

Churchill Archive 利用ガイド

<http://www.churchillarchive.com/>

【データベース概要】

Churchill Archive は、英国ケンブリッジにあるチャーチルアーカイブセンター（Churchill Archive Centre）が所蔵する貴重な一次資料を中心に、他機関の資料も合わせ、ウィンストン・チャーチルの 90 年に及ぶ生涯の生誕年から没年までの約 80 万点を収録（収録期間 1874-1965 年）しています。

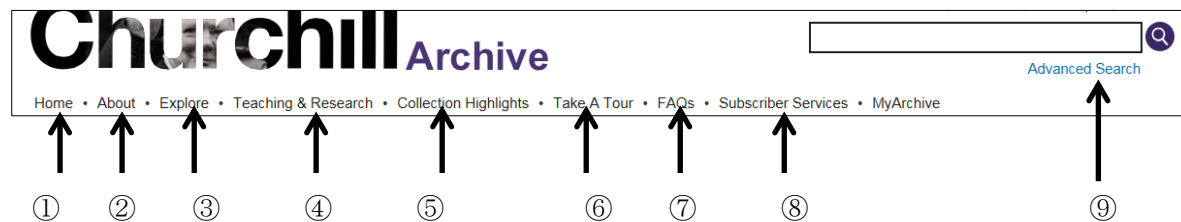
収録資料は、国王、大統領、軍指導者、政治家との公式書簡から妻への私信に至るまでの手稿資料、書簡、電報、演説原稿、小説草稿、私信、文書などの多岐にわたり、イギリスの歴史に限らず、20 世紀の貴重な歴史アーカイブといえます。

【利用方法】

本データベースの主な機能は、画面上部のツールバーからご覧いただけます。



データベースを開いた日と同日に関連する出来事を紹介



① ホーム画面 Home ここをクリックすると Home 画面に戻ります。

② 内容紹介 About
本データベースの概要や収録資料について紹介しています。

③ 資料閲覧ページ Explore
様々な観点から資料を検索することができます。

主題 (Topic)、場所 (Place)、時代 (Period)、人物 (People) から閲覧

文書 (Catalogue) の種類から閲覧



専門家による解説へ

閲覧にあたっての重要な点、注意すべき点などを解説

④ 教育と調査 Teaching and Research

専門家が執筆したエッセイ(小論文)を収録しています。

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Teaching and Research

Explore unique content that uses documents from the Archive as a base for exploring key topics in twentieth-century history.

In-depth Guides




Written by leading academics, each essay offers an in-depth exploration of a subject, such as Churchill and Empire, or Churchill and nuclear weapons, with reference to documents from the Archive. They have been designed around modules that appear on higher education courses internationally and include additional resources, such as:

- Lecture PowerPoint slides
- Links to primary documents within the Archive
- Bibliographies

→ Go to In-depth Guides

Introductions



Read overviews of key topics in world history. These shorter essays are written by historians who use the primary sources from the Archive to open up its potential for wider research and study opportunities. Topics include:

- Women and Social Change
- Empire and Imperialism
- Appeasement
- The 'Special Relationship'

→ Go to Introductions

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In-depth Guides

Written by experts in the field, these essays offer comprehensive explorations of specific topics in relation to Churchill, including the Cold War, airpower, Empire and women amongst many others.

Take advantage of the additional resources – slides, primary sources and further reading selections – to structure your teaching, seminars and research.

List of guides

- Churchill and Women
- Churchill as Strategist in World War Two
- The Birth of the Anglo-American 'Special Relationship'
- Churchill and Nuclear Weapons
- Winston Churchill and the Cold War
- Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer (1924-5) and the Return to the Gold Standard
- Churchill: The Young Statesman, 1901-1914
- Churchill and Empire
- Churchill and Airpower
- Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty, 23 October 1911 - 24 May 1915
- Churchill and Labour
- Winston Churchill and the Islamic World
- Churchill and the Conservative Party




Churchill and Women

Paul Addison, University of Edinburgh

Churchill owed much to the three most important women in his life, his nurse Mrs Everest, his mother Lady Randolph Churchill and his wife Clementine. Neither a misogynist nor a womaniser, he enjoyed the company of women socially, delighted in feminine beauty, and greatly valued the work of women secretaries in the organisation of his literary and political life. However, he absorbed in youth the values of a male-dominated world in which women were still excluded from politics and his attitudes towards the empowerment of women were ambivalent. It was the role played by women, not least his own daughters, in the Second World War, that persuaded him to revise his opinions – if only to a limited extent.

→ Read more




Churchill as Strategist in World War Two

Jeremy Black, University of Exeter

Churchill's reputation as war leader is less secure in strategy and policy than in political acumen, and notably in the United States where Britain's wartime strategy is viewed as having a difficult hand to play, not least because of the views of the United States's Joint Chiefs of Staff, but sought to advance national interests and to protect the Empire, and did so with greater success than could have been anticipated in 1941, let alone 1940. [1]

→ Read more



The Birth of the Anglo-American 'Special Relationship'

David Reynolds, Royal Holloway College

Franklin Roosevelt is one of the widely credited with the Allies to victory during the war, and it is not surprising that the two men – and their nations – did not do the two men away.

→ Read more

エッセイが説明しているオリジナル資料へのリンク、他資料の紹介、補助資料としてパワーポイントや関連 URL なども添えられています。

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Introductions

These introductions have been written by leading historians to offer overviews of key topics in British and world history alongside a carefully curated selection of documents from the Churchill Archive.

They are aligned with key topics on higher education courses and open up the Archive's potential for wider research and study for students and academics alike.

List of introductions

- Women and Social Change
- The Cold War and Nuclear Weapons
- Empire and Imperialism
- Appeasement
- Science and Technology



Women and Social Change

Lucy Voakes, University of Brighton

Here we focus on some of the resources that the Churchill Archive offers to social historians, particularly those interested in women, gender roles and social change in the first half of the twentieth century. Beginning with a brief overview of some of the major social changes of this period, we highlight some areas of the collection that are particularly relevant. These include 'Women and Education', 'Women in the Workforce' and 'Women and the Military'. Unsurprisingly, the collection has particular strengths for the researcher interested in women's changing roles in wartime, and for material relating to women's suffrage, which Churchill first supported and then opposed.

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Churchill and Nuclear Weapons

Kevin Ruane, Canterbury Christ Church University

In 1955, as a young soldier in the Sudan, Winston Churchill participated in the Battle of Omdurman and witnessed one of the last heavy changes in British military history. Such was the longevity of his subsequent political career that, half a century later, as Prime Minister of his only peacetime administration, he had to deal with the implications of the hydrogen bomb, a weapon of such destructive power that it could lay waste to entire cities, killing hundreds of thousands, even millions, of people in the process. The popular memory of Churchill remains the classic Cold Warrior, determined to stand up to Soviet power, but in truth, by the time he retired in 1955, he had transformed himself into a committed advocate of détente. Still a firm anti-communist, he had become convinced that in nuclear war, unlike the battle of Omdurman, there would be no winners, only losers.

Churchill and the Wartime Development of the Atomic Bomb

At the start of the Second World War, British scientists were aware at a theoretical level of the military potentialities of atomic energy but for a time they struggled to convince the government that an atomic bomb was a realistic proposition. In August 1941, however, Lord Cherwell, the scientific advisor to the cabinet and an atomic convert, helped persuade Prime Minister Winston Churchill to give atomic weapons research the very highest priority. As is well known, Churchill had always been fascinated by war, and his interest also extended to advances in the science of warfare. As far back as 1909, as a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, he recommended getting in touch with the American Virgin brothers to see whether their new-fangled invention, the flying machine, could be utilised for military purposes. [1] But science, in and of itself, devoid of military application, also proved a powerful and long-lasting hold on his imagination [2]. His enduring friendship with Cherwell – or Fradcock (under the pseudonym of Experimental Philosophy) at Oxford, as he was being referred to the 'prof' (as Underman was known) in Aldrich's Pall Mall magazine which, in retrospect, is striking in its atomic prescience, he found to possess a secret power – those books of buildings – 'mag' – 'corridor and blast a township at a stroke' [3].

In 1931, he confessed to enjoying reading the collection of books of H.G. Wells so much that 'I [A] decade or so later the atomic bomb may well have struck Churchill, as H.G. Wells stuff' [3] At any rate, in August 1941, when Cherwell put the case to him to develop the atomic bomb, Churchill found the combination of warfare, new weapons and science to be the project he was most enthusiastic about. He was not alone in his enthusiasm. The project was enthusiastically supported by the British scientific community, and he immediately authorized a full-scale effort, codenamed Tube Alloys, to harness the power of nature in a bomb [2].

Tube Alloys would be the most closely guarded of secrets: not even the War Cabinet or the Service Ministers were told about it. [4] The American pursuit of atomic weapons, the equally secret Manhattan Project, got going in earnest in 1942, prompted in part by the discovery of fission by Lise Meitner and Otto Hahn in 1938, and by the work of Enrico Fermi and his colleagues in 1942.

該当資料へ
ハイパーリンク

⑤ 特集資料 Collection Highlights

特定のテーマに関する資料を紹介しています。

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Churchill: The Power of Words

Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1940, at a time of great international crisis, when dictatorship looked likely to triumph in Europe. Churchill used the power of words to boost morale, to rally resistance, to defy Hitler, and to build an alliance with the United States. His words had shaped the course of the war, and, by doing so, kept alive the possibility of the defeat of Nazism and the liberation of Europe. The exhibition, which ran from June through to September at the Morgan Library & Museum, shows how Churchill built and sustained his career by his mastery of the English language: through his many books and newspaper articles, his personal correspondence, his wit, and by the power of his oratory.

Letter from Winston Churchill to his mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, November 10, 1895

One of the earliest influences on Churchill's oratory may have been his mother's lover Bouste Cockran, the New York Democrat, in whose Fifth Avenue home Churchill stayed during his week-long first visit to Manhattan in November 1895. Winston recorded his first impressions in this letter to his mother: 'What an extraordinary people the Americans are! Their hospitality is a revelation to me and they make you feel at home and at ease in a way that I have never before experienced. On the other hand their press and their currency impress me very unfavourably.'

→ Go to document

Draft typescript of 'The Scaffolding of Rhetoric', c1897 (unpublished)

One of the earliest articles written by Churchill was this unpublished piece on public speaking called 'The Scaffolding of Rhetoric'.

In his draft typescript he commented on the variety of techniques that can enhance the speaker's art, though at the time of writing in 1897 he had only made one major public speech, at Bath in England. He was also simultaneously engaged in writing both his novel *Savrola* and his first book *The Malakand Field Force*. This burst of literary activity set the scene for a career that would be underpinned by writing.

→ Go to document

Illustrated letter from Winston Churchill to his mother, Lady

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
These highlights are carefully selected documents from the Archive which explore key topics from Churchill's life and times, including public speaking, women, the First World War and Churchill's involvement with both Europe and America.



Churchill: The Power of Words

This collection of documents is based on an exhibition which ran from June through to September at the Morgan Library & Museum. It shows how Churchill built and sustained his career by his mastery of the English language: through his many books and newspaper articles, his personal correspondence, his wit, and by the power of his oratory.


→ View Highlight



Churchill and America

Despite many upper-class Britons having a superior attitude towards America in the early twentieth century, Churchill was deeply proud of his American heritage and used his political power throughout his life to encourage a greater relationship between the two countries.


→ View Highlight




Churchill and Europe

Events in Europe throughout the twentieth century compelled Churchill to retain a strong focus on the Continent during his political career. This extended from the early twentieth century when Churchill fought to reinvigorate Britain's Navy as a reaction to the rising threat in Germany, to his integral role in the Second World War where he took swift and decisive action to combat Hitler's armies which were sweeping across Europe.

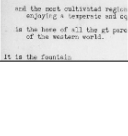
Nonetheless, it was in the wake of this war that Churchill delivered what were perhaps his most heartfelt and focused



THE TRUTH ABOUT HITLER
By Winston Churchill, M.P.



THE SCAFFOLDING OF RHETORIC
By Winston Churchill, M.P.



THE AMERICAN PURSUIT OF ATOMIC WEAPONS
By Winston Churchill, M.P.

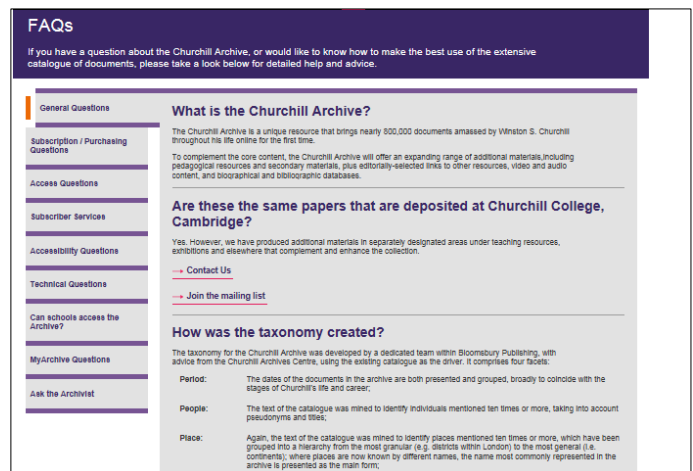
⑥ 紹介動画 Take A Tour

本データベースの紹介動画を視聴できます。



⑦ 質問事項 FAQs

よくある疑問点などを掲載しています。



⑧ 導入機関へのサービス Subscriber Services

Churchill Archive 導入機関が利用できる特典について紹介しています。

⑨ 検索 Search/Advanced Search

画面右上の検索ボックス（収録内容すべてから検索）、または Advanced Search が可能です。

Advanced Search 画面

A screenshot of the Churchill Archive's 'Advanced Search' page. The page is divided into several sections for refining the search. The top section is 'Find results that have...' with fields for 'all these words:', 'this exact wording:', 'one or more of these words:', and 'these dates:'. The bottom section is 'Find results that don't have...' with a field for 'any of these words:'. The 'Search within' section allows users to select the source type (Primary Sources, Secondary Sources, or All Sources) and the catalogue series (CHAR 1, CHAR 2, or CHAR 3). Annotations with arrows point to specific fields: '検索語を入力' points to the 'all these words:' field; '年代を指定' points to the 'these dates:' field; '検索対象を指定' points to the 'Search within' section; and 'Primary Sources/ Secondary Sources/ All Sources' and 'CHAR/CHUR' point to the 'Source type' and 'Catalogue Series' options respectively.

検索語を入力

アンド検索/完全一致検索/あいまい検索
/除外検索

年代を指定

検索対象を指定

Primary Sources/
Secondary Sources/
All Sources
CHAR/CHUR

CHAR と **CHUR** について
Churchill Papers として知られている
資料は、歴史的には下記の二種類にわか
れています
Chartwell Papers (**CHAR**) チャートウ
エル文書：チャーチルが 1 回目に首相を
務めた 1945 年 7 月 27 日までの資料
Churchill Papers(**CHUR**) チャーチル文
書：1945 年 7 月 27 日以降の資料

検索結果一覧画面

Filter and sort

Date Range

Places (491)

- Europe (208)
- North America (199)
- Asia (450)
- Caribbean (8)
- Africa (65)
- International Waters (20)
- Middle East (31)
- South America (8)
- Oceania (72)
- Central America (1)

Named individuals (non-fictional) (404)

Periods (491)

Topics (335)

Catalogue

(searchData:Japan) AND dataType:Catalogue

View selected images per page 1-25 of 498

Type	Reference	Description	Date	Relevance
Catalogue	CHAR 28/86A/33	Photograph of the grand entrance of the Shway Dagon Pagoda (Japan): 1 folio Acquired Papers: Photographs of various people and places, some of which were used as illustrations for "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill".	[1894]	
Catalogue	CHAR 20/185B	Official Prime Minister: Strategy against Japan (Culverin). 1 file.	29 Feb 1944 - 27 Apr 1944	
Catalogue	CHAR 28/55/5	Printed card advertising Nishimura Sozayemon (Kyoto, Japan), a silk store. 1 folio Acquired Papers, Papers, souvenirs and accounts relating to Lady Randolph Churchill's visit to Japan with Lord Randolph Churchill. See also CHAR 28/55/46-52.	[1894]	
Catalogue	CHAR 28/103/47-48	Notes in the hand of Lord Randolph Churchill of corrections to be made to Chamberlain's book on Japan. 2 folios Acquired Papers, Letters and telegrams from various correspondents to Lord Randolph Churchill. Includes correspondence dating to 1936 about a letter from Lord Randolph which was discovered in the sea and was given to WISC. All letters are manuscript and signed unless otherwise described.	[1894]	
Catalogue	CHAR 13/43/57-58	Telegram from the Foreign Office to Sir Cernyngham Greene (British Ambassador to Japan), on Anglo-Japanese naval co-operation, and the scope of Japan's actions. [Cartoon]. 2 folios Official: Admiralty: Correspondence (bound in Cabinet Office).	11 Aug 1914	
Catalogue	CHAR 20/185A-B	Official: Prime Minister: Strategy against Japan (Culverin). 2 bound files (172 folios)	23 Dec 1943 - 29 Apr 1944	
Catalogue	CHAR 28/54/54	Letter from [William] Le Poer Trench (Tokyo [Tokyo, Japan]) to Lady Randolph (Churchill) in which he says that he wishes that Lord Randolph (Churchill) had remained in Japan, reports that there has been... 1 folio Acquired Papers, Letters to Lady Randolph Churchill from various correspondents. Includes material relating	18 Oct 1894	

資料の種類、資料番号、概要、日付、関連度とともに、一覧で表示されます

日付、場所、人名、時代、主題、資料種類によって絞り込み

Citation options

Citation Format
APA

This file citation
Public and Political: General: Political: correspondence, I-L. The Churchill Papers (CHUR 2/509). Churchill Archives Centre, copy and paste from here

Export RIS file
RIS is a standardised format which most Reference Manager systems (e.g. EndNote, Reference Manager, RefWorks, ProCite & Zotero) can import directly.

Export Citation

検索結果表示画面

資料の情報

CHUR 2/509

Number of folios: 187

File title and covering dates:
Public and Political: General: Various:
Political: Correspondence, I-L.
(September 1957-December 1964)

ダウンロード、印刷、該当 URL 情報、書誌情報、明暗設定

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☒ Current image

include

☒ Image(s)
☐ Catalogue item record
☐ Citation

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一度にダウンロードできるのは最大 25 画像までとなります。

該当ページは赤枠で表示

フルスクリーンに
フルスクリーン設定は「Esc」キーで解除することができます