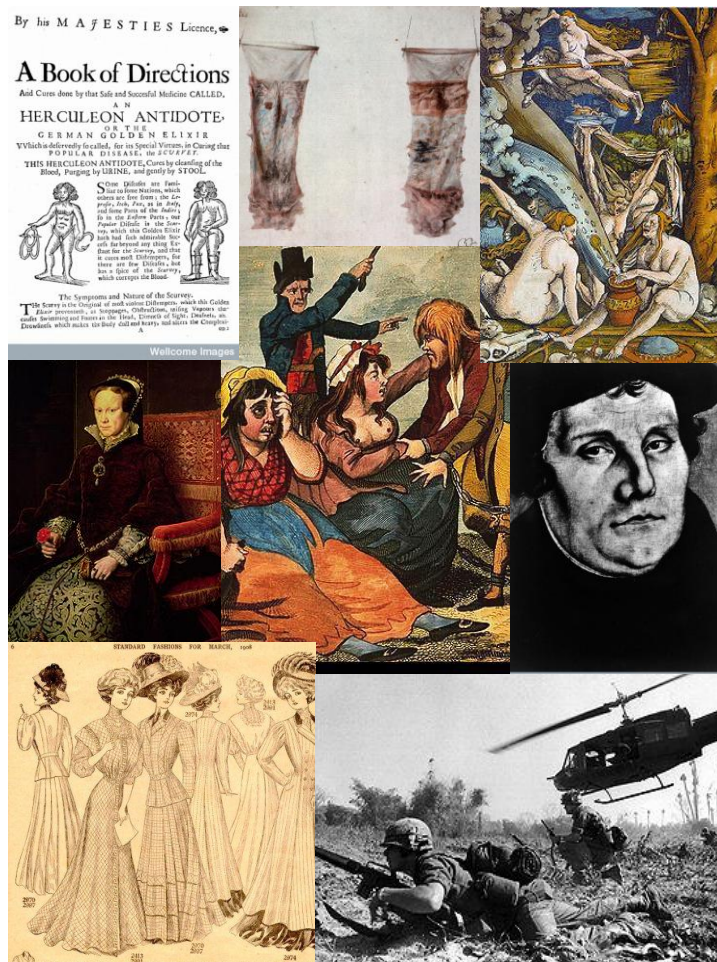


Department of History

Postgraduate Conference 2010



Maths and Stats Building

Thursday 27th – Friday 28th May

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Conference Programme

Thursday 27th May

09:15-09:45 **Registration**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

09:45-09:55 **Opening Remarks:** Trevor Burnard, Head of Department

MS03

10:00-11:20

Session 1a: Resistance and Repression

MS05

Chair: Mark Hailwood

- James Fernyhough - Anarchism in Barcelona during the Spanish Civil War
- Kay Lynan - Jewish Passive Resistance in the Holocaust: The Neglected Struggle
- John McDermott - County Leitrim 1908-1921 - Years of Revolution
- Nargiz Najafova - Nestor Makhno's relationship with Ukrainian Nationalism and Bolshevism in the Russian Civil War, 1918-1921

Session 1b: A Regional Perspective

MS03

Chair: Jennifer Kirkwood

- Stephan Bos - Reformation and Resistance: The Reform of Popular culture in Chester and Cheshire
- Madeleine Green - Building 'the Great Toy Shop of Europe': The Use of Space in Birmingham 1731-1838.
- Stuart Merritt - Property Crime and Offenders in Earls Colne
- Laura Spence - Murder in the South East of England, 1558-1700

11:20-11:40 **Break**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

11:40-13:00

Session 2a: Crime and Punishment

MS05

Chair: David Hitchcock

- Caroline Spence - Smuggling in Early Modern France
- Samuel Walker - The Ritual And Spectacle of Pain and Punishment in Early Modern Europe
- Jessica Wain - Policing Warwickshire: public responses to crime prevention in the nineteenth century
- Naomi Wood – Providence as punishment in seventeenth century England

Session 2b: Consumption and Collection

MS03

Chair: Sarah Easterby Smith

- Meike Fellinger - Merchant networks and consumer culture: London's Huguenots, 1780-1820.
- Rachel Louise Kelly - Fashion in colonial climates: To what extent were white women in early colonial Jamaica followers of British fashionable taste and consumption patterns?
- Jenny Sargeant - Madam Shops: British Retailers and French Fashion, 1900-1960
- Melissa Tan - The World at Home: The Culture of Collecting in Early Modern England

13:00-14:00 **Lunch**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

14:00-15:20

Session 3a: Representations and Rumour

MS05

Chair: Tim Davies

- David Hitchcock - 'I am a lusty beggar': Representations of Vagrancy and Deception in the Early Modern English Ballad.
- Fae Honeybell - Cunning folk and Wizards in Early Modern England
- Hannah Johnson - The representation of the elderly in Early Modern folk song
- Susan Law - Public roles and private lives: Aristocratic Adultery 1760-1830

Session 3b: Spaces and Sites of Knowledge

MS03

Chair: April Gallwey

- David Beck – 'Enquiry into one of the smallest parts': County Natural Histories and the exploration of England, c. 1660-1720
- Timothy McEvoy - An Englishman in Venice: Arthur Edgcombe and useful knowledge in the eighteenth century
- Stevie Muir - Late Nineteenth Century Adventure Literature in the Birmingham Free Library: 'Heroic, Exotic and Bracingly Masculine'?
- Martin Tebbutt - Puritan Utopias of Seventeenth—Century England and America

15:20-15:40 **Break**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

15:40-17:00

Session 4a: Methods and Medicine

MS05

Chair: David Beck

- Martin Moore - '(De)Colonizing the Body?': A postcolonial history of British biomedical research and representation of non-white diabetes
- Harriet Palfreyman - 'A parcel of rotten bones not worth delineating': The emergence of the pathological image in eighteenth century Britain.
- Greg Wells - Statistical process charting and scurvy in seventeenth century England
- Rebecca Williams - Demography, Development and Family Planning in Postcolonial India

Session 4b: Twentieth Century Turmoil

MS03

Chair: Aaron Jaffer

- Anthony Bounds - The Nature of Independence: The West Indies Federation and British Decolonization in the Caribbean From 1945 to 1962
- Tom Owen - Harlow: Developing A Qualitative Social History
- Laura Parker - The impact of the Vietnam War in America

End of Day One

Friday 28th May

09:30-10:00 **Refreshments on arrival**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

10:00-11:20

Session 5a: Dependency and Care

MS B303

Chair: Celia Hughes

- Emily Andrews - "The last infirmity of noble minds": The boundary between 'natural dotage' and 'senile insanity' in Britain, 1860-1914
- Michele Archer - Idiocy and institutionalisation in late Victorian Britain. Admissions to the Warwick County Idiot Asylum 1852 to 1877
- Cecilia Hallström - Childcare in Ireland: The Cottage Home for Little Children, 1879-1908
- Anna Rothfuss - Industrial Schools in Nineteenth Century England

Session 5b: Early Modern England

MS04

Chair: Linda Ann Briggs

- Emily New – Sibling relationships and family favouritism in early modern England
- Jenna Slater – How Successful was the reign of Mary I
- Anne Thompson – Priests' Whores to Paragons of Piety: Clergy Wives c.1560 to c.1700
- Stephen Bates – The cult of the Virgin in Reformation England

11:20-11:45 **Break**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

11:45-13:05

Session 6a: Government Policy and Nation Building

MS B303

Chair: Stephen Bates

- Amy Davis - Cuban medical internationalism: Surviving the collapse of the USSR and expanding into the new millennia, 1989-2000
- Jack Fairweather - Social Policy and Soccer in Brazil during the era Getúlio Vargas, 1930-54
- Rob Catton - The role of the Holodomor in modern day Ukrainian politics
- Kyle Chau - The role of the Central Government in the rise of China between the late 1970s and early 1990s

Session 6b: Gender Boundaries

MS04

Chair: Rebecca Williams

- Jenny Elliot - Visualising gender and nation in post-Easter Rising Ireland
- Nicola Griffiths - 'Female Coiners': A major conservative force in Britain, 1790-1830
- Matthew Jackson - Women and drink in early modern culture
- Laura Ryley - The patron or the politician? Women and the political sphere in eighteenth century Britain

13:05-14:05 **Lunch**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

14:05-15:25

Session 7a: Negotiating Independence

MS B303

Chair: David Doddington

- Rebecca Frere - Woman's Suffrage in the USA 1848-1920: Discourse in the History of Woman Suffrage, Volumes One to Six
- Jennifer Kirkwood - "...their supposed estate of Tenantryght..." Challenge to Border Tenant Right in Cumberland at the time of the Union of the Crowns
- Sam Gobourn - American Independence and Diplomacy: American Ambassadors in Europe 1776-1783.
- Benjamin Hankinson - Understanding Slave Runaways in the Antebellum South

Session 7b: Constructions of Race and Culture

MS04

Chair: Harriet Palfreyman

- Feifei Wu - Media image of the Boxers in different perspectives: A comparison research of China and West
- Josh Best - The development of a creole culture in the British Caribbean
- Hicham Boutaleb - The Accidental Occidental Globe
- Jessica Legnini - American Blackface Minstrelsy in Britain, 1843-1848

15:35 **Winner of E-portfolio competition announced**

MS04

15:45 **Closing Remarks:** Rebecca Earle, Director of Graduate Studies

MS04

16:00-18:00 **Wine Reception**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

Abstracts

Day One- Thursday 27th May

10:00 Session 1a- Resistance and Repression

MS05

James Fernyhough - Anarchism in Barcelona during the Spanish Civil War

Anarchosyndicalists in 1930s Spain attempted to make a very different kind of society, in line neither with the so-called 'scientific' Marxian socialism, or the money- and class-based capitalist system. Stuck between the powerful influences of Nazism and Italian fascism on one side, and Stalinism on another, and the pervasive influence of capitalism on every side, Spanish anarchism may well have been doomed from the start. I will be looking into the economic viability of anarchosyndicalism in both the urban and the rural context; its moral and ideological viability; and the reasons for its failure.

Kay Lyman - Jewish Passive Resistance in the Holocaust: The Neglected Struggle

No abstract provided.

John McDermott - County Leitrim 1908-1921 - Years of Revolution

At the beginning of the 20th Century the, predominantly catholic, nationalist population of Ireland was seemingly in favour of Home Rule achieved through constitutional means. In many Irish constituencies, including those of North Leitrim and South Leitrim, Irish Parliamentary Party (IPP) candidates were regularly returned unopposed to the British House of Commons to continue their campaign for a political settlement which would grant Ireland a measure of self-determination whilst remaining part of the British Empire and with its people still owing allegiance to the British monarchy. By 1918 the IPP was an insignificant political force and nationalist Ireland was now represented politically by Sinn Fein with a revolutionary programme demanding an independent Irish Republic. Moreover, during the following three years the tactics of armed rebellion and various forms of civil disobedience to achieve that outcome won widespread public support. It is the aim of this study to consider the reasons for this shift from reformism to revolution, to consider the nature of that revolution as it was experienced by the ordinary people of County Leitrim, and finally to reach some conclusions on what they gained or did not gain from it.

Nargiz Najafova - Nestor Makhno's relationship with Ukrainian Nationalism and Bolshevism in the Russian Civil War, 1918-1921

Nestor Makhno (1888-1934) was the commander of the peasant Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army of Ukraine and leader of the Free Territory, a fledgling anarchist society within the Ukraine. While he was presented as the "bandit president" in Soviet literature, to his supporters he was more of an anarchist god, a truly popular libertarian militant who very nearly achieved a stable anarcho-communist society in Russia. As a militant who was able to fight against White forces by following the grain of popular support, rather than through coercion, Makhno can be seen as an antithesis to the Bolshevik leadership. This paper will attempt to outline the relationship of the Makhnovist movement to its three key adversaries – the Bolsheviks, the Whites, and nationalist groups - in order to explore the terms on which the Civil War was fought, and the role of the Makhnovist movement (and, more broadly, anarchist movements in general) within it.

Stephan Bos - Reformation and Resistance: The Reform of Popular culture in Chester and Cheshire

Since the late 1970's historians have debated over the nature and the extent of the campaign of moral reform in early modern England, and it has been argued that Puritan middling- and upper sorts attempted to discipline the behaviour of their poorer neighbours. Part of this moral offensive was to an effort to reform popular culture, that is to suppress wakes, popular festivity, plays, shows, etcetera. My paper will focus on this phenomenon in Chester and Cheshire, where the mystery plays were suppressed and the midsummer show was reformed. These measures provoked resistance amongst some members of the civic elite. I will investigate what the attitudes were of the reforming and non-reforming civic elites, the county magistrates, the influence of the church, and the influence of the central government on the suppression of popular festivity in Chester and Cheshire.

Madeleine Green - Building 'the Great Toy Shop of Europe': The Use of Space in Birmingham 1731-1838.

When addressing the subject of urbanisation and the use of space in the Eighteenth-Century, Birmingham as a 'new' town is ideally placed for analysis. As a minor metal working settlement and unprepossessing market town Birmingham lacked the institutions, regulations and even the medieval city walls that constricted the development of many more established towns and cities.

The town's unique journey from provincial artisanal town to becoming one of the UK's greatest industrial cities has fascinated scholars ever since William Hutton published the first history of Birmingham in 1781, and has been extensively studied from many perspectives. There is extensive literature concentrating on Birmingham's commercial and industrial history and the influence of prominent, exceptional manufacturers such as Matthew Boulton. In recent years scholars have revisited Birmingham and addressed the more typical experiences of a wider group, expanding the literature to include evidence of a growing regional identity.

My paper explores the use of space in Birmingham, from the first town plan produced in 1731 until the achievement of municipal incorporation in 1838. The extensive primary material surviving from this period has provided an exciting insight into the rapid changes occurring within the town during this period.

Stuart Merritt – Property Crime and offenders in Earls Colne

Throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries crime levels were increasing. Property crimes (such as grand/petty larceny, burglary and robbery) were the most recurrent offences during the early modern period. This group of felons, due to their significant role in dominating legal proceedings, are of prime importance to criminal historians. By undertaking a local study of the village of Earls Colne in Essex, it may be possible to compile information on the social composition of these offenders, to understand in greater depth the extent to which criminal behaviour penetrated different social groups. This should also shed light on the locality of criminals (were they from Earls Colne or further afield?), if an increase in the local population led to an escalation of property crimes, and whether theft was more frequent during times of dearth or was sporadic, perhaps, reflecting opportunistic greed. Further, by investigating the various courts which dealt with these crimes, a greater comprehension of the legal machinery, which was accessible to the local community, can be assessed. The interaction between the courts should also allow further understanding of the methods employed to deal with the rise of crime. An analysis of these offences within a locality should provide an intimate overview of the nature of criminal activity which can be applicable within a wider context.

Laura Spence - Murder in the South East of England, 1558-1700

This paper will be concerned principally with murder in the early modern period, specifically between 1558 and 1700. The study will be based within the south east of England. The counties of Sussex, Essex and Kent will be considered in some detail as the primary resources will come principally from the court records within these counties in this period. The main areas under consideration will encompass much of the process of murder. This will start from the action itself, to the charges of the court as well as the verdicts given and the sentences which they assign. The main feature which will be focused on within this study is the importance of gender within this topic. Gender differentiation can be seen in each aspect and has a large influence on the shaping of the murder process. This can be seen principally in who commits murder, who is murdered and the reaction of the courts. The courts can be seen to have gendered practises; for example manslaughter charges and the use of 'benefit of clergy'. Other areas will also be focused on during this study of murder; specifically change over time and the effect of class on murder charges; principally through the example of the murder of servants by their masters.

Caroline Spence - Smuggling in Early Modern France

The illicit movement of commodities across national and internal boundaries was widespread across early modern Europe, and it was particularly popular in France. Despite attempts being made by the state to control it, smuggling arguably became increasingly professionalised by the eighteenth century. However, a focused study on the phenomenon of smuggling in early modern France has yet to be undertaken. This paper will explore the nature of taxation in France during the period, and how it differed between regions, thus encouraging people to smuggle goods across internal boundaries. The early modern state lacked the means to efficiently tax its population according to people's income, and as a result indirect methods of taxation were used. These included import taxes paid when goods were brought into the country, fees paid when selling certain commodities, or costs contained within the price of a variety of products which were sold under state monopolies. My paper will also focus on various specific means of taxation, for example the gabelle, the salt tax which was levied to varying degrees across the country. Salt was an essential commodity; consequently impositions on this product were strongly resented and it was widely smuggled. I aim to explore the taxation imposed on French people and how they smuggled as a reaction to it, the ways in which convicted smugglers were punished by the state and subsequently their increasing professionalisation.

Samuel Walker - The Ritual And Spectacle of Pain and Punishment in Early Modern Europe

Historians have widely come to accept that the citizens of early modern England lived in a violent society. High levels of crime and the interpersonal and group violence that inevitably followed remained of significant concern to English and European authorities throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Police forces and judicial authorities were wholly inadequate to contend with this growing problem throughout society. Every group in society had its area of tolerated illegalities and deviant activities which the state was powerless to repress. Public ritual punishment in the form of brutal executions was one way in which the monarchy sought to convey justice to the wider community and to propose a deterrent to violent criminals. Capital punishment developed significantly throughout this period but the spectacle of the broken body and the imaginative ways in which a painful death could be achieved remained at the heart of English judicial practice. Using contemporary art, broadsides, pamphlets and scaffold speeches this paper will attempt to understand the extent to which public punishment strengthened the authoritarian nature of early modern governments and how the events of 1649 affected the views of those men towards the top of European society. It will also discuss the spiritual and symbolic aspects, of the ritual and specific forms of punishment, and how these were to develop with the dramatic religious developments that were felt in the majority of English communities as a result of the Reformation. Finally we shall look at executions from the point of the observer, how the public viewed and reacted to such public displays of violence and how public punishments were viewed within communities and if indeed they provided a significant deterrent to the inherent criminality in early modern society.

Jessica Wain - Policing Warwickshire: public responses to crime prevention in the nineteenth century

The birth of modern professional policing came about in the early Nineteenth Century when the Metropolitan Police were established by Robert Peel in 1829. It was another 28 years before a county-wide constabulary was established in Warwickshire. Following the launch of the Metropolitan Police the concept of professional policing was rolled out across the rest of the UK. Initially this was in a piecemeal manner but eventually some order and uniformity was brought by the County and Borough Police Act of 1856. The creation of the Metropolitan police force, however, had been largely opposed by members of the public who saw the creation of this force as an infringement on their social and political lives. But was the contempt for this public welfare

service in London echoed elsewhere in Britain? My paper seeks to examine the relationship between the public and the police in Warwickshire in the period leading up to and importantly in the formative years of the constabulary and seeks to compare the reception given to this new coercive arm of the state with the experience elsewhere. Little has been written about the history of the constabulary and what has is mainly factual and does not examine the perceptions of the 'policed'. By using original sources there is a possibility of understanding the community reaction during this time of significant social upheaval. Was there opposition to the concept of the police and was it universal across the county? Did the fact that two areas of Warwickshire had policing established by Act of 1839 smooth the transition in those areas or were there differing views even in those areas? Specifically the relationship between the new police and different elements of the public will be examined to establish the views of the landed gentry, the working classes and the criminal classes. This study will hopefully not only add to the understanding of public perceptions to policing in the Nineteenth Century but may also have some resonance with the public's attitude today.

Naomi Wood – Providence and Punishment in Seventeenth-Century England

For centuries, Englishmen and women believed that any misfortune from the smallest malady to a natural or political catastrophe signified a dispensation of divine 'justice.' Seventeenth-century England was no different. In fact, the controversy over the causes and meanings of monsters, prodigies and wonders was ongoing and passionately polemical throughout the seventeenth-century. Much historical attention has subsequently been drawn towards the books of marvels, sermons, diaries etc. produced by the many Puritan observers of the time, as well as the numerous broadsheets, ballads and pamphlets printed between the 1560s and 1660s that tell stories of monstrous births, misfortune, famine, plague, earthquakes and political catastrophe as punishments from God. As much research has demonstrated, the Civil War (1640-1660) and Restoration periods (1660-1680) were characterised by the rise of religious radicalism and political dissent. In this atmosphere, a new and competing genre of prodigious discourses arguably emerged alongside official Church of England interpretations. Current historiography on seventeenth-century English providentialism, however, is broadly focused upon the Protestant interpretation of miracles and wonders and how providence was used by and against the Parliamentarians and Royalists in the Civil War conflict. Thus the way in which miracles were perceived and utilised by authors that were not necessarily supporting a political cause and were also operating outside of the established church, have arguably been overlooked. My paper therefore aims to offer a narrower discussion of providential punishments and uncover the impact that religious separatism had in generating new interpretations of divine justice. The paper will also uncover how these stories were utilised by enemies of the various sects, such as the Ranters, Quakers, Baptists, Anabaptists and Puritans, to create an image of the religious disorder in the society around them, giving it new and dangerous forms

Meike Fellingner - Merchant networks and consumer culture: London's Huguenots, 1780-1820

As a seaport of crucial significance for the global trade in Asian and colonial goods, London was also a centre of attraction for merchants and migrants from all over Europe. Although there is a relative consensus among historians that foreign merchants had an important role to play in the making of the British Empire, we know very little about their family lives and integration into urban commercial communities. The spatial distribution of foreign merchants in specific neighbourhoods helped to constitute particular merchant communities. My paper will focus on the cosmopolitan family networks, material culture, and transnational identities of London-based Huguenots around the turn of the nineteenth century. Following their wide-ranging contacts within Europe and beyond, I will examine the attempts of those merchant families to circumvent mercantile trade restrictions. Furthermore, I wish to identify the underlying principles of commercial culture within this particular business community that was engaged in global trade and investment. Among other things, I seek to address questions concerning common marriage strategies in these merchant families, their architectural and design preferences, their educational backgrounds as well as their ties to urban institutions (churches, charity schools and academies). This research is intended to explore both the local rootedness as well as the transnational relations of this important marginal group in Britain.

Rachel Louise Kelly - Fashion in colonial climates: To what extent were white women in early colonial Jamaica followers of British fashionable taste and consumption patterns?

In recent years the emergence of a British consumer society in the eighteenth century has experienced something of a vogue. The rise of fashionability and the culture of politeness have also received considerable attention in recent years given this newfound interest in changing consumer habits. The "Consumer Revolution" is clearly a 'hot topic' for historians of eighteenth century Britain, global historians and importantly those interested in women's history. For gender historians the "consumer revolution" revealed an invaluable example of a movement in which these formally marginalised women now played a prominent role. Yet what about those women who lived in the British colonies at this time? Did they subscribe to fashionable notions of consumption and the sensibilities of politeness so prevalent at home? My paper aims to bridge the gap between polite eighteenth century British society and its customs and consumption habits, and those of the plantation societies in the British West Indies. My focus is on Jamaican society and as recent historiography has shown, white women were clearly a minority in these brutally violent, over-indulgent patriarchal societies. My study aims to dive into the lives of these marginalised white women. Caribbean history has understandably tended to focus on giving a voice to previously silenced black voices, yet in order to fully understand Caribbean society we need to understand it as a whole and that includes understanding the societies of the white oppressors. My paper aims to use the diaries and journals of several white women, amongst other sources, who lived in or visited Jamaica during this period in order to assess the morals and manners to which they subscribed and also the objects which they consumed.

Jenny Sargeant - Madam Shops: British Retailers and French Fashion, 1900-1960

Madam shops were small independent dress shops selling ready-to-wear fashion. Their heyday was between 1920 and 1960; during this period, there were one or two in almost every provincial town. From around 1900, a custom developed for these female shop proprietors to style themselves *Madame*, thereby appropriating the glamour of French fashion and sending a powerful message of superiority and exclusivity. Analysis of female shopping to date has mainly centred on department stores, concentrating on cities rather than provincial towns. In fact the idea of provincial fashion is often dismissed and fashion is regarded as an urban phenomenon. Plays,

letters and novels are full of references to people from outside London 'getting it wrong' sartorially in the city. I will look at *Madam* shops as a particular delivery of fashion, acting as an interface between metropolitan fashion and the provinces and also as part of a tradition of strong-minded independent women in the fashion world. In addition, I will examine the influence of Paris on British fashion. I plan to make a particular study of *Madame Wright* of Cheltenham, using her financial accounts and customer ledger books.

Melissa Tan - The World at Home: The Culture of Collecting in Early Modern England

Curiosity cabinets are commonly associated with weird and wonderful devices and specimens (and their slightly crazed collectors), and are often cast as the ugly duckling that would metamorphose into the modern museum. Beyond the initial fascination, they contain a wealth of information that could prove revelatory for both contemporaries and historians alike. Curio collecting existed on the liminal space between self and other, encounter and understanding. Studied in the specific context of early modern England, they displayed the tensions in a society that was reeling from political and social change at home, as well as grappling with a burgeoning global consciousness that accrued from voyages of discovery and the development of commercial contact with the rest of the world. Collections had highly individual significances, and each one was eloquent of a particular personal experience. They formed a material cultural language that bespoke an early modern cosmology as well as the individual's identity therein. The global items that comprised the cabinets displayed his wealth and contacts, and by extension also the international networks that England belonged to; their epistemological appropriation by collector, cataloguer and visitor, gives clues as to the way early modern England interacted with the globe. By examining a range of sources such as collection catalogues, travel accounts, diaries and trading records as well as viewing extant collections, it is possible to retrace the contours of this global phenomenon as it unfolded in a specific local cultural context, and the implications it had for the individual, the nation, and the future. In so doing the historian must seek, like the collector, to choose the most entrancing and the most representative gems of knowledge from which to construct a captivating, coherent and convincing study.

David Hitchcock - 'I am a lusty beggar': Representations of Vagrancy and Deception in the Early Modern English Ballad

The early modern English ballad stands as a unique primary source in the social history of England. Ballads allegorically represent contemporary perceptions and attitudes across the social scale, and are 'pollinated' texts that preserve evidence of a heavily integrated print culture, in no way dismissive of the illiterate in society. Processes of 'creative consumption', memorization, and oral diffusion ensured the wide and increasing popularity of ballads in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Studying ballads directs our attention to the importance of texts as performances, offers new insights about networks for the exchange of ideas between London and the hinterland, and broadens the range of our methodologies for studying the diffusion and interplay of ideas in a wider early modern material culture. This paper will focus on one particular ballad entitled: 'The Politick Beggar Man', which is a song about a wandering beggar who seduces a maid in the countryside, and leaves her the next morning. Ribald and funny, this ballad is a textbook example of how wandering and begging folk were generally characterized in early modern English balladry. A analysis of this single primary text will provide insights into representations and perceptions of mendacity and poverty, as well as a window onto the transmission and reception of those same ephemeral forces in the seventeenth- and early eighteenth centuries.

Fae Honeybell - Cunning folk and Wizards in Early Modern England

Witchcraft has been a reoccurring preoccupation for societies throughout history, and as a result has inspired significant academic interest. The witchcraft persecutions of the early modern period in particular have received a considerable amount of historical investigation. However, the vast majority of this scholarship has been focused primarily on the accusations against black witches and the punishments they suffered. Due to the useful sources left from trials involving allegations of black witchcraft, this focus is understandable. However, this ignores the considerable network of white witches, or cunning folk that can be found in sixteenth and seventeenth century English records. There has been some work written on white witches within the general witchcraft historiography, but this paper aims to go into more depth than previous studies, to uncover the lives of cunning folk in this period. My paper will discuss who these cunning folk were, looking at the individuals' gender, age and social status. Subsequently, I will explore the activities white witches were involved in and what tools they used to carry out services such as healing, finding lost goods and predicting future events. These techniques often related to the division between popular and learned ideas and it will be interesting to examine where these ideas overlapped. Also, using primary accounts such as pamphlets, diaries and plays I want to uncover the opinion of the populace towards these practitioners. I aim to offer an original perspective on white witchcraft in this period; revealing its relevance to the historical study in which it is often overshadowed

Hannah Johnson - The representation of the elderly in Early Modern folk song

The elderly are a group often overlooked by historians, but studying their experiences is vital for a fully inclusive social history. Thus far, studies of the elderly in the Early Modern period have examined various aspects of social and economic history in an attempt to reconstruct the experiences of the elderly, such as Sheppard's work on masculinity or Botelho and Thane's collection of works on the experiences of elderly women. These studies have made excellent use of such sources as economic and legal documents and personal diaries, but other "popular" sources, such as ballads or woodcuts, have not been extensively used. This study is intended to fill this gap, approaching popular views of the elderly by examining early modern broadside ballads, and the woodcuts that accompanied them, in the light of the aforementioned research into early modern old age achieved through

other sources. Ballads will be useful for studying the elderly, as the repetitive and sometimes formulaic modes of expression should reveal typical popular attitudes towards old age. It is hoped that this will reveal new aspects of the experiences of the elderly and present a more complete social history of the Early Modern period.

Susan Law - Public roles and private lives: Aristocratic Adultery 1760-1830

Fears that an epidemic of adultery threatened the whole structure of English society became a national concern in the late 18th century, and four separate anti-adultery Parliamentary bills were introduced in attempts to address the problem. Public debate was fuelled by a series of aristocratic scandals that resulted in highly publicised lawsuits revealing shocking sordid details of the personal lives hidden beneath the public facade. The double-faceted public/private nature of adultery, with its profound implications for both social and personal life, has been selected as a window through which to reassess the performance of aristocratic gender roles. The complex web of power and morality set within overlapping public and private spheres is the focus of my research, which explores why aristocratic adultery (a minority activity by a minority group) created such enormous concern. It aims to question stereotypes of aristocratic vice popularised by the emerging commercial print culture, and compare these representations with personal narratives of infidelity, to examine the ways in which illicit sex impacted on public life.

David Beck – ‘Enquiry into one of the smallest parts’: County Natural Histories and the exploration of England, c. 1660-1720

The seventeenth century saw an explosion of interest in the exploration of England, bookended by the two major editions of *Magna Britannia*- William Camden's in 1586 and Thomas Cox's in 1720. Stimulated by narratives of the new world, some scholars had begun to look within England, finding their own country to have just as many undiscovered wonders as foreign shores. The short-lived genre of County Natural History was inspired by both English local history and the study of the natural world. The authors consciously chose to limit their discussion to 'one of the smallest parts' of the kingdom- a county- to enable a wide range of topics to be covered within a single work. Each book would include information from disciplines we would now refer to as archaeology, botany, geology, mineralogy, heraldry, cartography and genealogy. This paper will investigate the role played by County Natural History in the exploration of England, focusing on the new methods of investigation which were applied in conjunction with more traditional antiquarian work.

Timothy McEvoy - An Englishman in Venice: Arthur Edgcombe and useful knowledge in the eighteenth century

In the summer of 1767, Arthur Edgcombe- naval veteran, teacher of navigation and native of Portsmouth- arrived in Venice with his family to take up a position as head of the Republic's *Scuola Nautica*. He was to spend the rest of his days there and his son, Thomas, would go on to win great acclaim as an expert in 'scientific' navigation in the employ of the *Serenissima*. Whilst only a small episode in the grand scheme of things, the migration of this Englishman to Venice can tell us much about the market for useful knowledge in the early modern period. The fact that a man of humble and obscure origins could end up being headhunted by the Venetian government is revealing, both of the effective mechanisms available to the state for acquiring such embodied knowledge and of the prestige attached to British maritime expertise at this time. Diplomatic channels are of central importance in this case, in particular the efforts of the Venetian resident ambassador in London, Cesare Vignola

Stevie Muir - Late Nineteenth Century Adventure Literature in the Birmingham Free Library: 'Heroic, Exotic and Bracingly Masculine'?

Though many historians now contest the degree to which 'separate spheres' was a relevant critique of nineteenth century society, the tangle of ideologies concerning ideals for men and women certainly found expression in the printed word, if not in the home. From adventure novels to medical literature, there was no shortage of contemporary texts reflecting narratives surrounding the tenets of gender. My research will take John Tosh's assertion that a swashbuckling adventure genre, 'heroic, exotic and bracingly masculine' took off after the mid 1880s, and will audit this claim with regard to the Birmingham Free Library. In attempting to assess the relationship between genre and identity, this project will ask whether an examination of the reading material aimed at men during the late Victorian/early Edwardian period in Birmingham, offers any insight into male response to 'ideals' propagated throughout the nineteenth century and, if so, whose ideals?

Martin Tebbut - Puritan Utopias of Seventeenth—Century England and America

This Paper looks at those utopias written during the Interregnum, although slightly earlier and later ones may be considered. Notwithstanding the emphasis on the seventeenth century, no work on utopia is possible without paying attention to More's paradigmatic exposition of the concept. However, it is not the intention to overly dwell on what exactly More meant; this has been covered ad nauseam by others. The starting point is an

examination of why More felt it necessary to write Utopia. The circumstances of its composition fall under a general heading of the Condition of England; the plight of the poor made landless and jobless by the programme of enclosures then in operation. The problem lies with the displaced populations resulting from the changes. It is this theme that is taken up by seventeenth-century utopists. These writers were predominantly but not exclusively of a Puritan disposition; a notable exception being the Quaker John Bellers. The concern of these gentlemen was the fate not only of vagrants, beggars and the undeserving poor but also of the country as a whole. Poverty, they felt, was caused by underutilization of the country's resources and their utopias were aimed at the remedying of this defect. These men were not essentially philanthropic and their measures did not exclude severe punishment for those who were not prepared to work in order to increase the prosperity of the country. The poor were not to be pitied but exhorted to greater effort. These utopias are remarkable for the way they suggest, as Foucault was to elaborate later, that the power of the state should be used to control men's bodies in the service of the state. Amongst the utopias to be discussed are well-known ones, for example Bacon's desire for the triumph of scientific knowledge, but also lesser-known authors: Hartlib, Rice Bush, Chamberlen, Plockhoy and Bellers. America also provides a fertile ground for this study. The displaced population here, being the Indians driven from their homelands by colonial incursions. Of particular interest are the writings of John Eliot with his towns of praying Indians. Also, John Winthrop's Massachusetts Bay Company will be a topic. From an earlier period, Vasco de Quiroga's hospital pueblos in Mexico are relevant. In summary it is hoped to treat utopia as an intersection of literary form, political rhetoric, and social practice.

Martin Moore - '(De)Colonizing the Body'?: A postcolonial history of British biomedical research and representation of non-white diabetes

The concept of 'postcoloniality' has received rigorous and frequent theoretical (re)formulation over the past four decades, yet the conceptualizing impetus of this scholarship has had a limited impact on historians of medicine. Those historians who have been involved in trying to reconceive medicalized relationships, practices and knowledges in light of this work, however, are beginning to find it necessary to question the geographic and population-based boundaries of postcolonial relationships and mentalités, recognizing that 'colonialism made both colonizers and colonized.' Utilizing the headway that such literature has made in trying to envisage what a postcolonial history of medicine might look like, this paper tries to reposition Britain as a postcolonial territory. Taking postcolonialism to be the perpetuation of colonial power systems, practices, and thought-structures into the era of formal decolonization, and using diabetes as its material entry-point, this work will examine Britain's role as an almost unaltered hub of medical research across the colonial and postcolonial period, sending human and financial capital into colonial, and later 'developing', territories along stable institutional and personnel networks. Moreover, it will cast those research missions as operating on fundamentally similar, though not unchanging, racialized grammars of thought and practice, whose nomenclature, activities, and representations regarding 'natives' and 'the black body', despite their potential for equality and global citizenship, remained consistently disenfranchising in their outcomes across our time-span. Ultimately, two conceptual avenues will be pursued: the first centres on the grammar of race, asking how race was imagined, how this imagination changed, and what role 'racial' and essentializing discourses served in medical literature on diabetes. The second focuses on the structure and nature of medical research, exploring the durability of white colonizer/non-white subject-person relationships, the institutional consistencies that enabled diabetes research to continue after decolonization, and the mutual impact these medical engagements had on all involved

Harriet Palfreyman - 'A parcel of rotten bones not worth delineating': The emergence of the pathological image in eighteenth century Britain

In 1733 London surgeon William Cheselden published an atlas devoted to depicting the anatomy of bones titled *Osteographia*. Out of the fifty-six engravings that made up the atlas, fifteen depict bones affected by disease. A laborious and expensive enterprise, *Osteographia* was not initially a great success with fellow surgeon John Douglas even publishing a forty-five-page pamphlet decrying it. According to Douglas one of Cheselden's many crimes was the inclusion of the images of diseased bones, which he denounced as 'a parcel of rotten bones, and all incurable cases, not worth delineating.' For Douglas, the pathological manifestations of disease were not useful for either discerning the true nature of the disease or effecting a cure. Up until around the mid-eighteenth century diseases were discussed in terms of their fundamental 'essence' or 'nature', which was considered to be invisible and unconstrained by any temporal or spatial relationship with the body. Visual perceptions of the appearances of diseased flesh only became important as legitimate phenomena constructive of medical knowledge of disease during the late eighteenth century. As these pathological appearances became central for knowledge of the nature of disease so the image as a legitimate representation flourished. Focusing on venereal disease this paper investigates the changing medical knowledge and practices during the eighteenth century that led to pathological images such as Cheselden's becoming a central part of medical knowledge in the nineteenth century.

Greg Wells - Statistical process charting and scurvy in seventeenth century England

A quantitative research skill: statistical process charting and scurvy in Early Modern England. Historians not unnaturally fight shy of standard statistical methods, which are inappropriate for the quantitative data they will usually use. There is one method however which I think is suitable and could add information to the usual approaches. This is the industrial model known as Statistical Process Control (or Charting) - SPC . My presentation will cover two periods of history linked by SPC. Firstly, I shall outline its growing use in the NHS in recent years, as a method suitable for engaging with the public on health issues and encouraging debate. This will include a brief discussion of the implementation of the method, with the emphasis on simplicity and transparency. I shall then apply this method to data from the early seventeenth century relating to the knowledge of scurvy. Scurvy is first mentioned in English medical literature in the 1570s. From the early seventeenth century it also appears in travel literature, and there is a notable increase in numbers of references in the 1550s, after the Restoration. I discuss the reasons which might lie behind this change, and contrast it with statistics of deaths attributed to scurvy in John Graunt's 'Natural and political observations', published in 1662. I hope to show that SPC brings out issues which might otherwise be overlooked, and to encourage others to consider its usefulness

Rebecca Williams - Demography, Development and Family Planning in Postcolonial India

My paper outlines the relationship between the rapidly growing discipline of demography, and family planning policies in post-colonial India. I argue that demographers (based largely in the US and in India) played a key role in forging the connection between population, economic development, and family planning, and provided the 'scientific' justification for interventionist policies. Family Planning was touted as the 'most important solution' to a number of population 'problems'. Chief among these were poverty; poor population 'quality'; and international conflict. Debates surrounding these problems centred on whether population numbers or colonial policies were responsible, and thus whether the problem should be tackled through a reduction in population or political and economic reform. By the end of the 1940s the numbers camp had emerged victorious, and an understanding of the problem based on the concept of 'overpopulation' (too many people causing pressure on resources) dominated. Bolstered by the popularisation of demographic transition theory, fertility was isolated as the crucial demographic variable, and family planning emerged along with industrialisation and agricultural development as a crucial element in post-war, post-independence planning. Responsibility for contemporary problems was assigned not to political, economic and social institutions, but to the poor themselves by virtue of their own excessive fertility. The intellectual foundations were thus laid for interventionist family planning policies, which demographers themselves helped to author in their roles as ministers and advisers

Anthony Bounds - The Nature of Independence: The West Indies Federation and British Decolonization in the Caribbean From 1945 to 1962

Britain had two aims in the West Indies: to relieve itself of unnecessary imperial commitments and to ensure that the newly independent nations became full members of the Commonwealth. The short-lived West Indies Federation (1958-1962) represented an attempt by British and West Indian leaders to create an entity that would provide the peoples of the region with a stable economic and political future once they had achieved independence from colonial rule. However, major disagreements concerning finance and freedom of movement, exacerbated by inter-island rivalries, would ensure that Federation collapsed just four years after its inception. Britain's desire to rapidly extricate itself from what it considered to be the financial burdens of the region meant that British officials took the crucial decision to withdraw from the decision-making processes leaving the relatively inexperienced West Indian leaders with little or no guidance or support. A key unexplored theme of the discussions surrounding the creation of Federation centered on the nature of independence and what the implications would be for the former British colonies of the West Indies as they moved away from direct British control. This paper will address the shifting meaning of the term independence during the period of West Indian decolonization, from its initial interpretation of 'self-government' in 1945 to its eventual manifestation in 1962 as full political and financial independence, which is how we understand the term today. By examining British and West Indian official government documents, local newspapers, personal correspondence and diaries, this paper will demonstrate that the constantly and rapidly evolving nature of the meaning and interpretation of independence was a major contributing factor in preventing the creation of a stable and long-lasting Federation.

Tom Owen - Harlow: Developing A Qualitative Social History

Harlow is one of the first wave of new towns designated in Britain in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War. As such it forms part of the broad movement of planned urban dispersal (in response to housing shortages) which both preceded and was subsequently accelerated by the war. Despite the enormous social change entailed by this dispersal, social history has left the new towns in relative neglect; particularly neglected has been what the social and urban historian Mark Clapson has referred to as the 'systematic study and documentation of the subjectivity (that is, the feelings and values) of people in new towns'. It is the intention of this paper to make a start to making good this neglect with respect to Harlow, by broadly following Clapson's own model of using contemporary sociological studies, oral history, and planning materials. Harlow is particularly interesting for the key role played by the doctor, thinker, politician and planner Stephen Taylor in establishing physical and mental health care provision in the new town; his position as a point of linkage between the 'top-down' dreams of politicians and the subjective experience of residents on the ground will be explored. Snobbery and distaste for the new towns and suburbs have pervaded cultural commentary on this subject across the political spectrum, and a subjective history of Harlow provides an opportunity to test such prevailing attitudes against historical reality. Such a history is also of crucial importance at a time when the British government finds itself forced to act yet again to provide new housing in the face of social and environmental change.

Laura Parker - The impact of the Vietnam War in America

The Vietnam War has received great attention from historians. An age-defining event in modern American history, the domestic context of the war is a rich and complex aspect of the conflict. This paper will explore how and to what extent the treatment received by American veterans was illustrative of wider society's attitude

toward the war. It will utilise a variety of sources to trace the changes in veterans' treatment and society's attitude, including film, literature, veterans' accounts and newspaper articles. This study seeks to tie together the experience of returning veterans and American society's attempt to come to terms with this divisive and troubled period. In a domestically unpopular and unsuccessful war, veterans were seen as symbols of the nation they were fighting on behalf of and came to be labelled as the faulty component in the U.S. war effort due to the un-American atrocities committed by a few and the drug use of many. Those who fought and died in Vietnam were not nationally memorialised until the 1980s and it is significant that veterans were central to this process. American society finally confronted the war and its aftermath, and consequently revised the view of its veterans. Initially bearing the brunt of U.S. society's anger and dissatisfaction with the Vietnam War, veterans proved critical to the healing process. Society's response to the deaths of so many U.S. troops also led to the 'Vietnam Syndrome' which dominated American foreign policy for a generation.

Day Two -Friday 28th May

10:00 **Session 5a- Dependency and Care**

MS B303

Emily Andrews - "The last infirmity of noble minds": The boundary between 'natural dotage' and 'senile insanity' in Britain, 1860-1914

As former Health Secretary Alan Johnston wrote in his foreword to the National Dementia Strategy (2009): "Dementia is not an illness we can ignore". This paper is part of the growing historical response to this 'new crisis'. It will look to the second half of the nineteenth century, as a period of great political and public interest in both mental illness and old age. It will outline the cognitive and behavioural changes associated with old age in late nineteenth-century medicine, and indicate some of the ways in which this was implicated in popular representations of, and political responses to, older people in Britain.

Michele Archer - Idiocy and institutionalisation in late Victorian Britain. Admissions to the Warwick County Idiot Asylum 1852 to 1877

The growth in the number of insane persons during the course of the nineteenth century has been well documented, as has the corresponding growth in asylums. The therapeutic optimism that prevailed during the first half of the century had, however, begun to wane by the time the Warwick County Lunatic Asylum opened its doors in 1852. Like many such institutions, it soon became full with the chronic, long-term cases, for whom there was little hope of a cure. Amongst these were the 'idiots' and 'imbeciles'; contemporary classifications used for the mentally deficient, for whom there was no hope of a cure. Acknowledging the difference in care that was required by these patients, and to release asylum beds for cases with more chance of recovery, a decision was taken to open a new facility specifically for idiots. In 1871, therefore, the Warwick County Idiot Asylum (WCIA) was opened in the grounds of, and managed by the main County Asylum at Hatton. The aim of my research is to further the understanding of how mental deficiency was understood and classified during this period, with particular focus on what Mark Jackson describes as 'the borderland of imbecility'; those cases which, towards the turn of the century, would increasingly become known as the 'feeble-minded'; those who were not quite 'normal', but whose condition was deemed severe enough to commit them to asylum care. This will be achieved through examination of contemporary texts relating to the definition and classification of mental deficiency, along with admission statements and case records of patients admitted to the WCIA during this period.

Cecilia Hallström - Childcare in Ireland: The Cottage Home for Little Children, 1879-1908

Childcare in Ireland: The Cottage Home for Little Children, 1879-1908 Until relatively recently the field of Irish social history remained unexplored by historians. It is only in the last few decades that historians have turned their attention in this direction and started producing works on different aspects of Irish society. Despite this increase in interest, research focusing on the experience of childhood and attitudes towards children in Ireland is still rather scarce. This paper aims to contribute to the understanding of this area through the closer study of one particular orphanage-The Cottage Home for Little Children, situated in Dun Laoghaire just south of Dublin city centre. The Cottage Home was first opened in 1879 by Rosa Barrett, a childcare reformer. The late nineteenth century was a time when the perception and understanding of children and their needs began to change, this led to an increasing interest in the welfare of children and several charitable organisations were set up in order to care for pauper children. However, relatively little is known about the how these organisations were managed or about the background of the children who were admitted to them. The Cottage Home can be seen as quite typical for its time and through the examination of its archives this study aims to uncover

information about the reasons for establishing the home, how the orphanage was managed, and the background of the children admitted to the home.

Anna Rothfuss - Industrial Schools in Nineteenth Century England

English industrial schools were first established in 1857 as the result of a philanthropic debate concerning the growing number of destitute and delinquent children in the country. The schools were set up as day- or boarding institutions, providing a mixture of scholastic and industrial training aimed at enabling the offspring of the perishing classes to withstand dissolute influences and offering them a possibility to earn their own livelihood. Within the academic community, the schools themselves have received little attention. They are generally discussed not in isolation, but rather within the context of the child protection movement led by personalities like Mary Carpenter that gained respectable strength in the first half of the nineteenth century, or, along with workhouses and asylums, as manifestations of increased social institutionalization and control. As well as interpreting the schools as elements of larger processes, I will examine them in isolation and consider the phenomena of their unequal gender distribution, the different nature of boarding- and day schools, and the social circumstances of the children admitted. By unifying sources from multiple angles such as from the philanthropic and legislative debates surrounding their establishment, statistics from official government reports, and material conveyed from individual schools, I will shed more light on the schools as entities and will provide a broader base to allow for a more accurate (re)assessment of their position within historical debates.

Emily New - Sibling relationships and family favouritism in early modern England

'Sibling relationships and family favouritism in early modern England.' While the relationship between parent and child in early modern England has been a staple of historical inquiry, alongside detailed debates over the nature of adult treatment towards children, much less attention has been paid to the bonds between siblings themselves. Due to a historiographical and, no doubt, contemporary emphasis on patriarchal and inter-generational structures, the more horizontal ties between brothers and sisters have been overlooked. Yet, just like today, sibling interaction must have formed a significant part of contemporary childhood experience, with this interaction being inevitably influenced by familiar social conventions such as patriarchy, gender and social status. This paper, then, attempts to piece together the nature of early modern sibling relationships using diaries, autobiographies, letters and any relevant visual or literary material, to investigate two fundamental paradigms: sibling affection and sibling rivalry. However, instead of focusing solely on 'blood ties,' this study will also examine the young servants, apprentices and even step-siblings who were subsumed, due to employment or marriage, into the early modern household. By looking at individual cases, I aim to explore the ways in which these individuals could form artificial sibling relationships with the children they worked for or lived with, which adhered to, or transcended, established notions of hierarchy, favouritism and familial exclusion. Within the scholarship, according to Patricia Crawford, siblings are 'everywhere and nowhere.' This paper will attempt to begin to redress this paradox.

Jenna Slater - How Successful was the Reign of Mary I?

The short reign of Mary I is commonly described as disastrous. Firstly and most significantly, she spent her reign obsessing about the unsuccessful restoration of the Catholic faith in England, leading her to some ruthless decisions as Queen. During her short reign of five years, Mary burnt approximately three hundred Protestants in an attempt to rid the country of heretics. The success of this strategy is debatable given that England never achieved a fully restored Catholic religion. Secondly, Mary alienated the country through her decision to marry Phillip II, King of Spain, which led to England's involvement in the war against France, catastrophically leading to the loss of England's only remaining continental possession, Calais. Furthermore, despite this marriage, Mary failed to produce an heir to the English throne, preventing her personal hope of assuring a Catholic successor. Additionally Mary was left in a state of depression and bitterness after Philip abandoned her in favour of the war in France, traits that she has been remembered for five hundred years later. Finally, Mary's early death after ruling for just five-years completed her unfortunate reign having arguably achieved nothing but her famous sobriquet 'bloody Mary'. She has forever been remembered as an unsuccessful and sour Queen whose only "hobby" was to execute Protestants. Albeit, I aim to change the common perceptions of Mary I, highlighting ways that her reign was far from disastrous. Focusing on Mary's decisions which have been considered detrimental to Mary's success as Queen, the discussion will sympathise with Mary, arguing that her actions were justified. Significantly, Mary's only failure was the short length of her reign, and had she lived longer her legacy would most likely have been positively different.

Anne Thompson - Priests' Whores to Paragons of Piety: Clergy Wives c. 1560 to c. 1700

Current historiography is unclear as to when and to what extent clerical marriage became acceptable to the laity. While some historians believe that clergy wives were accepted within a generation, others consider that attitudes to ministers' wives were prejudiced for many decades by the reputations of women who had associated with priests during the previous four hundred years of ill-achieved clerical celibacy. Most discussions are general and focus on doctrine, legislation and polemic so that the wives themselves remain incidental; an

emphasis that requires modification. My paper seeks to examine changing attitudes to clerical marriage by following these women through courtship, through their relationships with their husbands and the reality of married life and out into the wider community by investigating perceptions of their role and status within the parish. As clergy wives have not left records of their own, their stories and voices must be reconstructed through oblique and incidental references. This study will be based on biographies and diaries of ministers, contemporary conduct books and eulogies which provide an insight into the lives of clergy wives. Such accounts with their tendency to idealize and their potential to ignore the less godly or those from outside the clerical elite will be counterbalanced by a study of cases concerning ministers' wives recorded in court depositions

Stephen Bates - The cult of the Virgin in Reformation England

It is no longer satisfactory to explain the religious changes occurring in Tudor England as simply the demolition of a degenerate religion by the dynamic force of Protestantism. An examination of the cult of the Virgin Mary at the turn of the sixteenth century demonstrates that reform movements were already operating in the church long before Luther: Catholic evangelicals, renaissance humanists and the laity themselves. Moreover, there was a good deal of vitality in late medieval Christianity, and not nearly as much homogeneity as one might presuppose, allowing devotional practices to evolve and diversify in a culture relatively sympathetic to theological speculation. New Marian feasts and new opportunities for expressing piety, both publicly and in private, demonstrate a surprising willingness to accept innovation and a degree of religious pluralism. Examples include the Feasts of the Conception and Lo Spasimo, and the use of the Rosary. Consequently, the rupture of the Reformation did not so much demolish an edifice as interrupt a dialogue, suggesting that the hardening of dogmas was a defensive reaction to subsequent confessionalism, which had highlighted the blurred boundary between heterodoxy and heresy and forced formal clarification.

Amy Davis - Cuban medical internationalism: Surviving the collapse of the USSR and expanding into the new millennia, 1989-2000

One of the Cuban Revolution's biggest successes is its public health programs, including its impressive medical internationalism. In addition to creating an advanced, universal health care system for the Cuban people, Castro sought to expand the revolution's goals beyond Cuba's borders. This has been hugely successful, especially when compared to wealthier, more advanced nations. Cuba's life expectancy is greater than that of the United States and the island provides more health workers to developing countries than all the G8 countries combined. There are huge biases regarding Cuban studies and I therefore intend to interpret statistical data from a variety of sources, both Cuban and foreign, in attempt to gain a clear understanding of how exactly Cuba was managing its medical foreign aid and domestic public health system at the end of the twentieth century. Extensive research has been done regarding the development and evolution of these programs, but scholars tend to concentrate on the 1970s and 1980s. There has been some attention given to how the collapse of the Soviet Union, which brought huge economic disaster to Cuba in the early 1990s, affected Cuba's welfare programs, but in general the area is lacking in research. In addition, the remarkable recovery of some aspects of Cuba's medical programs in the 1990s is largely ignored by scholars and even many medical scientists. This paper will analyse not only how the Cuban healthcare system was affected by the economic crises of the 1990s, but how, and in which areas, it has managed to recover without the assistance of the Soviet Union that it enjoyed during the Cold War.

Jack Fairweather - Social Policy and Soccer in Brazil during the era Getúlio Vargas, 1930-54

This paper aims to evaluate and critique the impact of the professionalization of soccer in Brazil under the presidency of Getúlio Vargas, 1930- 54. The professionalization of soccer accentuated the ascent of former slaves into mainstream society as it discarded with the societal barriers imposed and supported by the amateur game. Non-whites were, for the first time, allowed to pursue a career in a traditionally elite activity. It was claimed this breakthrough would trigger assimilation on a larger scale. The period 1930- 54 is significant because of the articulation of the idea of a 'racial democracy' in Brazil of the type espoused particularly by Gilberto Freyre. A beautiful idea, the racial democracy has since been proved by numerous empirical studies to be nothing more than romanticised mythology. This paper investigates the relationship between these two phenomena. The fallacy of the racial democracy will be looked at and used as evidence to support the notion that the professionalization of soccer had strictly symbolic implications and nothing more. Soccer in Brazil is of the utmost cultural significance. Fanatically supported, soccer clubs are very prevalent in communities, financially supporting the poorer corners of society. Additionally, fans have a relatively powerful voice in the running of the clubs. Most importantly though is the hope soccer clubs offer of escaping the sweeping, impoverished favelas. Thus, the professionalization of soccer was lauded as a milestone for the poor in Brazil and is often neglected in historical accounts of the country. This paper will critique the relationship of soccer and racial democracy and the encouraging effects it has had on creating a society based on inequality and racism.

Rob Catton - The role of the Holodomor in modern day Ukrainian politics

Between 1932 and 1934 millions of Ukrainian Soviet citizens died as a direct result of famine. This, it seems, was no ordinary famine; Stalinist grain requisition policies were such that grain taken from peasants led to starvation conditions. Whilst it was not just Ukraine that was affected, the Ukrainian nation has appropriated the famine and today it is known primarily as the Ukrainian famine, or as the Holodomor, a term literally translated from Ukrainian as meaning 'death by hunger.' Ukraine is a relatively new nation, and one which has suffered severely

in the modern era, from the Russian civil war to the Nazi invasion to Soviet reoccupation. It is only since 1991 that Ukraine has existed as an independent state. And yet, as the Orange revolution of 2004 to 2005 and the recent Presidential election has shown, Ukraine is still very much a country in flux. This paper will seek to examine the importance of the Holodomor within this new state. How far, for example, does it unite disparate Ukrainian elements, elements which may have found themselves opposed throughout the nations long, torturous history? Of particular importance is Ukrainian conduct during the Second World War. Some fought for the Soviets, others for the Nazis, some for an independent Ukraine against both sides. Caught up in this is the integral issue of anti-Semitism; the recent trial of John Demjanjuk for mass murder indicates such. Does the promotion of nationhood in which the tragedy of Holodomor is central seek to negate questions about the dubious past of Ukrainian nationalism? This paper will attempt to provide a notion of the role and centrality of the famine within modern day Ukraine, and determine how far it is used to marginalise the more unsavoury parts of Ukrainian history.

Kyle Chau - The role of the Central Government in the rise of China between the late 1970s and early 1990s

As a result of long lasting social and political turbulence, China was one of the poorest countries in the world in the 1970s where vast amounts of the population lived in poverty. The introduction of 'Reform and Opening' (Gaige Kaifang) policy in 1978 is widely regarded as the turning point in the history of modern China. Despite the dramatic outcome of this policy, the process of development – gradualist experimentation – has also been the cause of numerous debates and instigated much research in order to reveal such economic miracle. This research project not only assesses the role played by the central government during 'Reform and Opening', but also acknowledges the influence of social factors in China and the global economic environment during the reform era. Hence, this paper focused on the period between the late 1970s and early 1990s. According to the research finding, the economic boom and rapid industrialization during the 'Reform and Opening' in China was neither top-down nor bottom-up process. It was strongly featured by interactive process between the government and various factors, such as grassroots initiations and international economy. Though the central government did play dominant and crucial role throughout the reform, its reflexivity towards changes was an important determinant for the success. The approach of gradualist experimentation also provided a valuable lesson in bringing reform under evolutionary process, rather than the 'shock-therapy'. Despite the fact that the debatable attempt of 'reform without losers' was subjected to criticisms, the central government was still indispensable in performing its supportive and regulatory role in the transforming Chinese society. This research paper thus provides an essential starting point for understanding and assessing the rise of modern China.

Jenny Elliot - Visualising gender and nation in post-Easter Rising Ireland

The proposed paper will discuss a series of postcards produced by the Powell-Press depicting key figures of the Easter Rising. The paper will do so in order to discuss how the images constructed and communicated an understanding of the Easter Rising centred on a discourse of martyrdom. This will be argued within the context of the increased support for the actions of the rebels in the wake of the executions and internments to suggest that the interpretation of the Easter Rising as an intentional blood sacrifice was popularised and partly constructed after the event. Central to this argument is an analysis of the juxtaposition between the highly gendered image of Countess Markievicz and the remaining images, which I argue are more usefully understood through a reading of the body.

Nicola Griffiths - 'Female Coiners': A major conservative force in Britain, 1790-1830

Coining was classed as treason, punishable by death. It involved the processes of making new coins through the means of counterfeiting, clipping, filing and rubbing precious metals from the edges of coins in order to make new ones. Historiographical debate covering the last decades of the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century is remarkably lacking especially since this period in history was socially and economically so unstable that Britain could have collapsed entirely into revolution. The Old Bailey Proceedings and other court records clearly show that there was a significant increase in coining activity which was in direct correlation to the increasing cost of living as shown in the escalating price of bread during this period. This illustrates, *prima facie*, that Britain was indeed unable to maintain social order during periods of hardship. It is even more interesting to evaluate the number of women who were tried at the Old Bailey suggesting that a remarkably high number were involved in skilled and organised crime. The paper will propose that coining only merely gives the impression that the British state was weak and ineffective at maintaining order. Coiners, although technically undermining the British state, actually prevented unrest. Coining enabled people who could not afford basic amenities such as bread to feed their families. The modern parallel to this is 'Quantitative Easing' whereby governments worldwide would print additional money to expand the cash available to the economy in order to temporarily ease the pressure on a suffering economy. The paper will address the extent to which female coining activity and thus the changing roles of women acted as a conservative force on latter eighteenth century society.

Matthew Jackson - Women and drink in early modern culture

From an initial investigation of legal records and moralist literature by the 'drinking' historians of the 1980s, popular drinking houses in early modern Europe were characterised as aggression fuelled, immoral, male-dominated milieus within which a woman's participation was marginal and fraught with danger. There also appeared to be a gendered drinking 'double-standard'. The hearty drinking sessions conducted by men made them 'good fellows' and 'bons lurons', whilst the drinking woman was portrayed as a shrewish whore advised to tend to her children rather than her drinking habit. Through an examination of travel literature, popular ballads and court records, my paper attempts to offer a comparative analysis of the spatial constraints and gendered stereotypes associated with drinking in early modern England and France. In an examination of women's role in the drink trade and the contexts within which women could participate in all-female as well as male-female drinking sociability, I hope to provide a more positive assessment of a woman's place within the world of the tavern

Laura Ryley - The patron or the politician? Women and the political sphere in eighteenth century Britain

The focus of my paper is to look at the level of access that upper class women had to parliamentary politics within eighteenth century Britain, and if these were important points of access for women looking to gain a political voice. During the eighteenth century, women were unable to vote in elections or stand for election to parliament. This many believe, left women with no political voice in parliamentary politics and no direct influence on national affairs. For many women within upper class social circles, they could however gain access to the political arena through their interaction with the more public and social side of politics and political campaigning. Historians have varying opinions on the importance of the role of women in politics and if this indirect involvement did indeed provide a channel for women to access the political sphere. My paper will look at the ways that women did have access to parliamentary politics through other avenues of interaction. This will include looking at patronage, political campaigning, involvement in canvassing and hustings for parliamentary candidates, and the hosting and organisation of social events within political circles. I will finally look to address the question of whether the ability for women within the higher circles of society to become involved in these elements of politics gave women an indirect political voice or whether their involvement within 'politics' was a limited and restricted one, providing them with a visual position in campaigning, but not a concrete role within politics, with influence, opinions and ultimately their own voice.

Rebecca Frere - Woman's Suffrage in the USA 1848-1920: Discourse in the History of Woman Suffrage, Volumes One to Six

Looking in relation to race, this paper will analyse the discourse that was used in the six volumes of the History of Woman Suffrage. The main focus is intended to be the relationship between gender and race, namely between women and black males. The fight for women's suffrage in the United States ran parallel with the campaign for abolition, and then with the struggle for black male suffrage. The language that women used to compare their position to that of slaves and free black males is one of interest, which will be examined in the paper. Related to this is the development over the specified time period of the discourse women used. The major turning point came in 1870, when the 15th Amendment was passed, allowing black men to vote. This is where the parallel between women and black men ended, as black men had succeeded in their goal of suffrage, leaving all women still battling for the right to vote. While women's suffrage in the United States as a whole has been somewhat sufficiently covered, there is little research on the actual discourse. The idea of focusing on the six volumes of the History of Woman Suffrage is to follow the agenda and change in the authors over time. This paper will examine and evaluate the language that women chose to use which was intended to draw comparisons between themselves and black males, whether in the sense of race or enslavement. By drawing out these important quotes, any transformation in the language over time can be assessed.

Jennifer Kirkwood - "...their supposed estate of Tenantryght..." Challenge to Border Tenant Right in Cumberland at the time of the Union of the Crowns

The threat posed to customary tenancies at the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth century, from landlords and the crown has been widely debated by historians for over a hundred years. The death of Lord Burghley in 1598 and the Union of the Crowns in 1603, have both been cited as catalysts for this change of policy towards an entrenched form of tenancy which existed nationally. In the Anglo-Scottish border estates of Lord William Howard (1563-1640) there is evidence of customary tenancy, specifically border tenant right, coming under threat in the period following the union. The customary tenancies of Lord William Howard of Naworth Castle in Cumberland had been largely neglected for twenty years prior to his arrival in the north in 1603. With Howard's coming his tenants found themselves facing along with a new landlord a new social, economic and cultural role for themselves due to the political implications of the Union of the Crowns. This could be viewed as being part of a number of widespread and sustained challenges brought by various members of the gentry and the crown against customary tenant right throughout England in this period. As part of this argument this paper examines the relationship and conflict between Lord William Howard and his customary tenants in his estates in Cumberland, focusing particularly on elements of the events surrounding Gelt Bridge in 1611 and the subsequent Star Chamber Court case.

Sam Gobourn - American Independence and Diplomacy: American Ambassadors in Europe 1776-1783

American Independence and Diplomacy: American Ambassadors in Europe 1776-1783. The American Revolution has always provoked heated discussion within the historical community. Several questions about it have been posed and very few answered. What was it? How did it begin? How did it succeed? What were the consequences? and so on. All fairly basic questions, yet the depth and complexity of the American Revolution has meant these questions have not yet been fully answered. This is hardly surprising. The American Revolution was an event that changed the course of world history and human development with new republican ideas and equality; its effects are still being felt today. For these reasons alone the American Revolution deserves our

attention. However, it is not this aspect of the American Revolution that this paper focuses on. This paper looks at how American Independence was achieved and the role diplomacy played in accomplishing it. French aid was indispensable to the American war effort, without which it is hard to see the war being successful for the Americans. Historians of this topic tend to focus on the reasons why the French aided America and French diplomacy with the Americans. However, this paper aims to show the effect, if any, American diplomacy had on the French and the role and influences the American diplomats had. This paper aims to show this within the context of the eighteenth century diplomatic world and within the differences between the republican Americans and the monarchical French.

Benjamin Hankinson - Understanding Slave Runaways in the Antebellum South

Slave runaways were an intriguing feature of slave life in the antebellum South and one that has drawn much discussion amongst historians of the period. Debates exist over why slaves chose to flee, which types of slaves were most likely to escape, which environments saw more success with runaways and which factors deterred runaways. When one enters into such debates, one can see how several factors affected why slaves chose to attempt flight and, moreover, whether they were successful or not. This essay will look at slave records from several of the states in the antebellum South in an attempt to construct a classic profile of a slave runaway and to determine which factors were the most decisive in determining which slaves chose such measures of resistance. Continuing on this theme of resistance, the essay will also question how common it was for slaves to choose this over other forms of resistance and, furthermore, weigh up the various pros and cons of each form of resistance in order to understand why slaves resisted in the way they did. 'Resistance' as a term itself must also be scrutinised – a vital aspect of the essay will be asking the extent to which running away could actually be seen as a form of resistance, rather than, say, merely an attempt for survival. Simply put, by referring to runaways as slaves who resisted, is one over politicising slave actions and intentions? Throughout all this debate the overall aim will be to gain an understanding of the whole culture that surrounded slave runaways in the antebellum South.

Feifei Wu - Media image of the Boxers in different perspectives: A comparison research of China and West.

By the introduction of Western missionaries and traders, the establishment of modern mass communication in China started from the middle of the nineteenth century. Until late 1890s, Shanghai becomes the centre of modern news media in mainland China, which has several important local newspapers in English and Chinese. There is an assumption that those newspapers in different languages have clearly different groups of readers, and present different voices. Contrary to this statement, the biggest English newspaper and Chinese newspaper in Shanghai show lots of connections, along with separation. That is because their dominated capital, their journalists, and their resources of information are all mixed; even their readers cannot be divided into totally different groups. During the Boxer Uprising around 1900, Shanghai's major English and Chinese newspapers have diversified stances for this anti-Christian and anti-foreign movement, but they still have cooperation in collecting information and reporting news. This essay will make a comparative research on the narratives of the Boxer Uprising in several important English and Chinese newspapers in Shanghai. Those major newspapers play pivotal roles in the formation of public opinion, and their complicated relationship is also a microcosm of Shanghai's society and culture.

Josh Best - The development of a creole culture in the British Caribbean

In the Caribbean, different civilizations have been meeting, criss-crossing and interacting for five centuries. This has led to the development of a significant number of Caribbean cultures, unique because of this mixing. The Caribbean has been a fascinating experiment in the exploration of the relationship between self-identity and society. The history of the Caribbean, and in particular the legacy of slavery, has played a hugely significant role in the development of culturally and socially independent communities. Although the Caribbean as a region is certainly diverse in terms of national identity and culture many scholars have also pointed to a significant collective Caribbean identity, shared by all who inhabit the communities of the region. While this is certainly true, the level of interest and debate on ideas of identity and culture has expanded and intensified greatly in the last fifty to sixty years. As various Caribbean nations began to move towards complete independence for the first time, intellectuals from within these nations began to discuss ideas of creolization and national identity, not just in contemporary society but also throughout history. This study aims to analyse some of these ideas, particularly those emerging in the 1950s and 60s, and consider the extent to which these writers considered the complex history of the Caribbean in their analysis of social and national identity in the present. Many nations have responded differently to the challenges posed by independence and this study will consider whether the process of political, cultural and social independence was critical in the development of national identities.

Hicham Boutaleb - The Accidental Occidental Globe

The essay tries to make sense of leading recent trends and attempts to construct Global Historical narratives and theories. It does so by examining current methodological approaches and underlying assumptions, tracing their roots through the Enlightenment and further back. It will analyse global historiography under three distinct but overlapping categories: descriptive/scientific, which falls within a secular tradition; normative/prescriptive, which informs the concepts of modernism and globalization; and an older religious/mythic tradition, which underscores the previous two and blurs much of the discourse by ignoring, or forgetting, the Christian backbone of the enterprise. The secularized version of the latter is "the Rise of West", whose foundation for Global History ultimately rests on a fabricated genealogy tracing Western ascendancy through a distorted regionalist perspective, confusing *logos* with *mythos*, and *ethnos*. Global historians, despite avowals to the contrary among

both the political Right and Left, remain deeply imbued with a post-Christian, Classicist, thinly-veiled Eurocentrism that, despite good-willed efforts, remains profoundly limited, rendering any hope of a truly Global History problematic. Their approaches are anchored to a naive materialistic and ideological reductionism of East and West, a misappropriation of the ancient heritage, and a partisan view of sectarianism within Christianity and with Islam. By re-addressing such recurring dichotomizations, contested periodizations and regionalizations will be focused into more holistic perspective, providing promising leads for global historians; in a process similar to deconstructions of nationalistic historiography. This will highlight the contingencies that allowed for Western European global dominance. The essay concludes by advocating Global History in terms of an ethical naturalism that is not materialistically bound, calling for a gradualist/unitary view of Civilization and integrated World chronologies, thereby addressing contemporary global concerns by attempting a renewed synthesis of the *mythos* and *logos* that has perennially animated Universalist historiography.

Jessica Legnini - American Blackface Minstrelsy in Britain, 1843-1848

In 1843 the Virginia Minstrels arrived in England from New York and introduced English audiences to the medium of full-length blackface minstrel 'concerts'. They were followed by the highly successful, and more refined, Ethiopian Serenaders in 1846 who remained in England for eighteen months playing to packed houses in London, Manchester and other large towns. The Virginia Minstrels, who purported to illustrate the lives of slaves in the American South, played primarily to working-class and middle-class audiences in Liverpool, Manchester and at the Adelphi Theatre in London. The Ethiopian Serenaders, however, played at more upmarket venues like the Hanover Square Rooms and the St. James's Theatre where high ticket prices gave the troupe an aura of exclusivity. Nevertheless, the Serenaders simultaneously played at various institutes and halls throughout the London area and in towns like Brighton, Bristol, Liverpool and Manchester. Previous examinations of blackface minstrelsy in England have concentrated on the role of these performers in constructing notions of racial difference in Britain. My research, however, places the performances within the context of the reinvigorated paternalist discourse apparent in 1840s England, as well as the emerging middle-class belief in individual 'cultivation'. The American blackface acts spoke to both of these ideologies, but I argue also that the Ethiopian Serenaders' popularity with 'fashionable' audiences made familiarity with their performances a marker of social status. Such an act of cultural emulation in the working-class and middle-class audiences, I argue, worked as another avenue in England towards ideological consensus.

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<p>1. Which features of the PG conference did you enjoy?</p>		<p>1. Which features of the PG conference did you enjoy?</p>
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<p>3. Has attending this event helped you form a clearer impression of the Warwick History Department's postgraduate programme?</p>		<p>3. What further assistance or preparation could be looked at to improve the 'speaker' experience?</p>
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<p>5. Do you have any other comments?</p>		<p>4. Do you have any other comments?</p>
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