

Kellogg Papers

Dry Diplomacy is the first complete treatment of the diplomatic ramifications of Prohibition. Spinelli explores the widespread effects on international law, shipping, foreign policy, and trade. In this context, American interests appeared to be pitted against those of Britain as she sought to recover from the First World War by expanding trade, promoting domestic industries such as whiskey distilling, and reasserting shipping dominance in the sea lanes. American interference with international shipping—undertaken in order to disrupt what Presidents Harding and Coolidge deemed British alcohol smuggling—would lead to a diplomatic crisis in the mid-1920s.

A collection of papers and diaries belonging to Robert Hale Kellogg (1844-1922), a Sergeant Major with the 16th Connecticut Volunteers in the Civil War. Kellogg enlisted from Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was held as a prisoner of war at Camp Sumter and later wrote a book about his experiences in the war. Some of his notes are included in this collection. The diaries cover his time in the war, between 1862 and 1865. The letters were sent to his parents, Silas and Lucy Kellogg, of Sheffield, Massachusetts. Other Civil War related items include his enlistment, promotion certificate, discharge, a New Testament Kellogg carried with him, as well as a prayer book. Also included are correspondence, writings, and photographs. Kellogg was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Purveyors of spiritualized medicine have been legion in

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American religious history, but few have achieved the superstar status of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg and his Battle Creek Sanitarium. In its heyday, the "San" was a combination spa and Mayo Clinic. Founded in 1866 under the auspices of the Seventh-day Adventist Church and presided over by the charismatic Dr. Kellogg, it catered to many well-heeled health seekers including Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, and Presidents Taft and Harding. It also supported a hospital, research facilities, a medical school, a nursing school, several health food companies, and a publishing house dedicated to producing materials on health and wellness. Rather than focusing on Kellogg as the eccentric creator of corn flakes or a megalomaniacal quack, Brian C. Wilson takes his role as a physician and a theological innovator seriously and places his religion of "Biologic Living" in an on-going tradition of sacred health and wellness. With the fascinating and unlikely story of the "San" as a backdrop, Wilson traces the development of this theology of physiology from its roots in antebellum health reform and Seventh-day Adventism to its ultimate accommodation of genetics and eugenics in the Progressive Era.

Historians have given a great deal of attention to the lives and experiences of Civil War soldiers, but surprisingly little is known about navy sailors who participated in the conflict. Michael J. Bennett remedies the longstanding neglect of Civil War sea

During his long career of public service, first as a reform-minded lawyer and later as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Louis Dembitz

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Brandeis (1856-1941) had a profound influence upon American life in this century. In the words of Max Lerner: "Years from now, when historians can look back and put our time into perspective, they will say that one of its towering figures--more truly great than generals and diplomats, business giants and labor giants, bigger than most of our presidents--was a man called Brandeis." Other respected authorities have asserted that, except for John Marshall and Oliver Wendell Holmes, no jurist has exerted so broad and enduring influence upon American jurisprudence as Brandeis. Now assembled for the first time and planned for publication in a five-volume series are the Brandeis letters. In Vol. 1, (1870-1907): Urban Reformer, are letters written by Brandeis during his first years as a lawyer and social activist. They illuminate, in a day to day way, seemingly small areas of social action which are rarely documented and are so often lost in historical haze. They show what liberal reformers were thinking and doing in the Progressive Era and reveal the techniques, tactics, and strategies they employed in working within the system to find solutions to the human and urban problems of their day. In the process, they focus on many problems of contemporary concern and furnish insights into ways of organizing citizen pressure to effect social change. Correspondence, genealogical notes, and charts, relating to the Kellogg and other families. Miner Kilbourne Kellogg's notes about his experiences with "the most completely and comfortably fitted-out expedition which ever went to

Texas” is an account of the beauty, the wildness, and the dangers and inconveniences of 1872 Texas. Editor Llerena Friend provides a setting for the journal by tracing the search for mineral wealth in post–Civil War Texas; by describing the aims of the Eastern-born Texas Copper and Land Association, whose expedition the diarist accompanied; and by narrating the life of Miner K. Kellogg—artist, world traveler, writer. Friend’s annotation of the journal fills in details about the names, places, and events that Kellogg mentions. As the expedition travels across North Texas toward Double Mountain, Kellogg reveals himself not only as a man of artistic vision but also as a chronic complainer, an accomplished observer of human nature and individual personality, and a skillful interpreter of problems that beset the people in the uncivilized regions of Texas. A cultured gentleman who had traveled the world and had sat in the company of presidents and princes, this non-Texan was disdainful of the “texans” of the wilderness, for whom “Cards & vulgar slang & stories of Indian adventures form the staple of their mental exercises.” An artist, he was often unable to draw, either because of his constant illnesses and frustrations or because of the unfavorable encampments of the party. Accustomed to the amenities and comforts of life, he criticized the lack of leadership and the purpose of the expedition, and complained incessantly of the chiggers, the “want of

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cleanliness decency & health,” and “the infernal bacon,” which became the stock fare. Amid the complaints and derisions, however, appear vivid images of the Texas landscape, set down in word pictures by an artist’s pen: the night sky, “with a half moon now & then eclipsed by dark clouds passing over the clear starry vault of bluish grey”; the river-bank soil of “Vandyke brown color”; the mesquite trees in a melancholy and wild basin, “without a leaf upon their dead carcasses, yet still standing & clinging to the hope of resurrection from the life yet remaining in their roots”; and the “acres of the brilliant yellow Compositea & pink sabatea-like carpets spread in the morning air.” Kellogg’s watercolor sketches were unfortunately lost in travel, but his literary record, “M. K. Kellogg’s Mems, Exploring Expedition to Texas, 1872,” remains as a personal account of an abortive attempt to exploit the natural resources of the Texas frontier during Reconstruction and an artist’s picture of the life and the land of that frontier.

Typescripts of Kellogg's articles and monographs, and personal copies of books, magazines, and journals to which she contributed articles on children's art, particularly drawings, and its relationship to early childhood development; as well as on nursery schools, child care centers, and related subjects; together with correspondence (1967-1970) relating to her writings, including letters

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to and from Naohiko Fukada and Malka Haas, translators of her books. The earlier material consists of a report for Women's Co-operative Alliance, Minneapolis, Minn., and a report on a study entitled Child labor on the stage in San Francisco, California (1924), conducted by Juvenile Protective Association under Kellogg's direction, including several newspaper clippings referring to the study and the problem of child labor on the stage. Also includes a few newspaper clippings featuring Kellogg, a resumé, a pamphlet on Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, 1879-1959, and a typescript of Kellogg's book, How drawing develops children's minds (1971).

Financial records of Kellogg, relating to his involvement as President and/or member of the board of directors of various businesses in Newcastle, Calif. Includes an account book of Newcastle Improvement Company (1903-1905); two minute books, of George D. Kellogg Packing Company (1902-1907) and Newcastle Improvement Company (1903-1917); two booklets of stock certificates, of Shasta Vicino Camp Association (189-) and Newcastle Improvement Company (1904-1907); a book of rent receipt stubs of Newcastle Lodge No. 339, I.O.G.T. (1908-1909); and a checkbook of George D. Kellogg, to be paid to Bank of Newcastle (1905-1914).

Warren T. Kellogg Papers

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Diary, 1850, and miscellaneous papers relating to a trip via Panama to California to seek gold; and personal miscellanea.

Contains correspondence, memoranda, speeches, background materials, clippings, memorabilia, and other papers from the Kellogg's years as U.S. senator from Minnesota (1917-1923), U.S. ambassador to Great Britain (1923-1925), Secretary of State (1925-1929), and judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice (World Court) (1930-1935), the papers also provide information about state and national Republican party politics, and about U.S. politics in general.

Correspondence, business papers, and financial records (1864-1920) of Wilson's business records (1885-1954) of California Door Company; and a small amount of Kellogg's personal and business correspondence (1945-1951). Much of his business correspondence is with John C. Pelton and relates to Pelton's invention of a pump and hydraulic lift. Includes two cash books, for Wilson & Brother (1899-1907) and California Door Company (1908-1924).

In 1935 the FDR administration put 40,000 unemployed artists to work in four federal arts projects. The main contribution of one unit, the Federal Writers Project, was the American Guide Series, a collectively composed set of guidebooks to every state, most regions, and many cities, towns, and villages across the United States. The WPA arts projects were poised on the cusp of the modern bureaucratization of culture. They occurred at a moment when the federal government was extending its reach into citizens' daily lives. The 400 guidebooks the

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teams produced have been widely celebrated as icons of American democracy and diversity. Clumped together, they manifest a lofty role for the project and a heavy responsibility for its teams of writers. The guides assumed the authority of conceptualizing the national identity. In *The WPA Guides: Mapping America* Christine Bold closely examines this publicized view of the guides and reveals its flaws. Her research in archival materials reveals the negotiations and conflicts between the central editors in Washington and the local people in the states. Race, region, and gender are taken as important categories within which difference and conflict appear. She looks at the guidebook for each of five distinctively different locations -- Idaho, New York City, North Carolina, Missouri, and U.S. One and the Oregon Trail--to assess the editorial plotting of such issues as gender, race, ethnicity, and class. As regionalists jostled with federal officialdom, the faultlines of the project gaped open. Spotlighting the controversies between federal and state bureaucracies, Bold concludes that the image of America that the WPA fostered is closer to fabrication than to actuality. Christine Bold is director of the Centre for Cultural Studies and an associate professor of English at the University of Guelph in Guelph, Ontario.

Letters written by him while a student at Wesleyan, 1874-1877; a few letters to him, including one from Alexander McAdie; school notes, themes and orations; diaries, 1877 and 1907-1912, the later one reflecting his legal career in San Francisco; copies of some of his speeches; obituaries.

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Rossinow revisits the period between the 1880s and the 1940s, when reformers and radicals worked together along a middle path between the revolutionary left and establishment liberalism. He takes the story up to the present, showing how the progressive connection was lost and explaining the consequences that followed.

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From 1909-1914 the Pittsburgh Survey brought together statisticians, social workers, engineers, lawyers, physicians, economists, and city planners to study the effects of industrialization on the city of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh Surveyed examines the accuracy and the impact of the influential Pittsburgh Survey, emphasizing its role in the social reform movement of the early twentieth century.

On December 1, 1930, W K Kellogg replaced the three daily eight-hour shifts in his cereal plant with four six-hour shifts. By

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adding on a new shift he created jobs. When World War II ended, Kellogg's managers abandoned the six-hour shift and began to define progress as more work for more people. This book documents the struggle of workers.

Deed (1830) and land grant (1839), both for land in Pulaski County, Ark.

The collection of papers consists of manuscript drafts written by Warren T. Kellogg from 1896 to 1898. "Ruth and Her Grandfather" was the only volume that reached publication. The collection also includes a folder of family photographs.

2017 National Book Critics Circle Award Finalist for Nonfiction "What's more American than Corn Flakes?"

--Bing Crosby From the much admired medical historian ("Markel shows just how compelling the medical history can be"--Andrea Barrett) and author of *An Anatomy of Addiction* ("Absorbing, vivid"--Sherwin Nuland, *The New York Times Book Review*, front page)--the story of America's empire builders: John and Will Kellogg. John Harvey Kellogg was one of America's most beloved physicians; a best-selling author, lecturer, and health-magazine publisher; founder of the Battle Creek Sanitarium; and patron saint of the pursuit of wellness. His youngest brother, Will, was the founder of the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, which revolutionized the mass production of food and what we eat for breakfast. In *The Kelloggs*, Howard Markel tells the sweeping saga of these two extraordinary men, whose lifelong competition and enmity toward one another changed America's notion of health and wellness from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, and who helped change the course of American medicine, nutrition, wellness, and diet. The Kelloggs were of Puritan stock, a family that came to the shores of New England in the mid-seventeenth century, that became one of the biggest in the county, and then renounced it all for the religious calling of Ellen Harmon

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White, a self-proclaimed prophetess, and James White, whose new Seventh-day Adventist theology was based on Christian principles and sound body, mind, and hygiene rules--Ellen called it "health reform." The Whites groomed the young John Kellogg for a central role in the Seventh-day Adventist Church and sent him to America's finest Medical College. Kellogg's main medical focus--and America's number one malady: indigestion (Walt Whitman described it as "the great American evil"). Markel gives us the life and times of the Kellogg brothers of Battle Creek: Dr. John Harvey Kellogg and his world-famous Battle Creek Sanitarium medical center, spa, and grand hotel attracted thousands actively pursuing health and well-being. Among the guests: Mary Todd Lincoln, Amelia Earhart, Booker T. Washington, Johnny Weissmuller, Dale Carnegie, Sojourner Truth, Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and George Bernard Shaw. And the presidents he advised: Taft, Harding, Hoover, and Roosevelt, with first lady Eleanor. The brothers Kellogg experimented on malt, wheat, and corn meal, and, tinkering with special ovens and toasting devices, came up with a ready-to-eat, easily digested cereal they called Corn Flakes. As Markel chronicles the Kelloggs' fascinating, Magnificent Ambersons-like ascent into the pantheon of American industrialists, we see the vast changes in American social mores that took shape in diet, health, medicine, philanthropy, and food manufacturing during seven decades--changing the lives of millions and helping to shape our industrial age. Consists of correspondence, speeches, press releases, memoranda, scrapbooks, and other personal papers and documents from Kellogg's years of public service as a U.S. senator from Minnesota (1917-1923), U.S. ambassador to Great Britain (1923-1925), Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Calvin Coolidge (1925-1929), and judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice (1930-1935).

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