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Abstracts from the 2015 Oklahoma Research Day

Held at Northeastern State University

04. Liberal Arts

07. History

04.07.01 From VC to Draft Dodgers: The Vietnam War Teaching and Traveling Trunk

Amanda, Moore *University of Central Oklahoma*

Why do many students show little interest in modern American history; how can we change that? Traveling trunks provide an innovative way to engage students learning history. I have created one of the only trunks for instructors to use to teach about the Vietnam War. In addition to coverings key battles during this “conflict”, the artifacts teach the history from a cultural standpoint on both sides of the war. It breaks down the negative cultural view on the Vietnamese people and the issues on the American home front with political stances. The trunk will create an exciting and new experience for students to learn more about this modern part of history. It includes timelines, primary resource documents, and objects from the Laboratory of History Museum at the University of Central Oklahoma, and it incorporates fun activities to get the students involved with hands-on learning. The lesson plans are formatted for different grade levels, typically for the high school and college audience. Beyond the school systems, the trunk can be used to help educate the community on the subject matter. These activities are meant to encourage the audience to think critically and to appreciate primary documents and sources. The Vietnam War traveling trunk is a new method for history teachers and museums to reach out to their students and to change the face of learning in an innovative way.

04.07.02 The Intimacy of Attraction: Foundations of British First World War Diplomatic Strategy towards the United States.

Justin, Olmstead *University of Central Oklahoma*

Before 1912, Britain and the United States had come to disagree on two issues whose resolution would set the tone for the diplomacy between the two countries during the First World War – the revolution in Mexico and the Panama tolls controversy. Generally covered as an issue unrelated to U.S. neutrality in the war years 1914-1917, the Panama Canal Tolls issue and the Mexican issue were very much tied together as part of the British diplomatic plan. The importance of British actions concerning Mexico and the Panama tolls was not apparent at the time, but it later proved to be a precursor to Britain’s diplomacy with the United States during America’s period of neutrality. The British offensive over the Panama tolls was a successful diplomatic tactic that also allowed the Foreign Office to gain knowledge about the power structure within Wilson’s administration. This paper will examine how British diplomacy interacted with the United States in the years prior to 1914 to foster a sense of camaraderie and understanding between the two nations. The evidence provided will create a clear picture of how Britain pressed the Wilson administration on the Panama Tolls issue while adroitly tying the issue to who it would support for the Mexican presidency. This paper will also tie this groundwork laid by Britain to its diplomacy towards the United States during the period of American neutrality.

04.07.03 Will That Kill You? Hazardous Materials Found in Museum Collections

Joanna,Butterworth *University of Central Oklahoma*

Hazardous and toxic chemicals have been found and used in museum collections for decades. The major issues for museums when collecting artifacts is knowing which chemicals have been used on the objects, what inherent toxins are already contained in or on the artifacts, and how to properly care for them. There are two types of hazardous materials in the collections: those exposed to hazardous chemicals during preservation and those that inherently contain hazardous materials. Each item that is presumed or known as contaminated should be properly labeled and set aside so that everyone who enters the collection will know that the item contains hazardous material. Several Conserve O Grams from the National Park Service address many aspects of dealing with contaminated collections and objects, as does the Museum Handbook, Getty Conservation Institute Journal, and the Journal of the American Institute for Conservation. Knowing about hazardous material in a museum's collection or as part of a historic building's structure are important additions to a Collection Policy as well as the Integrated Pest Management policy.

04.07.04 Treaties and Massacres: Lipan Apache Sovereignty and Relations With Mexico, 1836-1856

Neal,Hampton *University of Central Oklahoma*

Questions of autonomy pose difficulties in the relationship of nation-states to "transnational" indigenous peoples. My research argues that Lipan Apache, or Ndé, political relations with Mexicans emphasized rupture and only partial recognition of the sovereignty of this indigenous nation from 1836 to 1856. While the Republic of Texas and the United States conducted treaty relations with the Ndé, Mexico, in its official capacity, refused to negotiate intergovernmental agreements with this Native people. Local political entities, however, established accords with the Lipan, with particular regard to the development of a black market or "shadow" economy. The Mexican government deemed it necessary to either indoctrinate Native Americans into the dominant society or perpetuate massacres against recalcitrant subject peoples, including the Ndé. My research utilizes materials found in the archives of the Benson Latin American Collection and the correspondence of caudillo Santiago Vidaurri at the Center for American History at the University of Texas at Austin. Indeed, my research reveals the significance of treaties and massacres in the development of political relations between the Ndé and the settler state of Mexico.

04.07.05 Promises of a Honey Pond & A Fritter Tree: Rural Western Oklahoma Pioneer Women, 1900-1910

Cheryl,Caffee *University of Central Oklahoma*

Lula Hall-Morrow left Bono, Texas with her husband and four children in 1900, and headed north into Oklahoma Territory to homestead one of the last remaining plots of land in the western portion of the state. The family hoped for a bright future, mortgage free, where they could live off the land and strive for economic success. By utilizing an autobiography written by the Morrow matriarch and the Indian-Pioneer papers, this work explores the lives of Oklahoma pioneer women and their families between 1900 and 1910. It follows the day the young Morrow family, and pioneers moved to Oklahoma in a covered wagons and explores their lives in the first decade of homesteading. New settlers in western Oklahoma, contributed to the social and economic success of the new state as they established new communities and created successful farms and ranches. Resilient and adaptable, the frontier woman cared for a sick child and then went to the pasture to mend a fence. Within this framework, women voluntarily kept their domestic roles but developed autonomy and equal status in the social and economic ventures. They found happiness and contentment within their relationships as they worked alongside their husbands in satisfying partnerships on the prairie and stepped outside the boundaries of the domestic sphere. Through homesteading, rural women found their honey ponds and fritter trees, as promised by Uncle Sam in 1900.

04.07.06 What is the true identity of the Minoans?

James,Gregory *University of Central Oklahoma*

Since the year 1900 CE, the world has known of the Minoan Civilization. However, this peoples name is merely a designated term given to them by the romantic mind of Sir Arthur Evans. The true identity of these people is not known to us. But, through observation of Egypt during the 15th century BCE, evidence is given that the Minoans traded with the Egyptians. The Minoans are called Keftiu by the Egyptians. This theory that the Minoans are the Keftiu is subject to much debate by archaeologists. By looking at the Theban tomb-paintings and the wall paintings of Tell el-Dab'a, new light is shed on the possibility of these two people being the same. These relatively new archaeological findings give reinforcement to the idea that the Keftiu are in fact the Minoans.

04.07.07 William E. Soothill: A Forgotten Sinologist and Missionary

Yue,Guo *University of Central Oklahoma*

“Do you Christians throw their ancestral shrines into the cesspool? If everybody went to heaven, wouldn't it be full? Do foreigners really take out our people's hearts and livers? Are not you foreigners scheming to get held of our country?” These questions about Christianity had been asked since the late nineteenth century. The story of William E. Soothill plays out to show the consequences of the law of extra-territoriality in China from 1883 till the fall of Qing dynasty. He is one example allow us to see not only the mentality of the British missionary, but also the insight of the Chinese peasants. This paper will talk about William E. Soothill , the British Methodist missionary who contributed himself to the church service in Wenchow. He was educationist, translator, lexicographer, and wrote many important works on Chinese religion, politics history and literature. As a missionary, and his radical in bringing business ideas into the mission works that distinguish him from the other.

04.07.08 The Malayan Campaign and Burma 1940-1942

ANDREW,TRAXLER *University of Central Oklahoma*

World War II was the largest armed conflict in history. Most Americans know about the attack on Pearl Harbor, D-Day, and the theaters of Europe and the Pacific. In one forgotten theater, Burma; the United States, Great Britain, Australia, China, and various other countries, fought the Japanese in the mountains along the Malayan Peninsula and the Burma Road. This project separates, the Burma Theater into three different phases with the primary work concentrated on the first phase. On December 8, 1941, the Japanese attacked the Malayan Peninsula and Singapore. The British became the primary defenders (British Controlled Territories), and fought delaying actions down into Singapore where they eventually surrendered 90,000 men, on February 15, 1942, to the Japanese Forces. Those lucky of enough to escape retreated to Java and into India. The second phase consists of troop buildup and a change in command, while the third is the re-establishment of forces into Burma. Research for this topic included a trip to the Liddell Hart Military Archives and the Imperial War Museum Archives in London, England.

04.07.09 The Frontlines of the Rhetorical Battlefield: U.S Feminists, Anti-feminists, and the Abortion Debate of the 1960s and 1970s

Brianna,Gomes *University of Central Oklahoma*

The history of abortion and reproductive rights go back as far as biblical times. This research focuses on the 1960s and 70s in particular, looking at the arguments of both the feminists and anti-feminists sides in different forms of media. Concentrating on the rhetoric and emotional appeal used by both sides, the similarities between the arguments are apparent. While the feminists promote a case for the rights of all women, claiming women as the soul decision makers in regards to abortion, the anti-feminists promote an argument based in religious and moral background, claiming abortion is against God's will and introducing fetal rights. After comparing the two sides, the similarities in the arguments are clear, except that the emotional appeal used by the anti-feminists is much more graphic and assertive. This holds true to the present, where the same arguments, rhetoric, and emotional appeal emerge in the abortion debates daily.

04.07.12 Rejected: the Voices of Irish Mothers Petitioning the London Foundling Hospital

Margaret,McCown *University of Central Oklahoma*

The London Foundling Hospital served women with unplanned pregnancies for over two hundred years (1741-1951). However, in an almost untouched collection of rejected petitions (located with the Foundling Hospital records held by the London Metropolitan Archives), the women whose desperate pleas were refused are rarely acknowledged by historians. In the years before, during, and after the Irish Potato famine, more than two hundred Irish women applied. This research seeks to show why the governors of the Foundling Hospital rejected applications from Irish women, my theory being that it was based in racism. To do this, I surveyed well over 1000 petitions and selected only women with Irish surnames for the dates 1835-1854. I collected every piece of information I could, and created a complete snapshot of each woman's application. I was shocked by how many more pieces of correspondence composed by the other was available, as well as the high rate of literacy, compared to the records of others whose children were accepted. The other major finding in this research reveals the overwhelming statistics that show these women lived and worked in the honorable parts of London, contrary to the popular belief.

04.07.13 Cameroon Bamiléké Kwifo Zoomorphic Mask: The Secret Society and its Power Through the Masks

Shikoh, Shiraiwa *University of Central Oklahoma*

The University of Central Oklahoma (UCO) Chamber Library houses a pronounced collection of African Art from various African societies. This paper focuses on the art of the Kwifo society from the Cameroon grasslands region. The art reflects the framework of the social, cultural, religious, and political institutions at the time of its creation. The Kwifo society was a powerful governmental administrator that balanced the power of the kings and secured the social order of the kingdoms through the use of different types of masks, such as human male and buffalo masks. Both masks were used by the Kwifo society in different rituals and ceremonies. The human mask linked the society with royal ancestors, led performances, contained medicine for healing and empowered the prestigious objects, such as the kings' thrones and stools. This paper discusses the Bamiléké Kwifo Zoomorphic Mask from the UCO collection. The paper argues that due to its zoomorphic qualities, the mask took the major role in the Kwifo society. The first section will discuss the Cameroon grasslands artwork associated with the power of the kings, titleholders, and the Kwifo society. The second, the complex symbolism of the Bamiléké Kwifo Zoomorphic Mask is discussed in Kwifo's political, social, religious, and economic power and zoomorphic quality of the mask. The third section demonstrates how the zoomorphic qualities of the Bamiléké Kwifo Zoomorphic Mask reflect the mask

04.07.14 The Central Plate of Central State College's YWCA

Patrick, Salkeld *University of Central Oklahoma*

In 1954, the Young Women's Christian Association of Central State College sold a commemorative plate called the Central Plate. Based on primary research conducted at the University of Central Oklahoma and the Edmond Historical Society & Museum, this paper focused on the history of the YWCA Central Plate and the images on it of the five buildings, which the members believed best represented student life on campus. Sources used in this paper are personal communication, archival material, newspaper articles, and the plate itself. Only sold during two semesters, the women sold eighty plates and raised \$200. In part because of this plate, the YWCA USA fundraised a centennial fund of \$5,000,000 to celebrate the one hundred year anniversary of the organization in 1958.

04.07.15 Hume and Smith on the Original Contract

Darian, DeBolt *University of Central Oklahoma*

In this paper, I compare and contrast the arguments of David Hume and Adam Smith on the original contract. Hume's essay "Of the Original Contract" was first published in 1748 in a small collection entitled "Three Essays, Moral and Political." Adam Smith's views were first articulated in his "Lectures on Jurisprudence, Report of 1762-3." A more polished version of those views appeared in Smith's "Lecture on Jurisprudence, Report dated 1766." Hume does not allude to any particular theorist, but Smith mentions John Locke. I conclude that Smith's arguments against the original contract are derivative from Hume. This is not surprising given that David Hume was Adam Smith's mentor and friend.

04.07.16 Church Revival in London: Keeping the Roman Catholics at Bay.

Alan,Chaple *University of Central Oklahoma*

Claim: This research draws upon British social, political, and religious reactions to perceptions of imperialism in the mid-nineteenth century. On a cultural and regulatory level, the anti-Catholicism in London, brought about by the Restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in 1850, caused an upsurge in proposals for the demolition and renovation of many local churches. This effort left some to fall under scrutiny for allegedly being potential locations for the Tractarians and pro-Catholic denominations; some within a few blocks walk of St. Paul's Cathedral itself. The nature of such reaction correlates to fears of encroaching Roman Catholicism, which at the time imperialists perceived as a threat. More specifically, this scenario shows how the public and city administrators attempted to regulate where certain denominations could flourish in London after the 1850s. Thesis: The City of London attempted to regulate and contain the spread of Catholicism after the restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy in 1850 by drastic renovations and demolitions of notable and historic churches throughout the city. The content of this research relates to the principle theme of reaction against a perception of imperialism extending from a foreign sovereignty; for the British, they identified it as the papacy in Rome. As it remained clear the government could not simply oust the hierarchy due to a considerably large number of a domestic Catholic population, regulation and containment became th

04.07.17 Remembering the 70th Anniversary of the Invasion of Okinawa

Jessica,Sheetz-Nguyen *University of Central Oklahoma*

This year we celebrate the 70th anniversary of the invasion of Okinawa. Most of the men who participated in the landing are now gone; but they should not be gone from our memories. 12,000 American soldiers and nearly 100,000 Japanese and Ryuku Islanders died in this operation. My poster will present an overview of the literature and images, past and present of the American and Okinawa experiences in an attempt to assess the long lasting impact of the second great war on humanity.

04.07.18 Endogamy in Roman-Egypt: If It Was Incestuous, Why Morals Allowed It, and What Factors Contributed to It

Morgan,Sorrell *University of Central Oklahoma*

This paper lays out a comprehensive overview of endogamy in Roman-Egypt, including how the matter was viewed from a moral standpoint and what factors specific to the time period of the first through third centuries within Roman-Egypt contributed to its widespread use. First, the paper addresses whether these marriages occurred frequently enough to warrant merit and if they involved genetic siblings, whether full or half. This is accomplished by analyzing primary sources, including letters between spouses and Roman census reports of Egypt at this time. The paper then widens its scope to examine how incest and endogamy were viewed in ancient Egypt before Roman conquest and other contemporary cultures, including those of Rome, Greece, and Iran. Finally, the unique social, ethnic, and economy situations of third century Roman-Egypt are taken into account and shown to be contributing factors to the acceptance of endogamy.

04.07.19 Leonardo da Vinci's Contributions to Art and Science: An Influence of Anatomy Throughout the Ages

Morgan, Sorrell *University of Central Oklahoma*

This paper analyses Leonardo da Vinci's contributions to art and science within the Renaissance time period, before his Notebooks were rediscovered and published in the eighteenth century. The paper draws connections between da Vinci's anatomical studies and his artwork to show how the two influenced each other to create some of the greatest masterpieces of the Renaissance. In addition, his studies in both art and science were able to influence his contemporaries of the sixteenth century through his Treatise on Painting. The Treatise itself and the writings of aforementioned contemporaries were examined to prove that although the bulk of da Vinci's work remained unpublished until the eighteenth century, he still had a profound effect on the scientific thought of the Renaissance.