



Viewed Historically

The Newsletter of the Department of History

101 Read Hall • Columbia,

Mo. 65211

Phone: 573•882•2481

<http://history.missouri.edu>

Become a fan of [history@mizzou](https://www.facebook.com/history@mizzou)
on Facebook

Vol. 7, #1, Summer 2013

From the Chair

The spring semester, and with it the 2012–13 academic year have come to a close and so has my three-year term as department chair. On April 18, 2013, the department elected Professor John Wigger as the new chair, effective August 2013. I congratulate John and wish him well in his new role. I also stand ready to assist him in making a smooth transition into this office. Meanwhile, I look forward to my research leave in 2013–14 and the resumption of my study of healthcare and hospitals in Ukraine to 1700.

Spring semester was barely a few weeks old when Columbia was hit by a major snowstorm and, for only the eighth time in the long history of the university, classes were cancelled (on two consecutive days, Feb. 21 and 22). Thus, except for those hearty souls venturing out into Francis Quadrangle or some other open area for a snowball fight, the campus was quiet and quite lovely. Before the weather turned nasty however, the department managed to bring eight candidates

to campus for job interviews, four in the “U.S. and the World” search and four in the “History of the Life Sciences” search. The U.S. search concluded successfully, and the department hired Victor McFarland (Yale PhD, May 2013), who will be spending the academic year 2013–14 at Dartmouth on a postdoctoral fellowship and will begin his teaching duties at MU in fall 2014. The History of Life Sciences search produced some excellent candidates, but the department was unable to hire at this time, and the search will be reactivated at a future date.

Two campuswide issues came to the fore this semester: the rapid proliferation of online courses, also referred to frequently as MOOCs (massive open online courses) and MU’s fear of being left in the wake of this nationwide trend and MU’s continuing membership, in good standing, in the American Association of Universities (AAU), a group that consists of 62 major research universities. The AAU membership issue has not been of immediate concern in the department—as it has to some degree in the college and at the campus administration level. The online course issue has been raised in the department, and we will be working with the Arts and Science dean’s office in developing an online version of an American history survey course with a capped enrollment so as not to compete with the brick and mortar version of the course.

The department had a bountiful year in terms of awards won and books published. The recognition received by our graduate students is described elsewhere in this newsletter. Four of our faculty (Jerry Frank, Ilyana Karthas, Steve Watts, and LeeAnn Whites) won major university awards and five faculty John Bullion, Michelle

Inside

McFarland Welcome	2
Strickland Farewell	3
Reflections from Our Past	6
Faculty News	7
Undergraduate Program	11
Graduate Program News	14
Phi Alpha Theta news	17
Giving to the Department	18



Morris, Jeff Pasley, Jonathan Sperber and Ian Worthington) have had books published this year. You will read more about these recognitions and accomplishments inside.

It is with sincere sadness that we note the passing of Professor Emeritus Arvarh Strickland. Professor John Bullion has written an insightful and touching remembrance of him for this newsletter. It serves to remind us all of Arvarh's many contributions to the university and the community.

With this update from the department, we close out the academic year. I wish you all a rejuvenating summer and ask that you stay in touch.

Sincerely

Russ Zguta
Department Chair



Welcome Victor McFarland



Victor R.S. McFarland is an historian of the United States and the world, and will begin his teaching duties in fall 2014. Victor earned his BA from Stanford University and his MA and MPhil degrees from Yale University. He has just completed his PhD at Yale, and is also serving as a predoctoral fellow with the University of Virginia's Miller Center.

During the 2013-14 academic year, he will be a postdoctoral fellow with the Dickey Center at Dartmouth College.

Victor's dissertation, *The United States, the Arab Gulf, and the Oil Crisis of the 1970s* examines the oil crisis and its consequences for the American relationship with the Arab world. This project is based on research conducted in the United States, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates. Victor will teach courses on topics including American history, U.S. foreign relations, energy and natural resources, and the modern Middle East. We are thrilled that he will be joining us in the fall 2014 semester.

ARVARH E. STRICKLAND

Historian of African Americans in the 20th Century



By Professor John L. Bullion

Arvarh E. Strickland, professor emeritus of history at the University of Missouri, died on April 30, 2013 at the age of 82. When he arrived on campus during summer 1969, he became the first African-American faculty member in the university's history. At that time, no course on African-American history had ever been taught at MU. Only one class in the 1969 course catalog dealt with American minorities, a sociology class titled "The Negro." When Arvarh died 44 years later, meetings were conducted in the Strickland Room in Memorial Union, classes were taught in

the Strickland building, the distinguished scholar Wilma King held the Strickland Professorship, and a Black Studies Program regularly offered a broad array of courses. It is tempting to give him Sir Christopher Wren's epitaph—*Si Monumentum Requiritur, Circumspice*—and let these visible honors suffice for a memorial.

For a couple of reasons, I'm going to resist that temptation. First, it is easy to let the fact that Arvarh was first overshadow his remarkable achievements and enduring impact. How often, for example, do we neglect to recall that Jackie Robinson was a superb ballplayer in the process of celebrating Robinson the pioneer? It is better to remember the person, not the monument. I feel as I did when I spoke at the dedication of the Strickland Room: "There is honor in being first, but there is even greater honor in being first and prevailing and succeeding, and so establishing oneself that one is remembered not so much for being first, as for being excellent." Describing what he excelled at is the proper way of remembering him. Fannie Lou Hamer supplied the second reason. Though Arvarh certainly appreciated her famous battle cry—"I'm sick and tired of being sick and tired"—what meant more to him was her heartfelt comment: "There are some things I feel strong about. . . . One is not to forget where I came from and the other is to praise the bridges that carried me over."

Arvarh Strickland was born July 6, 1930, in Hattiesburg, Miss. These were hard times in a Jim Crow city. Blacks had been shoehorned into a few square blocks, and the young Arvarh rarely went beyond them. Yet within these confines was a rich community life that sustained those living in the district. There were schools and churches, shops and filling stations, cafes and a beer garden, all owned and operated by African Americans, and all surrounded by homes owned and occupied by blacks. St. Paul's Methodist Epis-

copal Church was especially important to Arvarh. St. Paul's pastors and people preached, taught, and lived the message of *Romans 5:4-5*: "suffering produces endurance, and endurance produces character, and character produces hope, and hope does not disappoint us, because God's love has been poured into our hearts." Equally important were the black schools of Hattiesburg. The schools, he recalled, lacked practically everything, but in them he "learned to value excellence [and] developed pride, . . . acquired ambition, and above all learned to dream and to appreciate dreams others had for us." When he went to Tougaloo College to become a teacher himself, he noticed other students "often asked how people from such a raggedy, sandy, flood washed, backwater as Hattiesburg could think so highly of themselves." He knew the answer: community.

At Tougaloo Arvarh discovered his life's work. A Western civ class entranced him, while causing him to ask why people of color were mostly absent from the narrative. He decided to remedy this, first by teaching, then by writing history with African Americans in their proper, prominent role. To achieve this, he pursued a doctorate at the University of Illinois. Making ends meet for his wife, Willie Pearl, and their children required some years spent teaching social science in the segregated schools of Hattiesburg and Madison County. He swiftly rose to principal and supervisor of black schools in Madison County. Once he showed me a faded photograph of one of these schools. It sat in the unshaded middle of a fallow cotton patch, indistinguishable from sharecroppers' cabins in the Delta.

After Arvarh completed his dissertation on the Chicago Urban League, the Stricklands became part of the massive migration of black Mississippians to Chicago. In 1962, he was appointed assistant professor at Chicago Teachers College. By 1968, he had risen to the rank of full professor on the strength of dedicated teaching and the publication of his *History of the Chicago Urban League* to enthusiastic reviews that anticipated the book's ultimate reputation as a classic

of Black Freedom Movement institutional history. These successes whetted his appetite for an appointment at a major state university. There the teaching load would be lightened, the opportunities to teach graduate students and expand their knowledge of black history, and the financial and collegial encouragement of research would be expanded.

During the 1960s, the Department of History at MU began looking for someone who could teach black history to undergraduates and graduates. Faculty at Illinois persuaded Chairman Charles Nauert to invite Arvarh to apply for the opening and send records of his instruction at Chicago Teachers College and his writings on the Urban League. After studying these materials, in February 1966 the history faculty unanimously invited him to interview on campus. Impressed by his performance at a discussion of his research and teaching interests, and assured that he wanted to come to Columbia even after they frankly outlined the state of race relations at the university and in the town, the faculty told him they wanted to offer him a job. But the university's administration refused to budge on the salary, which was lower than his salary at Chicago. The rationale for this decision was familiar to Missouri faculty: budget constraints would not permit any raise. Perhaps added to this was the general consensus of administrators later expressed by the president to the department in a heated meeting over salaries, retention of faculty, and recruitment: Missouri was "a fantastically conservative state." That referred to more than fiscal conservatism; left unspoken was reluctance to confront and deal with issues of race. No doubt pride in Ol' Mizzou played a part in administrative stubbornness, too. Whatever the pay, who in the world would stay at Chicago Teachers College and pass on Missouri? Arvarh would, and did. He refused to sell himself and his family short.

In 1968 purse strings loosened. History got permission to fill three slots at the full professor level. The department decided that one of these had to be in black history. After exploring the merits of several candidates, the faculty re-



solved “that an attempt should be made to attract a Negro for the Negro historian’s position.” That decision was made easy by the candidate they had in mind. Soon after approving the resolution, they voted unanimously “to offer a position to Professor Strickland.” This time the money was there. He accepted a position as full professor and began teaching in fall 1969.

The department was ready to integrate and welcomed the Strickland family. The faculty swiftly appreciated Arvah’s common sense, his civility, his manifest skills as teacher and researcher, and his wit. One of his instructors at Illinois was proven right when he predicted, “I think he will make an excellent ‘pioneer’ for you [because he has] such an excellent sense of humor in his relations with other people regardless of race.” Columbia, however, was less prepared. The city’s public schools had not desegregated until 1960, and the student bodies at most schools remained mono-racial. Sharp End, the black downtown business district, had been leveled during a series of urban renewal projects between 1956 and 1966. So were black neighborhoods in that area, and families who had owned property since the Civil War found themselves compelled by eminent-domain proceedings to accept fifty cents on the dollar of assessed value for their buildings and land. Though the residents fought this politically and won in a referendum on urban renewal, city fathers applied federal and state regulations for clearing “blighted areas” that were dangerous “for the health, safety, morals, or welfare of the residents” and prevailed in the courts. Because banks refused to loan most African Americans funds to start new businesses, black entrepreneurs virtually disappeared from Columbia. Those African Americans who had owned homes around Sharp End not only lost their houses; they lost any chance of being property owners, as banks restricted the amount of loans available to them and de facto segregation in most neighborhoods kept them in the central city. They had to live in public housing, run by the Columbia Housing Authority, which was chiefly staffed by white bureaucrats. And they had to shop at stores owned

and staffed by whites. Bitterness over urban renewal persists to this day in Columbia, so much so that a grassroots movement recently stymied the further use of eminent domain to clear allegedly “blighted” areas. Then, the wounds were fresher and the anger was hotter. Moreover, there were daily reminders of this defeat for all African Americans. Where to eat? Where to get a haircut? Where to make a beauty appointment? Where to socialize? Where to shop? Where to bank? The questions were endless; the answers, hard to come by except by painful trial and error. Chicago did not present these problems. Nor did Hattiesburg, where the black district remained vibrant and supportive.

Arvarh’s response was to help rebuild a community, and make it inclusive for all Columbians. He and his family integrated the First United Methodist Church. He became a prominent member of the Kiwanis Club. He helped create The Guardians, an organization of middle-class black men committed to providing social opportunities for all African Americans, assisting newcomers in finding barbers, beauticians, and realtors, and raising money to provide financial and educational assistance for young blacks. The chief source of these funds was The Guardians’ own board, which paid a heavy initiation fee and substantial monthly dues that together nearly equaled tuition payments at the university. Arvarh also served on countless city committees. He encouraged political organizing in black neighborhoods in support of black candidates. He advised the school board. He helped supervise the Columbia Housing Authority. Perhaps most significant of all, he served on Columbia’s Planning and Zoning Commission, the first line of defense against more urban renewal of working-class neighborhoods. Slowly but surely, propelled at crucial times by Arvarh’s persuasiveness and pushing, the city wriggled away



Jabari Turner, former president of the Legion of Black Collegians, celebrates the renaming of the General Classrooms Building with Strickland. Arvarh E. Strickland Hall was dedicated in 2007. Photo by Rob Hill.

from its de facto Jim Crow past during the 1980s.

This commitment to community and service also dominated Arvarh's teaching and writing. Extending his commitment to encouraging and nurturing young men and women beyond the classroom, he and Willie Pearl were academic and spiritual advisers and "Mom and Dad" to many African-American students at MU. That the Southern Historical Association recognized this by giving him the John W. Blassingame Award for mentoring students was merely icing on the cake. A famously demanding instructor, he insisted those who took his courses do twice the work assigned in other classes. And he turned away from a distinguished career as a historian of the Black Freedom Movement to write textbooks for secondary schools, to edit and explicate the diaries Lorenzo J. Greene kept during the years he worked with Carter G. Woodson, the father of African-American history, and to create with his colleague Robert E. Weems Jr., the indispensable *The African American Experience: An Historiographical and Bibliographic Guide*. In all these endeavors, Arvarh was determined that African Americans would never again be relegated to the back of the bus in accounts of American history. He succeeded.

Arvarh Strickland met the challenge he set for himself at Tougaloo College. He helped insure that people of color would play a significant role in the telling of the narrative of United States history. He also struggled mightily to rebuild Columbia's community and duplicate in his adopted city what sustained and inspired him in his home town. Columbia is still far from perfect, but it is better. Our improvement owes a great deal to his presence among us. Summing up his life reveals he met the challenge posed by Fannie Lou Hamer to us all. He remembered where he came from. And by his works he praised the bridges that carried him over.

Arvarh came a long way during his life. That's great. He brought his students, colleagues, university, and Columbia with him. That's greatness.

Read Hall Reflections – Tidbits

WHY IT'S CALLED READ HALL

The Time When Women First Entered University Recalled

One of the many questions students and residents of Columbia are called upon to answer is: "Why is it called Read Hall?"

The dormitory for women at the University of Missouri was named for Daniel Read, the first president of the University to permit women to attend the school. It was with great difficulty that President Read succeeded in procuring for women this privilege. It was regarded by the periodicals of the time as "a bold and hazardous" measure.

At first women were admitted to only a few classes. They were not allowed to attend chapel. When they were allowed to enter regularly, they carried off the first honors of the class.

Mr. Read was elected president of the University in 1866, and women were admitted in 1868. As soon as they were admitted, Mr. Read tried to get the legislature to build a dormitory for them. Similar attempts were made afterward, but it was not until 1902 that the legislature saw the necessity of such a building. Appropriations were made then and the building was first occupied in September, 1903.

The colleges of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts were also installed at the University in the administration of President Read.

University Missourian, March 18, 1909, p.2, c. 3.



Room 208 Read as it looked in 1905. Today it is a faculty office. The once-working fireplace has been eliminated but the facade remains.

What have our faculty been up to?

Among other things —writing books. Here is a taste of the newest works by our faculty. It has been a banner year for them.



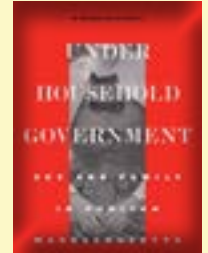
John Bullion: *George III, National Reform, and North America*. Mellon Press, 2012.

George III, National Reform, and North America is a collection of 21 essays I have written over the last three decades on British politicians, politics, and policies during the era of the American Revolution. Seventeen had been published before, and four of those are widely regarded by my peers in the field as seminal and definitive on their subjects. I confess, however, that my favorites among them are two occasional papers I wrote for delivery at conferences, one I composed for this volume, and a lengthy piece that was rejected by clearly mistaken reviewers for a scholarly journal. An editor at The Edwin Mellen Press solicited the volume, and Mellen paid me the only advance I have ever received prior to publication. Thus I often told colleagues that I did the book for money and not for love. Now I believe that love played its part as well, for I was thrilled by how well the essays have aged and, moreover, touched as I recalled what a younger and different me was thinking and doing as I worked on them.

—John Bullion



Michelle Morris: *Under Household Government: Sex and Family in Puritan Massachusetts*. Harvard University Press, 2012.



I was very excited to see my first book published in the beginning of this year. *Under Household Government* examines how 17th-century New England families behaved when one of their members became involved in criminal sexual behavior. (Remember, these are the Puritans so a lot of sexual behavior was considered criminal). Although historians have long believed that the community at large took responsibility for policing sexual behavior, more in-depth research shows that those who took the lead in monitoring sexual behavior were members of the accused (or victim's) immediate and extended families. Because the Puritans did not have the equivalent of a modern police force, the courts relied on the testimony of these interested parties, and, as you might imagine, this undermined the quality of the justice they dispensed. Families circled the wagons when one of their members was accused of sexual misbehavior, and they were entirely capable of telling (at best) half-truths, tampering with juries, engaging in vengeful slander, and, in at least one case, committing murder. Perhaps as surprising as the failure of justice is some of the decidedly unpuritanical behavior revealed in the court records. It is hard to imagine Puritans in the buckled hats of myth offering to exchange sex for cheese, or arguing that adultery could not be but so sinful since the biblical patriarch David engaged in it. The Puritans, it turns out, were remarkably human after all.

—Michelle Morris





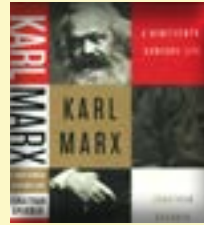
Jeff Pasley: *The First Presidential Contest: 1796 and the Founding of American Democracy*.

University Press of Kansas, 2013.

This is the first study in half a century to focus on the election of 1796. The first contested presidential election offered neither a structured campaign—the candidates did not even deign to participate—nor an analyzable national vote. Not only were political parties not yet institutionalized, they were ignored by the Constitution and frowned upon by the Founders. I contend, however, that 1796 set the stage for all of American politics to follow. Challenging much of the conventional understanding of this election, I argue that Federalist and Democratic-Republican were deeply meaningful categories for politicians and citizens of the 1790s, even if the names could be inconsistent and the institutional presence lacking. I treated the 1796 election as a rough draft of the democratic presidential campaigns that came later rather than as the personal squabble depicted by other historians. It set the geographic pattern of New England competing with the South at the two extremes of American politics, and it established the basic ideological dynamic of a liberal, rights-spreading American left arrayed against a conservative, society-protecting right, each with its own competing model of leadership.

Rather than the inner thoughts and personal lives of the Founders, covered in so many other volumes, I focused on images of Adams and Jefferson as created by supporters—and detractors—through the press, capturing the way that ordinary citizens in 1796 would have actually experienced candidates they never heard speak. Newspaper editors, minor officials, now-forgotten congressman, and individual elector candidates all take a leading role in the story to show how politics of the day actually worked.

—Jeff Pasley



Jonathan Sperber: *Karl Marx: A Nineteenth-Century Life*.

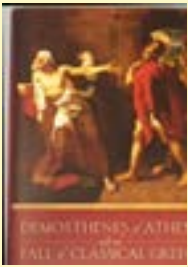
Liveright Books (W.W. Norton), 2013.

This past March, my most recent book was published. It was something new for me. The book is a biography, a genre I had never tried before, and it came out with a trade publisher, W.W. Norton, not a university press or a textbook house as was the case with my past books. Titled, *Karl Marx: A Nineteenth Century Life*, the work offers a new approach to an often-considered topic. Most previous biographies of Marx have seen him as our contemporary. Some biographies portray him favorably, as a keen visionary who foresaw the development of a global capitalism and offered a prophetic account of emancipation from it. Others describe him negatively, as the founding father of 20th century totalitarianism. My book, as can be seen from its title, rejects both these viewpoints. Instead, it places Marx in his 19th century context—a man whose life and ideas were embedded in an era increasingly different from our own—and portrays him less as a prophet of the future and more as a backward-looking figure who projected his own past, the age of the French Revolution and of the early Industrial Revolution, onto the capitalist future.

The book has been very well received, with favorable reviews in *The New York Times* and the *New York Review of Books*. I have done interviews about the book as Podcasts for National Review Online, and for the *Times*, as well as broadcast interviews for Swiss and German radio, and even for an AM talk radio station in Dublin. Alumni in the Kansas City area can see me give a public lecture on the book at the Kansas City Public Library on July 25. By far the coolest aspect of the work's reception was the opportunity to appear on *The Daily Show* to discuss the book with Jon Stewart. After that appearance, I received a blizzard of communications from current

and former students, from colleagues, friends, acquaintances, members of the Board of Curators—and even from my freshman composition instructor in the fall semester 1969! I’m pleased to report that the book has developed a global reach. A German-language edition, *Karl Marx. Sein Leben und sein Jahrhundert*, appeared simultaneously with the American one, and contracts have been signed for foreign-language editions to appear in Spain, Brazil, Slovenia, China, and Taiwan.

—Jonathan Sperber



Ian Worthington:
Demosthenes of Athens & the Fall of Classical Greece.
Oxford University Press, 2013.

This is the first book (in English) in just under a century on Demosthenes of Athens (384–322 BC), who was one of the most influential figures in ancient history and the greatest of the Greek orators as the rhetorical quality of his surviving speeches attest. Demosthenes was a sickly child, who suffered from physical and speech impediments and was swindled out of his family estate by unscrupulous guardians. When he first started speaking in public he was jeered and heckled for his stammer and a harsh staccato style because of breathing problems. He famously solved these by speaking with pebbles in his mouth, running up and down hills reciting speeches, and declaiming against the breaking tide on Phaleron beach. His first political speeches of the 350s were failures; half a decade later he was the most powerful politician in Athens and one of the wealthiest men in the city. Talk about triumph over adversity!

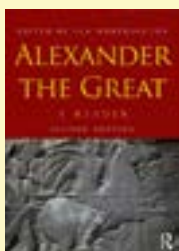
During Demosthenes’ long political career that spanned three decades, Greece fell victim to Macedonian hegemony, first under Philip II then Alexander the Great. Demosthenes steadfastly resisted Macedonian imperialism, verbally assaulting his countrymen for their apathy and

endeavoring to spur them to action to protect Athens and indeed Greek freedom before it was too late. His policy led to the decisive battle of Chaeronea in 338, at which Philip defeated a coalition of Greek states to impose Macedonian hegemony over Greece.

The various modern studies beginning with Arnold Schaefer’s monumental three-volume biography (*Demosthenes und seine Zeit*) of the late 19th century have taken different approaches to Demosthenes and his politics. Some have praised his resolute and courageous defiance of Philip and lauded him as Greece’s greatest patriot; others have condemned him as an opportunist who misjudged political situations and contributed directly to the end of Greek freedom. In my biography I offer new insights into Demosthenes’ motives and how he shaped his policy to achieve political power, set against the backdrop of late classical Athens and Macedonia. He was a mixture of cynical opportunist and patriot. He used the threat from Philip as a stepping-stone to political influence, but then as Philip doubled the size of his kingdom and turned Macedonia into an imperial power, Demosthenes realized the danger he posed and put forward proposals that he knew would make him unpopular and liable to attack and even indictment. Ultimately, I argue that while his strategy was faulty, it was the only practical one that anyone could have suggested to try to overwhelm the unstoppable force that was Philip.

As one reviewer has said, my book has “lessons for any age—ours especially when the fear of civilizational decline, and its supposed remedies, become near obsessions” (Victor Davis Hanson, senior fellow, classics and military history, the Hoover Institution, Stanford University). I’d go out right now to buy a copy if I were you!

—Ian Worthington



Ian Worthington: ed.
Alexander the Great: A Reader.
Routledge, 2012.

This exciting new edition is an indispensable guide for undergraduates in the study of Alexander the Great, showing the problems of the ancient source material, and making it clear that there is no single approach to be taken.

Twelve thematic chapters contain a broad selection of the most significant published articles about Alexander, examining the main areas of debate and discussion.

The *Reader* has the distinctive feature of translating a substantial number of the more inaccessible primary sources; each chapter is also prefaced with a succinct introduction to the topic under consideration.

Award Winners

Jerry Frank

*Provost's Outstanding Junior
Faculty Teaching Award*

This award recognizes junior faculty for their teaching excellence and dedication to the teaching-learning process inside and outside the classroom; superior advising; and demonstrated potential for publications and scholarly activities related to teaching and advising.

Ilyana Karthas

*Maxine Christopher Schutz Award and
Lecture for Teaching Excellence*

This award was established in 1982 to recognize distinguished teachers from the University of Missouri. It is presented to a faculty member who has demonstrated extra efforts to involve undergraduates in active learning experiences and to personalize the undergraduate experience.

Steve Watts

Thomas Jefferson Award

This University of Missouri System award is given to one faculty member who "rises above excellence and demonstrates clear distinction in teaching, research, writing, creative activities, and service to the University of Missouri and humankind."

LeeAnn Whites

Alumni Anniversary Award

The Women's and Gender Studies Department, along with the MU Chancellor's Committee on the Status of Women, administers the Alumnae Anniversary Fund for the Recognition of Faculty Women. This fund was created in 1970 to support faculty women on the Columbia campus who are notable for their teaching excellence and/or other contributions to the education of women.



Research Updates

Daniel Domingues is working on an innovative project in digital history. He joined forces with an international group of historians to create the African Origins Portal.



This portal provides the public with free access to a database compiled originally from lists of more than 91,000 Africans rescued from slave ships by primarily British naval vessels and set free at Sierra Leone, Cuba, and St. Helena between 1808 and 1862. These lists contain a wealth of information about each individual, including sex, age, height, and name in their native languages.

The African Origins Portal invites people who are familiar with African languages to listen to these individuals' names and identify to which language they belong. This information will allow historians to trace the origins of thousands of Africans transported across the Atlantic, revolutionizing our understanding of the largest coerced migration in history.



Khartoum Publishing is under contract to publish the collected works of Professor Emeritus Abdullahi A. Ibrahim. Three volumes are already out: *Bakht al-Rida : Colonialism and Education*; *The Spring of October Revolution, 1964*; and *The Fingers*, a collection of short stories from the 1960s. His English works, *Manichean Delirium* (2008) and *Assaulting with Words* (1994) are being translated into Arabic for publication.



It has been a very busy, but rewarding, year for Steven Watts. He finished his latest book, *Self-Help Messiah: Dale Carnegie and Success in Modern America* and it is slated for publication in September 2013. Meanwhile, a proposal for a fresh book project tentatively titled *The Masculine Mystique: John F. Kennedy and American Culture* has gone out to several publishers with hopes for a contract in the near future. A couple of television projects for which he served as consultant and "talking head" premiered: "Henry Ford" on PBS and "The Men Who Made America" on the History Channel. Finally, he was surprised and delighted to learn in May 2013 that he received the Thomas Jefferson Award. It shows that good things can happen if you hang around a place long enough.



Undergraduate News

Each spring the department celebrates our undergraduate scholarship recipients with a brief ceremony and light lunch.

Department of History Scholarships

Because of the generosity of our alumni, the history department is able to offer a number of merit-based scholarships. Brief descriptions of each of the scholarships awarded this year followed by the scholarship winners' names follow.

Tom Berenger Opportunities for Excellence Scholarships

World-renowned actor Tom Berenger established this scholarship because of his association with Mizzou and his love for world history. The fund is used to promote professional growth for teaching, research, and service that will elevate students to higher levels of achievement. This award is given to students majoring in history with a minimum overall GPA of 3.0 and a history GPA of 3.2 or above.

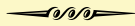
This year's Berenger Scholarship winners were Leslie DeGonia and Karalyn Skinner.



Allen & Maude Clarke McReynolds Scholarship

This endowment was started by Elizabeth McReynolds Rozier and Allen McReynolds Jr. on behalf of their parents, Allen and Maude Clarke McReynolds. Awards are given to one or more outstanding students who are majoring in history.

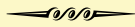
Our McReynolds scholar this year was Claire Kates.



Harvey A. & Nellie K. Deweerd Memorial Teaching Award

This memorial scholarship, honoring Harvey and Nellie Deweerd, is awarded to one or more outstanding students who are majoring in history and who show an interest in and aptitude for teaching history.

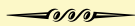
Our Deweerd awardee this year was Nathan Rackers.



Harvey Kantor Memorial Scholarship

This fund was established by Jayne Kantor on behalf of various donors to recognize outstanding undergraduates majoring in history.

This year's Kantor Scholar is Katlyn King.



Glen M. McCaslin Memorial Scholarship

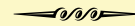
A memorial scholarship honoring Glenn M. McCaslin, BA '49, BJ '49, this gift is awarded to outstanding history majors with a minimum overall GPA of 3.0 and a history GPA of 3.2 or above.

This year's McCaslin scholars were Joshua Joggerst, John Taube, Deveron Tillotson

David Wakefield Memorial Scholarship

This scholarship was established by the family, colleagues, and friends of Associate Professor David Wakefield to provide support for undergraduate students studying east Asian history and/or culture.

This year's Wakefield Scholarship winner was Hope Evans.



College of Arts & Science Undergraduate Scholarships

The College of Arts and Science also awards undergraduate student scholarships. These highly competitive awards are given to students from across the college who must excel both academically and in extracurricular activities.

This year's recipients were Leslie DeGonia, Anna Webber, Emma McIntyre, and Nathan Mikle.

Capstone Theses

Highly qualified students in the undergraduate program can choose to write an honors or undergraduate thesis to fulfill their capstone requirements. They must have a 3.3 cumulative GPA to be eligible for the honors thesis. For an entire year a student works with a faculty adviser on a research project of his or her choice, producing an impressive thesis that they defend before a faculty committee. Successful completion of the honors thesis allows a student to graduate with honors in the Department of History.

Anna Webber Adviser: John Bullion
Devin Banks..... Adviser: Ian Worthington
Joshua Joggerst Adviser :Russ Zguta
Claire Kates Adviser: Kerby Miller



Undergraduate Internships

— Lois Huneycutt
Director of Graduate Studies
Internship Director

This year, the Department of History Internship Program placed 22 students at nine different central Missouri sites. The program allows students to work under the supervision of an archivist, librarian, or public history professional for a semester while they observe and participate in the operations of their chosen site. As usual, students who completed the experience testified to the unique opportunities the program offers, and the many different skills that they acquired along the way.



For instance, Kelsi Pile worked at the historical Riverview Cemetery in Jefferson City. She not only researched information that will be used for new walking

tours of the cemetery, but she conducted tours herself. Her favorite part of the tour was when she got to demonstrate tricks that make reading the engravings on older and more worn headstones easier. One trick involved using shaving cream to cover the gravestone, then shaving it off with a squeegee, leaving cream in the engravings that made them easier to make out. Although she learned a lot of Missouri history, particularly from the Civil War era during her internship, she says “giving tours was my favorite part of my internship experience because it allowed me to teach others and show them that cemeteries are a place that can be visited for more than just funerals and holidays.”



Kara McGinniss, who spent the fall semester working at the Boone County Historical Museum, catalogued artifacts, helped out at public events, compiled membership lists, shadowed tours, and ran the front desk. But, she says, the best part of the internship was when she was able to create her own exhibit on the history of women and medicine in Boone County. She gathered artifacts that included “an old wheelchair used in one of the hospitals, a bookcase with medical books inside, and a desk used by Dr. Frank Nifong,” a Boone County pioneer.

One of our most popular internships has been the Missouri State Supreme Court Library, where director Ken Winn has supervised students since summer 2010. We recently learned that Ken will be retiring this summer, and so for right now, that site is on hold for future internships. When discussing his upcoming retirement, Ken noted, “I cannot tell you how much fun I had with the department’s students. I think the best must have been culled out for me—or maybe I was just lucky.” The department considers itself lucky to have had Ken’s talents and enthusiasm, and he will certainly be missed. In fact, students have commented on more than one occasion that their work with Ken was “life changing.” With Ken’s encouragement, intern Rock Gremillion developed his project on the legal issues surrounding Missouri’s CAFOs (Confined Animal Feeding Operations) into a paper, “Manufactured Animals: The Rise of Missouri CAFOs and Their Legal Challengers” and presented it at the Missouri Conference on History in Kansas City. Rock, who graduated in 2012, later worked at the Kerr Ranch in Houston, Texas, where he helped set up a management intensive grazing system. According to his biography on the ranch’s web site, his interest in sustainable agriculture began “during

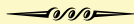


an internship at the Supreme Court of Missouri, where he researched hog CAFOs and Missouri law" (<http://www.kerrcenter.com/stewardship/intern-bios/Rock-Gremillion.pdf>).

Also under Ken's supervision, Cara Keeble, who was interested in a career in juvenile justice, worked on a project that looked at the ramifications of a case that outlawed applying the death penalty to minors in the state of Missouri. Over the course of her research, she was given the opportunity to interview the Chief Justice who wrote the majority opinion for the Missouri Supreme Court, as well as the opposing counsel in the case. And finally, Meghan Moore, who worked on the ramifications of *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*, wrote of her experience, "I have learned more in my internship than I have in many other classes I have taken combined."

But even as one internship goes on hold, we are working on creating other opportunities for students. Jenny Morton, director of undergraduate advising and curriculum is finalizing an agreement with the Missouri Department of Transportation to involve history students in the historical surveys that the DOT is periodically required to complete. Future students could find themselves writing histories of Missouri's bridges, writing reports on neighborhoods that could be affected by future highway development, or working on any number of projects that document the history and future of Missouri's transportation networks.

We are grateful both to the students who invest themselves in the internship program, and to the site supervisors who are willing to work with our students to help them put their classroom knowledge to use in the field. Several of our past interns are now at work in archives, museums, and public history sites throughout the country because our historical internship program has shown them some of the many things that one can do with a degree in history.



Graduate Program News

Each year the department holds a reception at which we recognize our faculty, staff, and graduate students for books published and awards won. Following is an overview of the activities in which our graduate students engaged and the prizes/grants/awards they won.

Students receiving Doctorates—Fall 2012

Malachi Crawford

Advisers: Robert Weems, Mark Carroll
Dissertation title: *The Nation of Islam's Struggle for Civil Rights and Liberties, 1930–1971*

Rebecca Jacobs-Pollez

Adviser: Lois Huneycutt
Becky earned her doctorate in summer 2012 and was selected by the Graduate School to be Doctoral Marshal at the December 2012 commencement ceremony. Marshals are chosen based on their academic performance and contributions to graduate education at MU.

Doctoral Recipients—Spring 2013

Kristin Henze

Dissertation director: Robert Collins

Will Mountz

Dissertation director: Robert Collins

Steven C. Smith

Dissertation director: Jeff Pasley

Andrea Weingartner

Dissertation director: Catherine Rymph

Graduate Program News, con't.

Master's Degree Recipients—Spring 2013

Robert Fisher Adviser: LeeAnn Whites
Craig Forrest Adviser: Catherine Rymph

Advanced to Candidacy—Fall 2012

Todd Morman Adviser: Mark Carroll
Katherine Sheffield Adviser: Lois Huneycutt
Darin Tuck Adviser: John Wigger
Jenny Wiard Adviser: John Wigger

Department Dissertation Fellows Academic Year 2012

Kristin Henze
Dissertation director: Robert Collins

Andrea Weingartner
Dissertation director: Catherine Rymph

Department Dissertation Fellows Academic Year 2013

Bill Lewis
Dissertation director: Jeff Pasley

Nina Verbanãz
Dissertation director: Lois Huneycutt

Cassie Yacovacci
Dissertation director: John Wigger

Summer Travel Grant Recipients Academic Year 2012

William Lewis Adviser: Jeff Pasley
Jonathan Root Adviser: John Wigger
Nina Verbanaz Adviser: Lois Huneycutt
Cassie Yacovazzi Adviser: John Wigger

Summer Travel Grant Recipients Academic Year 2013

Chad Denton Adviser: Linda Reeder
Josh Rice Adviser: John Wigger
Darin Tuck Adviser: John Wigger
Jenny Wiard Adviser: John Wigger

Graduate School Doctoral Fellows

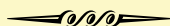
Christopher Deutsch Adviser: Catherine Rymph
Travis Eakin Adviser: Jonathan Sperber
Danielle Griego Adviser: Lois Huneycutt
Luke Schleif Adviser: John Wigger

James Goodrich Fellow

Todd Barnett Adviser: Wilma King

Graduate School MA Fellows

Douglass Butler Adviser: Lois Huneycutt
Robert Fischer Adviser: LeeAnn Whites
Jenna Rice Adviser: Ian Worthington



Graduate Program News, con't.

Professional Activities

Graduate students are encouraged to participate fully in the academy. This may involve applying for fellowships, grants, travel opportunities in addition to presenting papers at conferences and conducting research in their given field of interest. Research by the following doctoral students was recognized with awards, grants, fellowships, prizes, or publication.

Todd Barnett, PhD candidate (Wilma King)

Paper presented: "The Great Controversy: Media, Religion, and Society in Gilded Age St. Louis," at the Missouri Conference on History in March 2012

Article published: "Great Controversy: The Press, Religion, and Society in Gilded Age St. Louis," January 2013 issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*

Online Articles: Online biographies of T. S. Eliot, Tennessee Williams, Adolphus Busch, and Laura Ingalls Wilder for the Historic Missourians project at the State Historical Society of Missouri

Chad Denton, PhD candidate (Linda Reeder)

Paper presented: "A Male Homosexual Network in the Early 18th Century French Aristocracy." 2012 European Social Science History Conference, Glasgow, Scotland

William Lewis, PhD candidate (Jeff Pasley)

Paper presented: "Down in the Valley?: The Changing Nature of the Ohio Valley Economy in the New Republic." Missouri Conference on History, Mar 2012

Sarah Lirley McCune, PhD candidate (LeeAnn Whites)

Paper presented: "Prostitution, Suicide, and Respectability: St. Louis, Missouri Coroner's Inquests, 1875 to 1900." Mid-America Conference on History, Sept., 2012

Prizes won: Lewis E. Atherton Prize for the Outstanding Master's Thesis on a topic in Missouri history from

the State Historical Society of Missouri. The thesis title was "With the Intention of Destroying her Life: Women, Suicide, and the Limits of Respectability in St. Louis, Missouri, 1875–1900"

Graduate School's Distinguished Master's Thesis Award

This is the second year in a row Sarah has won this prize. 2013 Missouri Conference on History Best Graduate Student Paper. "Dishonor, Desertion, and Suicide: Death Investigations in late 19th-Century St. Louis"

Alexis Miller, PhD candidate (Lois Huneycutt)

Paper presented: "A Land Now Vacant: Northeastern Wales as a Frontier, 1066-1283," Celtic Studies Association of North America 47th International Conference on Medieval Studies, Kalamazoo, Mich., May 2012

Josh Rice, PhD candidate (John Wigger)

Papers presented: "Here I am. Send Me!": The Origins of Antebellum Missionaries," Conference on Faith and History, Wenham, Mass., Oct., 2012

"A Nation Unto God: Christian Mission and National Identity in Antebellum America," Missouri Conference on History, Columbia, Mo., Mar., 2012

Book reviews: William Clark's World: Describing America in an Age of Unknowns, by Peter Kastor. *Fides Et Historia: Journal of the Conference on Faith and History* 44 (2): 166-168

"New Land, North of the Columbia: Historic Documents that Tell the Story of Washington State from Territory to Today, by Lorraine McConaghy." *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 103 (1): 39

Darin Tuck, PhD candidate (John Wigger)

Papers presented: "The Threat of Peace: Nonviolence and Division in the Disciples of Christ During the American Civil War," Southern Historical Association Conference, Montgomery, Ala., Nov., 2012



"The Constraints of Christian Unity: Nonviolence and the American Civil War," Conference on Faith and History, Boston, Mass., Oct., 2012

"The Threat of Peace: Nonviolence and Division in the Disciples of Christ During the American Civil War," Society of Civil War Historians Biennial Conference, Lexington, Ky., June, 2012

"Faith in Every Footstep: Mormons, Movement, and Transhorizontal Memory," Missouri Conference on History, Columbia, Mo., Mar., 2012

Nina Verbanaz, PhD candidate (Lois Huneycutt)

Papers presented: "Necessaria Comes: 'Salian Queens and the German Monarchy, 1024–1125,'" The 47th International Congress on Medieval Studies, Kalamazoo, Mich., May 2013

"Envisaging Eternity: Salian Women's Religious Patronage," Mid-America Medieval Association 37th Annual Conference, Kansas City, Mo., Feb., 2013

"Videlicet Regine:" "Salian Queens as Distinct Among Women, 1024–1125" .The 51st Annual Midwest Medieval History Conference, Bloomington, Ind., Oct., 2012

"Salian Women Constructing Authority through the Crowned Virgin Mary," 39th Sewanee Medieval Colloquium, Sewanee, Tenn., Mar., 2012

Patrick Witt, PhD candidate (Kerby Miller)

Papers presented: "Not Dead, but Sleeping: Ruraidh Erskine, Gaelic Identity, and Scottish Nationalism," International ACIS Conference, New Orleans, La., Mar., 2012

"An Anglo-Irish Nationalist in an Age of Transition: Hugh Alexander Law in Context, 1902–1926," Midwest ACIS Conference, Milwaukee, Wisc., Oct., 2012.

Online article: "An Anglo-Irish Nationalist in an Age of Transition: Hugh Alexander Law in Context, 1902–1926" *Scoláire Staire* 3: (1):8–13

Cassandra Yacovazzi, PhD candidate

(John Wigger)

Paper presented: "A Nun with Quite a Beard': Convent Life and Gender in the Escaped Nun Tales, 1830–1860." Conference on Faith and History, Wenham, Mass., Oct., 2012

Travel award: Research Travel Award, University of Missouri Graduate Student Association

Prize won: Donald K. Anderson Graduate Teaching Assistant Award.



PHI ALPHA THETA



Founded in 1921, Phi Alpha Theta is an American honor society for undergraduate and graduate history students and professors. Undergraduates must have a 3.0 overall grade point average (at least 3.1 in history courses) and must have completed 12 hours of history courses.

Prof. Michael Bednar acts as the faculty adviser for our chapter. Inductees this year were:

Nathaniel Richard Brose
Meghan B. McCann
Hope A. Evans

What's Going on with You?

Our newsletter is one way we can stay connected with you. We enjoy letting you in on what's been happening in the department throughout the year. In return, won't you let us know what you have been up to?

We'd love to hear your news!

Include your name and your degree information (degree and year received). Be sure to let us know if we may include your news here and/or on our alumni page which can be found at <http://history.missouri.edu/alumni.html>. Or, if you like, we can also share it on our FaceBook page (we will not share it there however unless you want us to. Check it out at <http://www.facebook.com/pages/History-at-Mizzou/96467547970>

Drop us a line at: News, Dept. of History, 101 Read Hall, Columbia, MO 65211 or e-mail a message to melinda@missouri.edu. Either way, we look forward to hearing from you!

The Department of History is committed to providing outstanding educational opportunities for our students. To help us continue to make a difference, simply fill out the form and mail it to Alumni Relations, 110 Lowry Hall, Columbia, MO 65211. If you prefer, you can donate over the phone at 1-800-430-2966 or donate online at <https://donatetomu.missouri.edu/>

Iwant to partner with the Department of History in its commitment to providing outstanding educational opportunities to its majors, graduate students, and faculty. Enclosed is my gift of:

- \$100 \$500
- \$250 \$ 1000
- Other \$ _____

I would like my gift to support

- Scholarships and awards for our students
- Faculty research
- Teaching and symposia enrichment
- Unrestricted (used at the discretion of the department chair)

Please charge my credit card:

- VISA
- MasterCard
- Discover

Card# _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Phone and e-mail _____

If you have something specific in mind, contact the Arts and Science Development office at 573-882-4409 or get in touch with our chair, Russ Zguta, at 573-882-0250. Either of them would be happy to help you see your gift used as you want.

equal opportunity/ADA institution

