chargeable Sugar Works, and yet laid by considerable Estates.

While the Price of Sugar continued this low, the Sugar Islands were very beneficial to us, as they enabled us to under-sell Foreigners, and exported great Quantities thereof to our Neighbours.

But our Home Consumption of this Commodity greatly increasing, the Planters raised the Price thereof upon us more than double; and because there is at present a Reduction in the Price of Sugar at Home, from what it bore a few Years ago, they complain as if they were undone, tho’ upon an Average our Sugars bear as good a Price now as they have done for 20 Years past, and are double what they were 50 Years ago.

Barbados used formerly to trade with the French and Dutch, and by taking off their Sugars, prevented their looking out for other Markets. They get by this means the Sugar Trade almost entirely into their own Hands, or at least had made themselves the common Channel of that Trade. But in 1715, they thought fit to lay a Duty upon the French and Dutch Sugars and Molasses, too great to be supported, and by that means lost that Trade entirely, excepting what is carried on clandestinely, which is very common.

For the French and Dutch taking Advantage of this inconsiderate Step, and by the establishment of the British Sugar Planters having thus run up the Price of Sugars, they soon found out the Way to foreign Markets themselves, and by under-sell ing us 25 per Cent. we have almost lost the Re-exportation of this Commodity, and consequently the Sugar Trade now adds nothing to the National Riches, or to the increasing the Balance of our Trade.

And it is not to be expected we can ever recover the foreign Sugar Trade, unless we will carry our Goods to Market as cheap as the French.

But the present Bill will be so far from answering this End, that the Sugar Gentlemen publicly own, they expect to trade Sugars 20 per Cent. higher; so that this Bill will make the Difference between the French and Dutch and us still wider, and enable ‘em to under-sell us 45 per Cent.

It is an undeniable Matter of Fact, that the British Sugar Islands never have nor never can supply the Northern Colonies with One Fourth of the Rum and Molasses the Northern Colonies want, neith...
Letter from William A. Jones to Secretary of War Simon Cameron (1861)

Commentary

As Ohio was a free state in the antebellum period, its black population grew more than threefold to nearly 40,000 by the start of the Civil War. Its expanding industrial economy, fueled in part by Ohio’s central place in the rail network, provided opportunities for blacks that could rarely be found elsewhere. Still, like many Northern states, Ohio was reluctant to recruit black soldiers. Many African Americans, such as William A. Jones, petitioned the leaders of the war effort to allow them to join the cause. Jones was writing from Oberlin, one of the most important stops on the Underground Railroad, and therefore home to an active and growing black community. It was not until 1862 that Massachusetts began recruiting black soldiers, and many Ohioans traveled there to fight. In 1863 Governor Tod of Ohio authorized the creation of black volunteer units, but, as was common during the war, they were expected to serve under white officers for half the pay of white soldiers.

Text of Letter

Oberlin O. Nov. 27th 1861

Sir:— Very many of the colored citizens of Ohio and other states have had a great desire to assist the government in putting down this injurious rebellion.

Since they have heard that the rebels are forming regiments of the free blacks and compelling them to fight against the Union as well as their Slaves. They have urged me to write and beg that you will receive one or more regiments (or companies) of the colored of the free States to counterbalance those employed against the Union by Rebels. We are partly drilled and would wish to enter active service immediately.

We behold your sick list each day and Sympathize with the Soldiers and the government. We are confident of our ability to stand the hard Ships of the field and the climate So unhealthy to the Soldiers of the North.

To prove our attachment and our will to defend the government we only ask a trial. I have the honor to remain your humble Servant.

Wm A. Jones


From the database Oxford African American Studies Center