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MISSION:

Primary Source, an undergraduate journal of history published by students of Indiana University, seeks to bring undergraduates into the historical conversation, strengthen their voices within all historical fields, and promote the understanding of a variety of historical viewpoints through the publication of quality undergraduate historical interpretation. Publishing original works is an important endeavor at the university level, but it can be especially difficult for undergraduate students. Therefore, *Primary Source* seeks to offer undergraduates exploring all branches of history the opportunity to show their ideas to the world.

SUBMISSION INFORMATION:

The editors of *Primary Source* publish a new edition every semester with cutting edge undergraduate historical scholarship. New submissions are due by the beginning of October for the fall edition and by the middle of February for the spring publication. Submissions should be sent as attachments to primary@indiana.edu. Please direct questions to the same address. Finally, we ask that undergraduates interested in submitting a piece of their original work format it in the following manner.

Essays should be no longer than twenty (20) pages, excluding the title page and bibliography. The title page should list the title of the work as well as the author's name, university, and class (i.e. freshman, etc.). An abstract of 100 words maximum should also be on the title page. The essay should appear in 12 point Times New Roman Font and be double-spaced. It should also have one-inch margins, with pagination centered at the bottom of the page. Finally, authors should format citations according to Chicago style.

CONTENTS

- Exploring Race and Medicine through Diaries:
White Perspective on Slave Medical Care in Antebellum Mississippi1**
- Kelly Brignac
Millsaps College
- This paper explores the differences between the ways that white male slave owners and white slave mistresses viewed the problem of slave medical care. The paper analyzes the journal of Dr. Walter Ross Wade, the owner of Rosswood Plantation, and the diary of teenager Eliza Magruder, a resident of Locust Plantation. I conclude that while men primarily viewed their slaves as economic assets and women were more apt to pity ill slaves, both sexes viewed slaves as inherently unequal to whites and used this inequality to warrant their treatment of ill slaves. Through contrasting these two individuals' philosophy of slave medical care, I suggest that we can draw conclusions about the larger Mississippi slave-holding population.*
- Separation of Church and Hate: A Brief History of the Political Dissent and Abolitionism of the
Covenanters of South Carolina and Monroe County, Indiana9**
- Derek F. Briles
Indiana University
- This paper shows how the antebellum Reformed Presbyterian Church's long history of political dissidence fostered its antislavery stance and the abolitionist work done by a small group of Covenanters. It utilizes documents that have survived nearly two centuries to tell the story of the antebellum Reformed Presbyterian Church and the involvement of individual Covenanters in the abolition movement, the obstacles they faced, and the reasons behind their flight from the South.*
- Creating a Cultural Identity: Interpreting John Brown15**
- Abby Curtin
John Carroll University
- In 2009 the United States acknowledged the 150th anniversary of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry. While Brown was considered a radical abolitionist in his time, in the years since his raid his identity has been continually recast. Representations of Brown in 19th and 20th century literature and artwork, and in 21st century historical exhibitions demonstrate the ways in which Americans create and recreate perceptions of historic people and events, while trying to maintain balance between history and memory.*
- The Silent Revolution: An Analysis of Married Women's Move from the Domestic Sphere to the
Political Sphere during the American Revolution22**
- Danelle Gagliardi
Ohio State University
- This paper examines married women's role change throughout the American Revolution. The Revolution was not only a rebellion against monarchy, but a rebellion against a deep-rooted system of patriarchy. Women's rebellion – although ultimately a failure until the late nineteenth century – is shown through the accounts of Martha Washington, Abigail Adams, The Ladies of Edenton, and The Philadelphia Ladies Association. These women sparked political thought and ultimately changed the position of women from domestic and private to domestic, political and public. Importantly, this paper shows that women participated in the Revolution not because of their husbands, but because the idea of liberty made them realize they, too, had a natural right to rebel against a higher institution.*
- The Poppy vs the Pension: Treatment and Remembrance in Interwar Germany and Britain27**
- Eric Hudson
Indiana University
- This article looks at how Britain and Germany handled their veterans in the inter-war period. It uses primary and secondary documents to provide a comprehensive look at the differing approaches of these two countries in regards to their veterans. In fact, this article demonstrates that the two countries took opposite stands on the treatment of their veterans and expected very different outcomes from that treatment.*
- “All Souls Travel on Foot”: Religious Conversion Among the Huron33**
- Morgan Riley
Indiana University
- This paper analyzes the conversion tactics used by Jesuit missionaries living among the Huron during the period of 1632 to 1650. Drawing mostly from The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, this paper describes critical points of miscommunication between the two cultures in order to establish how the Jesuits conversion efforts were hindered by their deficient knowledge of Huron culture.*