
History Department

Professor Mary A. DeCredico
Chair

The Naval Academy's History Department had yet another banner year in scholarly research. Not only were the faculty actively engaged in projects devoted to their individual expertise, but they also mentored and guided midshipmen in myriad ways.

Professors Thomas Brennan, Richard Abels and Craig Symonds had especially noteworthy years. Professor Brennan continued work on the transition of community in the early modern France province of champagne, while Professor Abels's study of the evolution of the sheriff's office in 11th century England promises to revise our notions of the relationship between the monarchy and the landowner. Professor Symonds's work on the American Civil War continues to be prodigious. Equally impressive is the work of the junior faculty. Assistant Professors Allison Fuss and Virginia Lunsford-Poe are embarked on truly path breaking research that will culminate in monographs; similarly, Associate Professors Samuel Nelson and J. Thomas Sanders are compiling primary documents and writing detailed companion pieces for a world civilization reader that will shortly become the standard of such works.

Members of the Department epitomize the "teacher-scholar" model, as can be seen with just a cursory view of midshipmen research projects. Midshipman Derek Gordon investigated the logistics of the First Crusades under the tutelage of Professor Abels; Midshipman Daniel Lesniak explored the ideology of Fidel Castro with Professor Daniel Masterson; and Midshipman Nicholas Benson worked with Associate Professor Maochun Yu in the U.S. counterinsurgency program in the Philippines in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War. These are just a few of the research projects which culminated in significant papers.

Sponsored Research

Sheriffs in the Eleventh-century: The Transformation of an Administrative Office

Researcher: Professor Richard P. Abels

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Previous research on the descent of land within the south-east Midland counties of Domesday Circuit III (the only circuit to identify on a regular basis the personal lords of pre-Conquest holders) persuades the researcher that, in theory, the Norman lords were pursuing 'rights' claimed through antecessors, but the varieties of Anglo-Saxon lordship created so many overlapping claims that the pursuit of real or assumed rights led to numerous disputes. This project tests the findings obtained from the analysis of the sheriffs of the south-east Midlands against evidence drawn from the other Domesday circuits. It also considers the extent to which innovations in administrative techniques and policies were shaped by existing Norman practices and by adaptations of Anglo-Saxon precedents to new political, social, and economic conditions. The research is ongoing, but tentative conclusions are that William the Conqueror's sheriffs did not consciously reconceive the office of sheriff. They performed the same duties as had their English predecessors, but in a radically different social and legal climate. With less supervision from the monarchy and with far more wealth than their predecessors had enjoyed, William's sheriffs facilitated a tenurial revolution that reshaped the relationship between Crown and landowner in eleventh-century England.

Communities in Transition: Villages and Towns in Early Modern Champagne

Researcher: Professor Thomas E. Brennan
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This study of the French province of Champagne investigates the economic and social structures of three dozen villages and bourgs in the region around the city of Reims. As part of a larger study of the legal, cultural, and social life of early modern communities, it focuses on the fiscal records of these specific villages in order to establish their economic life and composition. It also considers evidence from administrative and judicial records to understand their social dynamics. Since the region combines several different economies, it demonstrates not only the distinctive impact of economic activities on social structures but also suggests a model for the interaction of different economies integrated into a single hinterland.

Women and the Political Culture of Revolutionary Virginia

Researcher: Associate Professor John G. Kolp
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project grew out of a previous book chapter on gender and voting in colonial Virginia and examined the impact of the American Revolution on women and the political culture. Historians have long recognized that despite the absence of legal privilege, women were central to political life in early America including helping candidate husbands treat and entertain voters, receiving attention from candidates during campaigns, and advising their husbands on which way to vote. There are tantalizing hints that a few women saw revolutionary rhetoric as a call for a re-adjustment of gender boundaries in politics, but few legal remedies were forthcoming. A new definition of women's public duty, "republican motherhood", did emerge from the Revolution, but it is less clear whether women's subtle and behind-the-scenes political activities-present in the colonial period-continued during and after the Revolution. Preliminary research in land records, legislative journals, poll books, letters, diaries, etc. suggests that women's direct roles in electioneering may have diminished during and after the Revolution but that women, nonetheless, made "political" statements through land gifts to enfranchise young male relatives and friends and through the manumission of slaves. Research into US Congressional committee reports investigating early contested congressional elections (1789-1830) in Virginia demonstrates the myriad ways that the property of wives and mothers as well as the marital status of female companions was central to determining eligibility of voters in the Early Republic.

Godless Scoundrels and Pious Mariners: Piracy, Privateering, and the Formation of National Identity in the Golden Age Netherlands

Researcher: Assistant Professor Virginia W. Lunsford-Poe
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Using archival materials discovered in Dutch archives, Dutch acts of piracy and privateering committed during the seventeenth century were documented. This phenomenon has scarcely been studied, despite the Netherlands' great stature in the early-modern maritime world. The role of maritime pillaging in Golden Age Dutch culture was analyzed endeavoring to reconcile official *de jur* condemnation for criminal piracy with what was found to be the *de facto* acceptance (at times even celebration) of its practice. The interpretation, while ascribing this cultural leniency to various sources, ultimately claims that Golden Age Dutch laxity in regards to the prosecution of piracy was largely a product of Dutch people's evolving sense of "nationhood." In other words, over the course of the Golden Age, the citizens of the United Provinces of the Netherlands came to view their state as a "nation," and their vision of piracy was conditioned by the cultural symbols used to articulate that new idea of political community.

The Heroic Rabble: the Dutch Sailor in the Golden Age

Researcher: Assistant Professor Virginia W. Lunsford-Poe
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Using substantial archival evidence from the Netherlands, this article reinterprets the image of the Dutch sailor in the seventeenth century. Scholars have traditionally presented early modern sailors-the Dutch included-as wild, uncouth, ignoble,

and moreover, disreputable in the eyes of their society. This research, however, indicates that this is a one-sided interpretation which does not recognize the complexity of the Dutch sailors' image and identity. Yes, seventeenth century Dutch sailors could be fractious, but evidence also indicates that, paradoxically, they enjoyed special esteem as brave patriots in the eyes of their countrymen and women.

Engineering the Mahanian Navy: George Wallace Melville as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, 1887-1903

Researcher: Associate Professor William M. McBride

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project is a continuation of previous research into the American naval profession and the development of American naval engineering. This part of the project involves research into the career of Rear Admiral/Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville. Melville was the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering from 1887-1903 during the creation of an American navy based on the battleship. This project involved a review of the annual reports issued by Melville as chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering as well as the reports of related bureaus (Construction & Repair and Equipment), and those of the secretaries of the navy during Melville's tenure as chief of bureau. This approach was necessitated by the magnitude of the holdings and the lack of significant indexing within Record Group 19 at the National Archives. Development of key issues during Melville's tenure, based on this administrative records review will allow a more efficient and focused detailed research effort within Record Group 19 during this academic year.

Discovering the Signs: Social Images of the Deaf Community in Nineteenth Century France

Researcher: Professor Anne T. Quartararo

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This research project is a historical study of the social and cultural forces that formed the French Deaf community during the nineteenth century. The researcher is investigating the genesis of a French Deaf identity from the period of the French Revolution (1789) to the advent of the First World War (1914). A variety of sources from the French National Archives were used, accounts from the French Deaf Institute in Paris, newspapers and pamphlets from different deaf organizations and leaders as well as secondary source literature to assemble these "images" of the French Deaf community. The researcher is arguing that there is a gradual emerging of the French Deaf identity throughout the nineteenth century and that this identity was strongly tied to an allegiance to French sign language and mutual solidarity encourage through deaf-sponsored associations and cultural rituals.

During this research period, the researcher made use of materials obtained from a trip to Paris, France. From her continued work on the Deaf banquet movement, she was able to write about the role of the Deaf leader, Ferdinand Berthier and his social environment in the 1820s and 1830s. Her observations have been published in a peer reviewed article, "The Life and Times of the French Deaf Leader, Ferdinand Berthier: An Analysis of His Early Career" in *Sign Language Studies*, vol. 2, Winter 2002: 182-196. The researcher continues to work on aspects of deaf education before moving on to other parts of her study.

The World Conqueror: Nadir Shah and the Beginning of Modern Iran

Researcher: Associate Professor Ernest S. Tucker

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project was the culmination of several years of work on a biography of Nadir Shah who ruled Iran from 1736 to 1747. The objective is to produce a book-length new biography of Nadir Shah that will argue that his reign serves as an important beginning phase of the modern history of Iran.

This investigation focused on the collation and analysis of primary source materials in many different languages. A rough draft of a final manuscript has been completed.

Independent Research

What Has Weland To Do With Christ? The Franks Casket and the Acculturation of Christianity in Early Anglo-Saxon England

Researcher: Professor Richard P. Abels

The so-called “Franks Casket” is an early eighth-century whalebone casket that is decorated on each side with scenes drawn from the Bible, Roman history, and Germanic legend. This project was an analysis of the front panel, depicting side by side the stories of the gifts of the Magi and the revenge of Weland the Smith. The Franks Casket was found to be a material expression of “popular Christianity,” the religious beliefs and cultural values of the general community of Christians, lay and clergy, in early eighth-century Northumbria. While elite theologians such as Bede and Alcuin located themselves within “textual communities” and aimed at maintaining consistency in doctrine and practice rooted in writings and late Antique Mediterranean thought, many of their brethren were comfortable in a religious world that accepted and celebrated Weland, Ingeld, and Beowulf as models for virtue and heroic action. The very religious vocabulary adopted by the Anglo-Saxons when they embraced Christianity speaks of adaptation and acculturation. This was not simply the co-opting of the native culture in order to facilitate the spread of Christianity and the gradual eradication of pagan beliefs, no matter what Gregory the Great may have intended. The Christianity that took root in England in the seventh and eighth centuries represented more than a superficial syncretism in which Christianity transformed to its uses native culture; rather, it was a fusion of different cultures in which Christianity itself was profoundly transformed.

Through Desire One Contemplates

Researcher: Associate Professor David P. Appleby

The subject of this year’s research and writing forms one part of a larger on-going study of the religious culture and Christian spirituality in the eighth-and ninth-century Frankish realm, the period of Charlemagne, his son, and his grandsons. The research is focused on the spirituality of Paschasius Radbert (ca. 790- ca. 865), monk, headmaster and for a few years abbot of the Frankish monastery of Corbie. A biographer, exegete, teacher and theologian, Radbert is remembered as the greatest monastic author of the reign of Charles the Bald. His extensive use of certain important books of Scripture, especially the frankly sensual Song of Songs, along with his wide knowledge of patristic texts, some of them unusual (commentaries on Matthew by Origen of Alexandria and Hilary of Poitiers), enabled Radbert to articulate a reasonably full account of the subject that forms the theme of this monograph. That theme is the transformation of the believer through his/her encounter with the divine object of his/her love. In Radbert’s case, this meant that the more one obeys Christ’s precepts and the more one emulates his example, the more one will participate or have a share in Christ. This coming to share in Christ is the same as coming to see God on earth; for one who is configured to, or attuned to Christ need only look within his or her own soul to see a perfect image of God. In short, through obedience and love one achieves vision; moral practice is intrinsic to contemplative theory (beholding). This was the idea that had been deeply impressed in the western tradition since the time of Plato. It had found renewed currency in the work of the platonizing Latin Fathers, especially Augustine. And it would again be influential in the twelfth-century among Cistercian authors, such as Bernard of Clairvaux and William of St. Thierry. But ninth-century authors such as Radbert have not so far been seen as important figures in the history of this theme. This chapter of the book is now drafted and the final chapter should be completed this coming summer.

Evolution of Humans and Human Evolution

Researcher: Professor P. Robert Artigiani

Biological science has made unchallengeable contributions to understanding human origins. However, it does not follow that biological science can explain everything human. Nevertheless, renewed attempts to account for all human attributes as aspects of our genetic heritage and hard wiring are being made. Several of these efforts are ambitious and many are based on sophisticated reasoning and careful experimentation. Despite their quality, this essay argues that striving to reduce

culture to biology violates the first principles of an evolving nature. A symmetry-breaking discontinuity between the evolution, the emergence of species-specific attributes like morality and consciousness, is postulated. A distinct explanatory framework based on the self-organization of complex systems is then offered to track the emergence of meaning and selves within a less reductionist scientific paradigm.

This project was requested by the editor of *Evolution and Cognition*, journal of the Konrad Lorenze Institute as a statement in defense of the humanities and in opposition to evolutionary psychology/sociobiology/etc.

Time Brings to Each His Own: Alexander the Destroyer

Researcher: Professor Phyllis Culham

This is part five of a much longer project on the cultural construction of time and memory in pre-modern societies. The researcher has been producing the manuscript along with her History Department class on Alexander the Great. The project explores Alexander's immersion in concepts of heroism from Homer and Pindar and the echoes of those concepts in his kingly ideology. It compares Alexander's vision of his stature and his mission to the perception of Alexander and his successors among Persians (both Zoroastrians and later Moslems) and among Indian, especially Buddhists.

Our Modern Day Warrior Society: American Indians in the U.S. Marine Corps

Researcher: Assistant Professor Allison S. Fuss

This project begins an investigation into the twentieth century experience of American Indians in the United States Marine Corps. The anticipated product is a book, which will look at the cultural meaning the Native servicemen and women derived from their experience in the U.S. Navy, in general, and in the Marine Corps, in particular. Compared to the percentage of non-Indian veterans in the general population, Indians were three times as likely to serve in the military in the twentieth century. While a majority of them served in the Navy, a notable cadre distinguished themselves in the U.S. Marine Corps, including but not limited to the Navajo Code Talkers in WWII.

This project will delineate one of the most important ways that American Indians practice cultural inversion. With their cultures under attack by the Bureau of Indian Affairs' enduring assimilation policy, American Indians managed to adapt and enrich their Native cultures by selectively incorporating certain aspects of the dominant European American culture. The methodology will involve conducting oral interviews with American Indian Marine Corps veterans and active duty servicemen and women. Also used will be the Bureau of Indian Affairs correspondence and subject files, and utilize special collections, local and reservation periodicals and photographs found at archives and historical societies throughout the American West. The Marine Corps Research Center in Quantico, Virginia will also be a vital source of primary source material, including oral histories, personal papers, and official publications. This research began with an effort to locate relevant repositories of primary source material.

Tigers, Red Jackets and Panthers A Century of Annapolis High School Football, 1899-2000

Researcher: Associate Professor Jane E. Good

This historical study began as an effort to compile a complete record of athletic teams at Annapolis High School but soon expanded to a broader study of the school itself and its place in the community. From the unusual perspective of footballs' development at Anne Arundel County's first public high school, the study fleshes out rosters and records with stories of the boys who played and the men who coached through the past century. That these teams have been highly successful (386-222-25) makes the story compelling from a purely sports angle; that Annapolis High was for many years the sole public secondary school in the state capital of Maryland - a city that also is host to two major institutions of higher education that were especially vulnerable to multiple waves of war - makes the story important from a larger perspective.

Original research for this manuscript includes census records, military records, microfilmed newspapers, yearbooks and the personal papers of Annapolis High School students, teachers, and coaches. Many Annapolis High alumni and their relatives shared valuable recollections. Several local history accounts have been useful, especially the genealogical work of Robert McIntire. The standard works in the history of football also were consulted.

Dead Men Tell No Tales: The Mythologizing of Piracy in the Modern Age

Researcher: Assistant Professor Virginia W. Lunsford-Poe

This study analyzes the metamorphosis of the “idea” of the pirate, the evolution in cultural perception which transformed the pirate from seventeenth-century “monster” into twenty-first-century “romantic rogue.” It is a broad work, covering several centuries and national cultures. First will be described the historical reality of piracy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (as historians understand it from the surviving sources), before dissecting its mythology. In dissecting the “myth” of piracy, the beginning will be in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when piracy as a real activity with potentially direct - and deadly - ramifications on the reading public who consumed information about it. Next discussed will be the changes in the representation of piracy which took place in the eighteenth century, and the great transformation which occurred during the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The research will conclude with a frank treatment of piracy today, bringing the “reality” of the phenomenon full-circle: what was terrifying in the seventeenth century is terrifying once again. Readers will be reminded that today’s piracy is, in many ways, similar to the early-modern phenomenon, and yet the Western public, seduced by the romanticized mythology it has constructed over the centuries, still has not made a clear connection between the two.

The Japanese in Latin America: 1899 to Present

Researcher: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

The study of Japanese immigration and settlement in Latin America was brought to completion during the past reporting year. This book has recently been accepted by the University of Illinois Press for inclusion in its “Asians in the Americas” series. It marks the culmination of more than ten years of research and writing with the assistance of Ms. Sayaka Funada of Japan. It will be the only book that covers the Japanese throughout Latin America and as such involved pioneer research in the field of immigration studies.

Art and Politics: The American Presidential Election of 1948

Researcher: Professor David P. Peeler

In November 1948, Americans cast their first presidential ballots since the conclusion of World War II, and also their first ballots of what would be the decades-long Cold War. Republican Thomas Dewey felt confident of his victory (as did the *Chicago Tribune* - witnessed in its premature and famously erroneous headline, “Dewey Defeats Truman”) and Democratic incumbent Harry Truman, despite a vibrant public optimism, only became certain of victory when the last ballots were tallied.

In unprecedented numbers and roles, American visual artists were intensely involved with the election of 1948. But their support often went for the third party candidate, Henry Wallace of the Progressive party. Some artists drafted planks for the national political platform, while others churned out the kind of campaign images which had theretofore been more the province of Madison Avenue than of the fine arts. Some even appeared on the ballot in the accompanying Congressional and local elections.

Work continues on this on-going project, examining the ideas and images of Paul Strand, Ben Shahn, Philip Evergood and Brett Weston. Examination has also begun of organizations such as the Progressive Citizens of America and the National Congress on the Fine Arts.

Encounters in World History: Volumes I and II

Researchers: Associate Professor J. Thomas Sanders,
Associate Professor Samuel H. Nelson, and Dr. Tansen Sen (Baruch College, New York, NY)

This is a two-volume primary source reader for world history, designed for college level students. The project involves the creation of a World Civilization Reader for McGraw-Hill. It is based on the theme of “encounters,” both between and within cultures, beginning with the advent of recorded history to the present. It utilizes primary source documents from Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas to promote student critical thinking skills as well as a better understanding of global historical dynamics.

The Life, Amazing Adventures and Unexpected Death of the New Soviet Man

Researcher: Associate Professor J. Thomas Sanders

This project is part of a group of related research undertakings that is in progress. The goal is to produce a set of short, synthetic monographs on Russia and the former Soviet Union that will be both informative and accessible. The target audience is the educated public in the U.S. and other developed countries. While informed by and based in the scholarly research on the subject, the work will seek to avoid professional jargon and abstruse intellectual constructs that serve to separate the academic community from the reading public. In this part of the project the researcher will examine the prolonged paroxysm of socio-political change that Russia and the former Soviet Union has experienced in the past 150 years (1861-present). The first portion of this work will be a condensed overview of the historical background, focusing on significant, general factors that acted as a set of preconditioning limitations to what the Russian imperial state, and subsequently the soviets, could do to “modernize” Russia. These historical “boundary conditions” also affected what the agents of change, the political elite of the Russian empire and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), understood to be desirable and achievable goals. The remaining portions of the text will cover tsarist and Soviet history from 1861-1991.

Men, Machines, and Old Abe

Researcher: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This essay discusses Abraham Lincoln’s relationship with the Navy during the American Civil War. In particular, it argues that Lincoln was not only a superb reader of people, but also attracted by the “gimmicks” of modern naval warfare. Drawn to the Washington Navy Yard to witness the working of these new inventions, he struck up a close relationship with Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren (inventor of the Dahlgren gun) and that association influenced many of his strategic decisions. The essay is part of a collection of essays on Abraham Lincoln to be published by Fordham University Press under the imprimatur of the Lincoln Forum.

Joseph E. Johnston and the Atlanta Campaign

Researcher: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This essay re-examines the Atlanta campaign of 1864 and in particular the decision-making of the confederate commander, General Joseph E. Johnston. The researcher is Johnson’s biographer, and his 1992 volume on Johnston has become the focus of much scholarly discussion. In this paper, the researcher responds to his critics by citing previously-unpublished papers and letters that cast Johnson’s decision-making in a new light. The essay is scheduled to be published by *The Military History Quarterly*.

Civil War Navies in History and Art

Researcher: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This project is conducted in collaboration with Harold Holzer, Vice President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The object is to produce a book-length volume that offers both a history of the navies (on both sides) that participated in the American Civil War and a discussion of the various ways they were depicted in the popular media and in popular art. The researcher will write the historical narrative and analysis, and Mr. Holzer will provide the artistic analysis and illustrations. The

result will be a book that is both a history and an analysis of the role that popular print had on creating the image of naval forces in the popular mind.

Pandora's Keepers: The Atomic Scientists and Their Creation

Researcher: Associate Professor Brian VanDeMark

A great many scientists contributed to the making of the atomic bomb. Clearly, not all of them can be treated. I therefore have used three criteria to select the subjects of this study: 1) those who contributed centrally to the bomb's creation; 2) those who voiced moral and political judgments about the bomb; and 3) those whose views represented a range of opinions and responses.

The book treats them as an integrated group rather than as discrete biographical subjects. It follows their intertwined lives chronologically, showing how they related to one another and reacted to the history they made together. Part I traces the atomic scientists' effort to build the bomb and, with it, to end World War II. Part II explores how the atomic scientists came to understand the bomb's meaning and implications, both for their own lives and for the world they changed forever through their discovery.

Research Course Projects

Sowing the Dragon's Teeth: Richard I and the Logistics of the First Crusades

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Derek J. Gordon, USN

Adviser: Professor Richard P. Abels

The thesis examined the shift in Western warfare during the First Crusade. Contrary to the beliefs of such historians as Charles Oman and Michael Howard, medieval warfare was extremely dynamic and governed by specific strategic and tactical doctrines. In order to meet the grueling challenges presented by the crusades, Richard combined Western military doctrine with his father's administrative government. The result of this union was the rebirth of the staff corps, which had not been seen in Western armies since the Roman Legions. Using the Exchequer, the bureaucratic heart of England's government, as a model, Richard employed an army of clerks, monks and clerics to provide the administrative framework for his army. This immense network allowed Richard to quickly and efficiently calculate, collect and transport the mountains of materiel needed for his force. The Exchequer used its power to raise the necessary funds to create a salaried army, one that could be disciplined and relied upon to fight effectively under the harshest conditions. The face of western warfare had begun to change irrevocably from small, feudal levies to professional, national armies. Thus the fabled warrior king, too often romanticized and dismissed as being little more than a chivalric knight, returned intelligence and administration to the conduct of war.

The Wild West: National Identity and American Frontier Icons

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C David B. Selmo, USN

Adviser: Assistant Professor Allison S. Fuss

This thesis explored the interplay between myth and history in the American West. In particular, he is looking into the creation of myths surrounding the prototypical western male hero and the impact of these myths on U.S. Western history in the late nineteenth century. By delving into dime novels and newspapers, Mr. Selmo analyzed the ways that myth met and influenced reality. Two historic and mythic western icons, Kit Carson and Wyatt Earp were chosen. The research and writing looked into the reactions of these two as they encountered their own myths.

The Ideology of Fidel Castro

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Daniel J. Lesniak, USN

Adviser: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

This research used an impressive array of interviews, primary and secondary sources to argue that the Cuba leader Fidel Castro was never a doctrinaire Marxism but rather a personalist caudillo in the Latin American tradition. The researcher maintains, that Castro publicly embraced Marxism only as a means of building a political base in Cuba and gaining the support of the Soviet Union against his avowed enemy, the United States. Using careful research, the researcher notes that Castro was as much interested in the tactics and philosophies of Hitler and Mussolini as he as Marxism-Leninism. In short, Castro was a personalist seeker of power who was very successful and attaining and holding that power.

James Knox Polk and the Imperialist Impulse

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Rudyard S. Olmstead, USN

Adviser: Professor Craig L. Symonds

The researcher examines the background to the American decision to open a second front in the Mexican War by sending an amphibious force against Vera Cruz and conducting a campaign toward Mexico City in 1847. Much of the focus of the project will be on President James K. Polk, often accused by historians of deliberately seeking American expansion in the southwest (an area where slavery might be expected to prosper). Polk's papers, Congressional documents, and contemporary newspapers will be examined to determine the relative impact of the multi-faceted pressures that prompted the decision to initiate Winfield Scott's campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

Friction in the Union Army and its Impact on the Operations at Chattanooga, November-December 1863

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Joseph A. Petrucelli, USN

Adviser: Professor Craig L. Symonds

Scholars have long suggested that internal dissent within the Confederate high command was a major factor in Confederate defeat. As one example of this weakness, they cite the weak effort of the Confederate army besieging Chattanooga in the fall of 1863, undercut by feuding between Braxton Bragg and his subordinates, especially James Longstreet. Some scholars have disputed this view noting that the Union high command was also riven by internal disputes. In this paper, the researcher looked at internal dissent within the upper ranks of the Union Army in that campaign to determine if it, too, hindered the efficient management of the campaign for Chattanooga. This case study cast light on the whole issue of unity within the Federal high command and the causes of Confederate defeat in the Civil War.

Prot-Historic Japanese Intervention in Korea: A Harbinger of Today's Japanese-Korean Relations

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Ivan H. Kanzaki, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

This honors thesis analyzed the 4th century AD invasion of Korea by the Japanese and its impact on the development of the paradoxical relationship between Japan and Korea in the long annals of East Asian history. The research examined the voluminous existing literature on this historical event and found major contradictions. The researcher provided new interpretations of the ancient texts upon which much of the existing literature is based. By doing so, the researcher tried to answer the all-important question in Japanese society: What was the origin of the Japanese people?

The Philippine Insurrection and the Origin of the U.S. Counterinsurgency Doctrine, 1899-1903

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Nicholas A. Benson, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

The Philippine Insurrection was our first experience in counterinsurgency warfare. It was also the first time the U.S. Army formed a detailed, official counterinsurgency doctrine. This thesis sought to show why the Philippine Insurrection was the first counterinsurgency war the U.S. fought, how the Army adapted their experiences in conventional and constabulary operations to this new type of conflict, how the Army arrived at a coherent official doctrine and what impact the doctrine had on the conflict and future operations, and most importantly, how this new counterinsurgency doctrine affected the outcome of the Insurrection and the future development of counterinsurgency doctrine.

Missed Opportunities: The U.S. In Indochina

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C John P. Pontrello, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

This thesis explored the missed opportunity in the immediate aftermath of World War II in Indochina. The project was entirely based upon the newly declassified OSS archives at the National Archives II in College Park, MD. It concluded that the remarkable policy indolence and lack of vision in Washington in the crucial year of 1945 rendered the U.S. a devastating power vacuum problem that would drag the nation into a quagmire in years to come.

Publications

Journal (Refereed) Manuscripts

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, "Innovation and the Warrior Ethos," *Topic*, No. 1, Cambridge University, Gates Cambridge Trust, and The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, May 2002.

This article discusses the history and process of innovation within twentieth-century militaries, especially the U.S. Navy, and the historical legacy and effects of warrior culture on innovation in the early twenty-first century.

QUARTARARO, Anne T., Professor, "The Life and Times of French Deaf Leader, Ferdinand Berthier: An Analysis of His Early Career," *Sign Language Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp.182-196, Winter 2002.

This article deals with the early career of Ferdinand Berthier, a teacher of the deaf at the Paris Deaf Institute from the 1820s to the 1860s. The author has only dealt with the early part of his formation as a deaf leader during the 1820s and 1830s when France was undergoing significant political and social turmoil. She has tried to place Berthier into his cultural environment and explains why and how he became an important deaf leader at this particular point in history. To a great extent, Berthier had to function in a repressive cultural and social environment. The Deaf Institute, his home since he arrived there as a student in 1811, became a center of debate about how deaf children should best be educated. Berthier increasingly found himself thrust into a leadership role because he had clear ideas about the role of signed language. At the same time, he realized that the Deaf needed to assert themselves collectively in order to create a "public" identity for deaf people. This outlook created the Banquet Movement, which eventually became a key ritual in the Deaf community. Finally, the author deals with how Berthier began to write about the "history" of the Deaf community in his attempt to preserve important milestones in the community's development.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Rank and Rancor in the Confederate Navy," *The Military History Quarterly*, pp. 14-19, Winter 2002.

This article is an analysis of the feud between Confederate Admiral Franklin Buchanan and the Confederate Chief of the Bureau of Orders and Detail, Captain French Forrest. It grew out of Forrest's disappointment in not being named the commander of the South's ironclad *Virginia* (formerly the *Merrimack*). Instead Buchanan won fame by using that ship to sink two Union warships in the First Battle of Hampton Roads, in consequence of which Buchanan was named the Confederacy's first (and only) full admiral. Forrest retaliated by placing four dotted lines above Buchanan's name in the Confederate Registry of Officers. Buchanan's reaction to that slight (intended or not) is the focus of the article which highlights the touchiness of 19th century officers about such perceived slights.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "In God We Trusted, In China We Busted: The China Commando Group of the Special Operations Executive (SOE)," *Intelligence and National Security*, Volume 16, #4, pp. 37-60, March 2002.

In the summer of 1941, the British Special Operations Executives (SOE) and the Chinese government began a joint intelligence and special operations project called the China Commando Group. It was meant to be a grand scheme of military operations designed to benefit both the British and the Chinese in their common objective of thwarting the aggressive Japanese advances in Asia. Yet the China commando Group evolved into the fiasco that lasted only eight months. The demise of the China Commando Group is a story that epitomizes the complex environment in which the war was fought on the East Asian mainland. This article tells a tale of policy failure in London, a thick cloud of mutual suspicions between Britain and Nationalist China, and the chasm between the colonial and nationalist mindsets which led to the bitter end of the China Commando Group.

Books, Book Chapters and Book Reviews

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, and Bachrach, Bernard, (editors), *The Normans and Their Enemies at War*, Woodbridge, Suffolk, United Kingdom: Boydell and Brewer, 2002.

This is an important new collection of original essays dedicated to the memory of the late C. Warren Hollister. The distinguished group of contributors to this present volume, Warren Hollister's colleagues and students, draw upon their individual expertise to examine and illuminate the institutions that supported and shaped the conduct of war in northwestern Europe in the central Middle Ages. The result is an exciting and provocative volume that challenges received opinion and forces a profound reconsideration of the manner in which the Normans and their adversaries, Anglo-Saxons, Danes, Angevins, and the Welsh, prepared for and waged war. The articles are by Richard Abels, Bernard Bachrach, Kelly DeVries, John France, C. M. Gillmor, Robert Helmerichs, Niels Lund, Stephen Morillo, Michael Prestwich and Frederick Suppe, with an introduction by Richard Barton and a personal appreciation of C. Warren Hollister by Robin Fleming.

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "From Alfred to Harold II: The Military Failure of the Late Anglo-Saxon State," *The Normans and Their Enemies at War*, (R. P. Abels and B. S. Bachrach, editors), pp. 115-130, 2002.

The apparent paradox that England possessed an extraordinarily sophisticated military recruitment system and logistical system in the first half of the eleventh century and yet fell prey to two invaders may not be paradoxical after all. The military reorganization of England undertaken by King Alfred after Edington proved effective in preserving his kingdom. It was also extended by his son, daughter, and grandsons to conquer and consolidate West Saxon control of the Danelaw. But Alfred's expensive system of interconnected burhs complemented by a mobile standing army and a small fleet gradually eroded over the course of the tenth century. It was, in part, rendered unnecessary by its success. But it was also a victim of the political chaos that followed the death of Edgar in 975 and of a gradual process of privatizing the fyrd. Perhaps the greatest irony is that England fell victim to its very success. The state that rose on the foundations laid by Alfred proved better at raising revenues and supplies for invaders than in defending itself against them.

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, Graham, Timothy and O'Brien, Bruce, "Years Review of Work in History, 1997," for *Old English Newsletter*, August 2001.

This is an extensive critical review of about a hundred books and articles on various aspects of Anglo-Saxon history published in 1996 and 1997. About one third of the material was the responsibility of the lead author.

APPLEBY, David F., Associate Professor, book review, Spiritual Seeing: Picturing God's Invisibility in Medieval Art, by Herbert L. Kessler, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

BRENNAN, Thomas E., Professor, "Drinking and Drugs," in The Encyclopedia of European Social History, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Peter Stearns, ed.), Vol. 5, pp. 89-101, 2001.

This essay surveys the history of alcohol consumption, social drinking, and drug use in Europe from the Renaissance to the present. The approach is both national, summarizing the arguments, trends, and debates in the major countries of Europe, and comparative, looking for similarities in their experience of alcohol. Thus the work has been updated on alcohol in both modern and pre-modern France and used it as a starting point for a comparison with the rest of Europe. This required considerable reading in the recent literature on other countries, particularly Britain and Germany, and the recent literature on drugs. The comparison allowed the researcher to make a general argument about the decline in overall alcohol consumption, the evolution and rise of spirits consumption, which is linked to the changing use of drugs, and changing social response to alcohol.

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor, review, "*The Battles of Armageddon: Megiddo and the Jezreel Valley from the Bronze Age to the Nuclear Age*," by Eric Cline, in The Biblical Archaeology Review, No. 6, Vol. 27, pp. 58-59, 2001.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, Fuerza Armada Sociedad en el Peru Moderno, 1930-2000, U.S. Department of State, 2001.

This book published in Lima Peru in July of 2001 was sponsored by the United States Department of State in an effort to promote better civil-military relations in Peru. It is a revised and expanded version of my 1991 study, *Militarism and Politics in Latin America: Peru from Sanchez Cerro to Sendero Luminoso*. This Spanish edition updates the study through the 1990s and brings in new scholarship on the Fujimori years and Sendero Luminoso. In Lima it was received as the best treatment of the Peruvian military yet written.

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, review of Jeffery M. Dorwart and Jean K. Wolf, "*The Philadelphia Navy Yard: From the Birth of the U.S. Navy to the Nuclear Age*," (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2001) in Technology and Culture, 42 (October 2001): pp. 810-813.

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, review of John H. Schroeder, "*Matthew Calbraith Perry: Antebellum Sailor and Diplomat*," (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2000) in Military History of the West, 31 (Fall 2001): pp. 141-142.

QUARTARARO, Anne T., Professor, review of "*Une Ecole pour la Democratie: Naissance et developpement de l'ecole primaire publique en suisse au 19e siecle*" in History of Education Quarterly, Vol. 42, no. 1, Spring 2002: pp. 138-140.

SANDERS, J. Thomas, Associate Professor, TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, and Hamburg, Gary, Against the Mountains: Al-Qarakhi and Tolstoi Depict Russian-Muslim Confrontation in the Caucasus, Curzon-Routledge, London, 2002.

This book juxtaposes competitive cultural and religious traditions through the vehicle of distinctive works of global literary significance. Qarakhi's *Bariqat as-Suyuf* is a chronicle written in the Islamic, Middle Eastern

tradition, which details the mystical achievements and sacred status of “three imams,” but especially of Shamil. Shamil is still revered for having contested Russian expansion for over twenty years, by imposing an Islamic orthodoxy to unite ideologically, politically and militarily the notoriously fragmented tribal peoples of the Caucasus. Bariqat is extremely valuable, because of the rarity of sources by victims of colonial domination, the privileged access that Qarakhi had to Shamil himself, and because it has never appeared in English.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, The American Heritage History of the Battle of Gettysburg, New York: Harper/Collins, 2001.

This over-sized book is a popular history of the Battle of Gettysburg for the general public. It depicts the personalities and events of the pivotal Battle of Gettysburg from the early spring of 1863 through the three July days of the battle itself and concludes with an analysis of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address. In the tradition of previous American Heritage publications, it is heavily illustrated with contemporary images and photographs. The book focuses particularly on those individuals who played a central role in the battle: Lee and Meade of course, but also their many “lieutenants” such as J.E.B. Stuart, James Longstreet, Richard Ewell, and George Pickett for the Confederacy, and John Reynolds, Daniel Sickles, Winfield Scott Hancock, and others for the Union. The book also discusses the role of several “minor” characters and the impact of the battle on the residents of the town.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, (editor), The Civil War Reader, 1862, New York: I-books, 2002.

This book contains twenty-seven articles selected from the Primedia group of publications (America’s Civil War, Civil War Times Illustrated, Columbiad, and The Military History Quarterly) that focus on various aspects of the American Civil War. This volume covers events during 1862. The editor selected the articles, organized them into thematic groups, and wrote a 20-page introduction that places the events in a broader context.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, “The Taiping Rebellion: A Military Assessment of Revolution and Counterrevolution,” in David Graff and Robin Higham, (editors), A Military History of China, Westview Press, pp. 135-151, 2002

This is a refereed chapter in an anthology on the Chinese military history. It deals with the military dimensions of the largest civil war in history, the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864) in which 25 million people were killed. Based upon latest scholarship and original documents in Chinese, this essay analyzes the innovations and revolutions in military strategies, doctrines, logistics organizations, and military financing on both sides of the conflict. It also attempts to explain the reasons behind the ultimate military fiasco of the Taiping troops in the struggle against the gentry army led by the extraordinary scholar-general, Zeng Guofan. It is the first article of its kind in the English language.

Conference Proceedings

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, and BALANO, Randy Carol, Lieutenant Commander, (USN), New Aspects of Naval History: Proceedings of the 14th Naval History Symposium, Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2001.

This volume contains twenty articles selected from the 80 papers presented at the 14th Naval History Symposium in September 1999. The editors selected the papers to be included, edited them, corresponded with the contributors about the changes suggested, wrote an introduction for each article, and prepared the text for camera-ready format. The book was completed in time for distribution at the 15th Naval History Symposium, though that conference had to be canceled after the 11 Sept 2001 tragedy.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “The Confederate Military Effort in the West,” in The Civil War in the West, John F. Marszalek (editor), Starkeville, MS: Mississippi State University, pp. 29-47, 2002.

This article was originally presented as a paper at a conference at Mississippi State University in the Spring of 2001. The conference focused on the Civil War in the Western Theater and featured presentations by five scholars

(Russell Weigley, Steven Woodworth, John Simon, Anne Bailey, and Craig Symonds). Each of their presentations was edited for inclusion in this book of the conference proceedings. This article surveys the role of Confederate forces in the Western theater with particular attention on the army commanders from Albert Sidney Johnston to John Bell Hood.

Presentations

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "What does Weland have to do with Christ? The Franks Casket and the Acculturation of Anglo-Saxon Christianity," 20th Annual Meeting of the Charles Homer Haskins Society, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 20 October 2001.

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "King Alfred the Great and the Viking Threat," The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 23 May 2002.

ARTIGIANI, P. Robert, Professor, "Leadership and Uncertainty: Complexity and the Lessons of History," Conference on the Limits of Knowledge, Budapest, Hungary, 16-20 June 2001.

ARTIGIANI, P. Robert, Professor, "The Origins and Management of Complex Social Systems," First Conference on Complexity, Havana, Cuba, 6-12 January 2002.

BRENNAN, Thomas E., Professor, "Debt Again: Rentes and Rural Communities in Eighteenth-Century Champagne," Society for French Historical Studies, Toronto, Canada, 12 April 2002.

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor, "The Battle of Cremera, the Birth of the Legion," Quarterly Meeting of the Society for Ancient Military History, 19 May 2002.

LUNSFORD-POE, Virginia W., Assistant Professor, "Sir Frances Drake," a scholarly interview for a film documentary, The History Channel, Washington, D.C., 3 December 2001.

LUNSFORD-POE, Virginia W., Assistant Professor, "Popular Perceptions of Trafalgar," at Battle of Trafalgar Dinner, Washington, D.C., 20 October 2001.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "Militarism in Modern Peru," University of Lima, Lima, Peru, 8 July 2001.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "Civil Military Relations in Peru during the First Decades of the 21st Century," Naval War College, Callao, Peru, 9 July 2001.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "Military Downsizing and New Strategies for the New Century," Center for Higher National Studies, Callao, Peru, 9 July 2001.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "The Peruvian Military, Past and Present," George Washington University Graduate Seminar, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 4 February 2002.

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, primary interview on "History of Naval Technology," for Maryland Public Television's Direct Connection, 7 November 2001.

NELSON, Samuel H., Associate Professor, "We Must Help Third World Countries to Combat the AIDS Epidemic," Eighth Annual Thomas A. Pitts Memorial Lectureship at the Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, 11-12 January 2002.

QUARTARARO, Anne T., Professor, "The Challenge of Schooling Deaf Children: Possibilities and Realities in Mid-Nineteenth-Century France," Western Society for French History, Indianapolis, IN, 1-3 November 2001.

PEELER, David P., Professor, "Ansel Adams and the Patriotic Landscape," George Eastman House, Rochester, NY, 22 July 2001.

SANDERS, J. Thomas, Associate Professor, "Tolstoy's Life Work," Annual Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Crystal City, VA, 15 November 2001.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Franklin Buchanan, Admiral of the Confederacy," The Friends of the Talbot County Library, Easton, MD, 4 October 2001.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Patrick Cleburne and the Confederate 'Invasion' of 1862," The Civil War Round Table of Louisville, KY, 20 October 2001.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Abraham Lincoln and Gideon Welles: An Unequal Partnership," Annual Meeting of the Lincoln Forum in Gettysburg, PA, 17 November 2001.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Ten at Gettysburg: The Impact of the Individual on Historic Events," The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 27 November 2001.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "'The Battle Against the Shore': Samuel Francis du Pont and the Battle for Port Royal," University of South Carolina, Beaufort, SC, 29 January 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Patrick Ronayne Cleburne and the Elements of Command Leadership," Old State House Museum, Little Rock, AR, 9 March 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Sherman, Johnston, and the End of the American Civil War," The Annual Convention of Civil War Round Tables, Chicago, IL, 20 April 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Patrick Cleburne," The Civil War Round Table of the Chesapeake Bay, Easton, MD, 9 May 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Patrick Cleburne and the Kentucky Campaign," The Civil War Round Table of Lexington, KY, 20 May 2002.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, "Russian-Mountain Conflict in the Nineteenth Century: The View from the Mountains," American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 33rd National Convention, Crystal City, VA, 20 November 2001.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, "Iran - 'The Last Great Revolution' or 'Axis of Evil'?" The Atlantic Council of the United States, Washington, D.C., 12 March 2002.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, "A 'Federal' Future for Iraq? Lessons from the Ottoman Past," American University, Washington, D.C., 5 June 2002.
