# HISTORY POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE 2012

## Organising Committee

Thomas Bray
Grace Huxford
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# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

## Thursday 31st May

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| *09:15-09:45* | **Registration** | | Zeeman Building, Atrium |

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| *09:45-09:55* | **Opening Remarks** | Prof Maria Luddy, Head of Department | **MS.02** |

*10:00-11:20*

**Panel 1a: Care, Welfare, and Institutions**        **MS.03**

     Chair: Jane Hand

- ➤ Anna Bosanquet- Midwifery Education in Eighteenth-Century London
- ➤ Stephanie Hawkins – 'A Missing Link in Ireland?' Day Industrial Schools, 1890-1910
- ➤ Jennifer Crane – Forgotten Voices: the Construction and Memorialisation of Evacuee Experience in Britain since 1939
- ➤ Thomas Bray – 'Their Failings, their stupidities, their inadequate ways of meeting life': the 'Client' and their Context

**Panel 1b: Clashes of Conscience**        **MS.05**

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- ➤ Alex Jackson – Piety, Polemic and Protestantism: the Last Will and Testament in Elizabethan England
- ➤ Aimee Burnham – 'Mr Hume the Deist': Reputation and Representation of David Hume in the Debate between Science and Religion
- ➤ Anne Thompson – Elizabethan Clerical Households: Evidence from Clergy Wills proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1560-1600
- ➤ Ruperta Nelson – Demystification of the Church and the Creation of Celebrity

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| *11:20–11:45* | **Break** | | Zeeman Building, Atrium |

*11:45 – 13:05*

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- ➤ Christopher Zacharia – 'Drool, Britannia' – Cookbooks, the Imagined Community and Multiculturalism in Contemporary Britain
- ➤ Peter Clemons – The language of unemployment/the depression and the road to the British welfare state 1930-45
- ➤ Jane Hand – You Are What You Eat: Chronic Disease, Consumerism and Health Education in Post-War Britain

**Panel 2b: Politics of Race**        **MS.05**

     Chair: David Doddington

- ➤ Rachel Nottage - To what extent was Enslaved Life Gendered in the Antebellum South 1830-1861?
- ➤ James Heath – Balance, Ideology and Representation: American Political Development and the Nomination of Supreme Court Justices, 1956-1970
- ➤ Adunni Adams – Indigenous voices in the development of Caribbean historical analysis
- ➤ Meleisa Ono-George – 'Washing the Blackamoor White': Intimacy, Power and Race in Early Nineteenth-Century Jamaica

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*14:00 – 15:20*

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- ➤ Shengfang Chou – Late Qing China and the British world: a case study of the "China-Man" Figure in British Popular Culture and Entertainment 1840-1920
- ➤ John Hardeman – Nineteenth-century attempts to repress British India's opium trade with China
- ➤ Henry Wickham-Smith – Drugs & violence: the role of the West in the evolution of China's criminal underworld
- ➤ Meike Fellinger – Talking fashion: wholesalers, mariners and the prediction of markets for Chinese export wares in Europe, 1720-50

**Panel 3b: Conflict and Identity**                                      MS.05

   Chair: Rebecca Williams

- ➤ Adityajeet Govil – Partition of India: Inevitable?
- ➤ Gregory Thompson – The ontological self during the Volunteer Movement of the French Revolutionary Wars and afterwards
- ➤ Alan Malpass- Liberating the voice(s) of captivity: prisoners of war (and peace) in Britain 1939-1948
- ➤ Elodie Duché – 'Une ville pour prison': space, honour and the paradoxical *otium* of Napoleon's British prisoners of war at Verdun 1803-1814

| 15:20–15:50 | **Break** | Zeeman Building, Atrium |
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*15:50–16:50*

**Panel 4a: Collections and Recollections**                                      MS.03

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- ➤ Ross Hester – 'An arrogant, ritual-obsessed empire that had to be blasted into the Modern World': was this perception of China held by British Chinese ceramics collectors 1850-1930?
- ➤ Timothy Somers – Publicising private spaces: printed cabinets and closets in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
- ➤ Ellen Filor – Miss Wilhemina's Museum: Female Collecting and Imperial Spaces in Langholm, c. 1790-1830

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- ➤ Anna Dawson – Sites of exchange: parlours in English towns, circa 1650-1750
- ➤ Kimberley Thomas – 'Maritime and Mobile' : networks of revolutionary communication in Jamaica during the age of Atlantic revolution
- ➤ Tessa Johnson – How to be a Domestic Goddess: Housewives, minor tranquilizer use and the nuclear family in Cold War America

# Friday 1st June

*10:00–11:20*
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- Nicholas Morgan – 'Imperial Entertainments': Local and Global Trajectories in British Circus Entertainments, 1890-1913
- Dave Toulson – 'I say break the neck of this Apartheid': Popular Music and Politics in Apartheid and Post-Apartheid South Africa, 1977-1995
- Collin Lieberg – 'Here, there and everywhere': (re) interpreting the 'British Invasion'

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- John Morgan – Understanding natural disasters in early modern England
- Maurits Meerwijk – Victorian filth, disease and the government of cities
- Douglas Doherty – Behind the Sudd in Bilad al-Sudan: the 'Nilotic', the 'Bog Baron' and the 'Blue', ruled by the local and fated by the global

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*11:20-11:45*    **Break**                                    Zeeman Building, Atrium

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*11:45-13:05*
**Panel 6a: Medical Exchange**                                    MS.03
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- Sarah Jane Bodell – 'A key which may be said to fit every lock': Examining Power Through Medical Missionary Women in India
- Orla  Mulrooney – Sun and surgery: a History of Medical Tourism c. 1976-2011
- Anne Moeller – Trading Medicine, Trading Culture: Pietist Medical Trade and Bourdieu's Cultural Capital
- Josh Moulding – 'Dining with Disney': Film, Nutrition Education and Selfhood in 1960s Guatemala

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- Duncan Whitehead – Reconceptualising Early Modern Warfare: the English Civil Wars (1642-1651) and the Edifices of Military Success
- Amandip Somal – The Role of Warfare in Globalisation: Examining the Economic Linkages and Globality of the Opium Wars
- Steven Gray – Imperial Coaling: steam-power, the Royal Navy and British imperial coaling stations c. 1870-1914
- Daniel Ellin – 'Square pegs into round holes': RAF Bomber Command ground personnel 1939-1945

| 13:05-14:00 | **Lunch** | Zeeman Building, Atrium |
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*14:00 – 15:00*

**Panel 7a: History and the Written Word**                                    **MS.03**
   Chair: Hannah Graves
   ➢ Sophie Thompson – Visions of the Future: Temporal acceleration and its effect on the cultural imagination of time travel in Britain, 1881-1914
   ➢ Alex White – Utopia and Dystopia on the American Road
   ➢ Jacob Halford – A Map of Mischief: Conflict, Disagreement and the Dialogue genre 1640-1660

**Panel 7b: Early Modern Gender Identities**                                    **MS.05**
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   ➢ Maria Nicolaou – Did love overcome reason? Women and marital separation in Early Modern England
   ➢ Christopher Hussey – Women and Criminal Gangs in Early Modern England 1600-1750
   ➢ Naomi Wood – A web of 'community conversations': the impact of women's letter-writing on the transatlantic Quaker community

| *15:00 – 15:25* | **Break** | Zeeman Building, Atrium |
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*15:25– 16:25*

**Panel 8a: Sociability and Violence**                                    **MS.03**
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   ➢ Charlie Small – 'On the lash?': Drunkenness at sea in the 'Long Eighteenth Century'
   ➢ Matthew Jackson - 'Pox on your Bourdeaux...get me some ale': Popular Consumerism and Drink in Early Modern England
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**Panel 8b: Gender Identities and the Modern World**                                    **MS.05**
   Chair: Josette Duncan
   ➢ Guangze Sun - Conflicts and Communications between the West and China during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century
   ➢ Thomas Comerford – 'Let us show our enemy what we women can do': A Study on Gender in Revolutionary Ireland, 1917-1922
   ➢ Myroslava Matwijiwskyj – Women in the Ukrainian Liberation Movement (OUN-UPA) during the Second World War

| *16:30* | **Closing Remarks** | Prof Rebecca Earle, Director of Graduate Studies | **MS.02** |
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*16:45*  **Wine Reception**

# ABSTRACTS

## Thursday 31st May

### Panel 1a: Care, Welfare, and Institutions

### Anna Bosanquet – Midwifery education in 18th century London

In the eighteenth century, London became the British Isles' center for midwifery education and training. There were growing opportunities for men and women to attend private midwifery courses, and from the mid-century to enrol as paying pupils at the newly established lying in hospitals, dispensaries and domiciliary charities. This paper will present evidence on different training pathways for men and women, describe the content of courses and structure of training, consider style of lecturing and methods of teaching used, and explore how midwifery skills and knowledge were assessed. It will also present data on midwifery pupils' numbers and characteristics and their experience of training, concentrating in particular on female students on whom much less research has been carried out up to date. Sources include hospital archives, course outlines, midwifery textbooks and manuals, newspaper adverts, handwritten lecture notes and personal communication of pupils. Evidence on the wider socio-cultural context in which midwifery education took place, and of the processes involved in acquisition of midwifery skills and knowledge, should shed new light on the debates about the professional rivalries between male and female midwives prevalent at the time.

### Stephanie Hawkins – 'A Missing Link in Ireland?' Day Industrial Schools, 1890-1910

The turn of the twentieth century marked the end of a concerted effort from 1850 onwards by voluntary agencies to address juvenile vagrancy and destitution. Economic hardship forced many working class children on to the streets. Alternatives to the hated workhouse were provided in the opening of orphanages and schools for the 'deserving poor'. The Industrial Schools Act, 1868, extended, to Ireland, legislation already in effect in England and Scotland. However this did not apply to Industrial Day Schools, which failed to materialize in Ireland, despite a twenty year campaign by philanthropists. The debate over Day Industrial Schools represents an important moment in the development and definition of the Industrial School system overall.

This paper will aim to explore what the day schools were, and look at how they differed from the main industrial school system. What and for whom was their intended purpose? What were the arguments offered in favour, and against extending Day Industrial Schools to Ireland? Why do plans to establish these Day Schools in Ireland not come to fruition? Finally, and more broadly, in relation to Ireland's much neglected social history, what does this reveal about attitudes to children and the family in this period?

### Jennifer Crane – Forgotten Voices: the Construction and Memorialisation of Evacuee Experience in Britain since 1939

Two days before the declaration of war on 3rd September 1939 the evacuation of 1.5 million people from British urban cities to rural towns began. Existing academic work on evacuation focuses on the vast policy implications of the biggest mass movement of people in British history. Amongst these politicised debates the lived experiences of the 827,000 school children evacuated are lost. This paper explores how and why presentations and understandings of the evacuee experience have changed since 1939. This work draws on a diverse range of sources which disseminated and memorialised various conceptions of evacuation, from wartime propaganda films showing blissful toddlers seeing their first cow to modern psychological studies analysing the traumatised adult

evacuee. Drawing from literature on the historical construction of voice and the reconstruction of memory my work creates new criteria with which to test whether, and to what extent, evacuees' own voices have been prominent in accounts of evacuation. As the last evacuee voices are slowly disappearing, my paper ultimately underlines the importance of capturing and considering evacuees' personal recollections and remembrances, however fragmented and partial, lest evacuation be forevermore only understood through the distorted accounts of various professional agents.

### Thomas Bray – 'Their Failings, their stupidities, their inadequate ways of meeting life': the 'Client' and their Context

In the post-war period, one of the most enduring debates in English social work concerned the changing nature of its clients. Social workers no longer restricted themselves to helping and reforming the 'deserving poor', but extended their remit to all those who were maladjusted, and unable to navigate the modern world or the welfare state. As their conceptions of their clients changed, so too did social workers' conceptions of themselves and their role in post-war society. Instead of some glorified form of charity worker, they increasingly saw themselves as professionals, applying scientific methods to helping individuals come to terms with their families, their communities, and, above all, themselves. The image that they had of their clients wavered between innocent victims who had to be helped to help themselves and troublesome threats to the fabric of civilised society. In this paper, I will trace this changing relationship between social workers and their 'units of work', ultimately arguing that it allows us to catch a glimpse of an often unseen side of the English social welfare system.

## Panel 1b: Clashes of Conscience

### Alex Jackson – Piety, Polemic and Protestantism: the Last Will and Testament in Elizabethan England

For historians of early modern England the last will and testament has long been used as a rich and vital source. With its religious preamble bequeathing the departed to God in often idiosyncratic and eloquent ways it has been viewed as the 'mirror of men's souls'. Yet it has also been frequently characterised as an inherently frustrating document, more showing the external constraints on testators by official policy and scribal influence than genuine religious devotion. Its application in analysis of the English Reformation has primarily focused on quantitative analysis and attempting to arbitrarily categorise people into 'Catholics' or 'Protestants'. That this was done mostly in the period up to the end of Edward's reign was indicative of a historiography which saw the Reformation as finished and complete by this time. The most recent scholarship that has viewed the Reformation as a much more protracted and long-term process has not been accompanied by a corresponding shift in the investigation of the evidence of wills to the later-Tudor period. Thus this paper will examine them in the Elizabethan age, in attempting to elucidate ideas of piety and identity in an increasingly confessionalised landscape. It will look at how far there was internal consistency between the religious preamble and later bequests in the documents, temporal change and the link with doctrinal ideas. It will also locate the will in wider discourses and whether it can be seen as a polemical document, connected to a process of ongoing reformation and confessionalisation.

### Aimee Burnham – 'Mr Hume the Deist': Reputation and Representation of David Hume in the Debate between Science and Religion

The meeting of Thomas Henry Huxley and Samuel Wilberforce in Oxford, 1860 is touted as a pivotal moment in the 'war' between science and religion. Before this infamous meeting political conservatism, religious orthodoxy and science were, supposedly, in happy harmony among the English gentry. In the following decades Huxley achieved his goal of expelling theology from science,

allowing scientists to pursue the rational and empirical truth without ecclesiastical orthodoxies interfering.

Many of the arguments used by Huxley draw heavily from David Hume's *Of Miracles* essay. This essay not only curtailed Hume's career but became synonymous with religious apathy, agnosticism and even atheism. This paper addresses Victorian perceptions of Hume and how arguments raised in *Of Miracles,* were used in the discussion surrounding the Religious Census of 1851, the publication of Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species* (1859) and Baden Powel's *On the Study of Evidence of Christianity* (1860) and in two biographies of Hume, one written by Huxley and published in 1878, the other by the Presbyterian Henry Calderwood in 1898. What will be concluded is that by the fin-de-siècle, intellectual circles had begun to accept Hume's importance as a philosopher, ignoring anti-Scottish and atheophobic criticism, which mirrored the shift in attitudes that had begun to believe that science ought to be independent of religious influence.

## Anne Thompson – Elizabethan Clerical Households: Evidence from Clergy Wills proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1560-1600

Most of the debate concerning the introduction of clerical marriage has centred around the institution itself and the rhetoric generated by those on either side of the confessional divide. Much less attention has been devoted to the impact of such a momentous change on the individuals, families and communities involved. Although the wives in seventeenth-century clerical households have begun to fall under the spotlight, their far less accessible sixteenth-century counterparts remain very much in the shadows. These women have evaded study largely because there is no single body of readily available material to investigate. Their stories have to be pieced together from diverse documents including parish registers, marriage licences, church court records and wills. Between 1560 and 1600, the wills of around two hundred married clergymen were proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and these form the basis of this paper. Often seen as dry legal documents concerned merely with the transfer of property, wills actually afford the historian a glimpse into family and household relationships. Given the dearth of material generally available, any insight into the workings and preoccupations of early clerical families deserves close scrutiny.

## Ruperta Nelson – Demystification of the Church and the Creation of Celebrity

Celebrity compensated for the demystification of the church and the secularization of society including the rejection of the saints and magic of church ceremonies post-Reformation. This paper will look at that the coming of the Restoration actress who, for many, may have represented, in a way, a corrupted version of the Virgin Mary and other female saint that were integral to the church in earlier centuries before the Reformation. Watching the Actress upon the stage and going to the theatre represented going to Church, as a result the clothes she wore (for example, the breeches roles) were relics, her performance a sort of magic liturgy, and the words she spoke became a part of society even a part of legend much like mystics. For example Nell Gwynn's, "I am the *Protestant* Whore." The actress was as all powerful women were a threat to the social normality and would continue to be sustained repeated attacks from those who wished the theatre and its women to conform to approved moral standards.

## *Panel 2a – Britain in the Post-War Period*

## Emily Thompson – Holocaust Denial in the UK

'The annihilation of European Jewry, like World War I, is an irrefutable fact of history, a gruesome descent into the irrational that still haunts us.' Despite the notion that the Holocaust exists as an 'irrefutable fact of history', certain groups of people across the globe argue, to varying degrees, that the Holocaust as we 'know' it did not take place. The British phenomenon of Holocaust denial is a

movement which has grown since the 1970s, developing from its beginnings as the propaganda of extremist neo-Nazi and nationalist groups, to something more sinister under the guise of history and fact, primarily promoted in the UK by David Irving. This paper will consider what motivations lie behind Holocaust denial, the specifics of Holocaust denial in the UK, how historians and the public respond to the Holocaust and its legacy, and how this shapes reactions to such extreme allegations aimed at events which remain highly sensitive and emotionally charged in the twenty-first century.

## Christopher Zacharia – 'Drool, Britannia' – Cookbooks, the Imagined Community and Multiculturalism in Contemporary Britain

This dissertation will explore the role of food, and more specifically cookbooks, in the process of imagining the nation. Focusing on contemporary Britain, I analyse and compare cook-books in the post-war period, seeking to understand how cuisines traditionally foreign to the national palate are incorporated within it to create a smooth, inclusive Britishness that presents otherness in a safe and manageable way. In this fashion, I argue, cook-books become a part of the multicultural discourse, presenting a homely vision of national unity within a colourful medley that is hard to resist. The boundaries between the 'local' dishes that have formed the backbone of the Great British diet and the 'global' dishes which have become increasingly palatable are broken down, as diversity is celebrated and enjoyed. Where does Britishness lie in these recipes? Do authentic meals and their accompanying aromas somehow overcome the distances of space and ethnicity? And in relishing exotic food, do we somehow become 'multicultural'? With cook-books as the script, the performance of an inclusive national identity is promoted through diverse cuisines that are somehow reassuringly British.

## Peter Clemons – The language of unemployment/the depression and the road to the British welfare state 1930-45

My paper will trace the coming of the welfare state and the role that language and contemporary commentary on unemployment played. It will chart the different voices, from government and literature, to interviews with the unemployed themselves. How did the label of unemployed feel, and did attitudes shift, who were these shifts driven by and what was the resonance in the language? Where and with whom was the agency of the language of unemployment? How did people who were unemployed describe and talk about their situation, and was it a social construction of others, presumed and pre-categorised?

## Jane Hand – You Are What You Eat: Chronic Disease, Consumerism and Health Education in Post-War Britain

This paper will provide an introduction to my current doctorate research. By analysing both nutritional health campaigns and the role of health food advertising my thesis will enquire as to how the now common associations between diet and chronic disease risk factors were transmitted, and how promotional techniques contributed to the creation of a science-based consumerism in the post-war period. 'Negative nutrition' and the resultant concentration on the role of over-nutrition in the aetiology of chronic disease, particularly cardiac conditions, gave rise to a new consumerism centred on low-calorie, low-fat product alternatives. By examining the role of the visual in both public health campaigns and health food marketing I contend that promotional material was integral to the process of creating and establishing specific 'healthy' diets as scientifically based 'treatments' for 'diseases of the affluent'. Further, I suggest that the popularisation of nutrition and disease prevention as a problem of individual risk emerged from not only scientific texts, medical advice, and public health campaigns, but also from new modes of food consumption in post-war Britain.

### Panel 2b: Politics of Race

### Rachel Nottage - <u>To what extent was Enslaved Life Gendered in the Antebellum South 1830-1861?</u>

This paper examines the issues regarding gender and body politics within the slave communities throughout the antebellum South. This paper has been inspired by the work of Stephanie Camp who has argued that the enslaved person possessed three bodies, the first being the dominated body, the second the subjective body, and the third the reclaimed body. Camp's argument has centred primarily on the lives of enslaved women which is what this piece of work will aim to expand upon by using various primary sources such as Harriet A. Jacobs, *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl. Written by Herself* (Boston: Published for the Author, 1861) and extracts from Charles Perdue, Thomas Barden, and Robert Phillips, *Weevils in the Wheat: Interviews with Virginia Ex-Slaves* (Virginia: University of Virginia Press, 1976). However, this paper will not be limiting itself to the experiences and body politics of just women in the enslaved communities, as it will also examine the lives of the enslaved men, and assess whether Camp's idea of the enslaved having possession of three bodies can also be applied to the enslaved man. This area of study will examine how the enslaved man obtained a sense of masculinity in spite of his servitude and how he proved himself as a protector and provider for his family within his unique circumstances. This paper will therefore focus on the body politics of both genders and in turn analyse the relationships formed under the conditions of enslaved life in the antebellum South.

### James Heath – <u>Balance, Ideology and Representation: American Political Development and the Nomination of Supreme Court Justices, 1956-1970</u>

American presidents have been selecting individuals to serve on the Supreme Court – the most powerful judicial body in the United States – since 1789.  Their methods of selection have been studied by many scholars, but the existing literature suggests a strong emphasis on the period of 1968 to the present day.  This period is characterized by an intense process of confirmation whereby the nominee is grilled by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate before the full Senate makes the final decision to either confirm or reject the nominee.  This paper considers a neglected period of nomination history by focusing on the period of 1956-70 in order to make the case that the intensification of the process did not begin in 1968.  An institutional method will be adopted to explain how the nomination process was influenced by three institutions in particular, namely (a) The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) and the civil rights movement; (b) the American Bar Association (ABA) and the legal profession, and (c) United States senators representing southern states.

### Adunni Adams – <u>Indigenous voices in the development of Caribbean historical analysis</u>

The work of esteemed academics such as Walter Rodney (Guyana) and C. L. R. James (Trinidad & Tobago) occupies a niche space in the academic world which restricts their perceived relevance to within the region they are from. The work of those from the Caribbean has long been confined to a specialist branch of academia, a phenomenon that rarely affects those exploring Western European and North American histories in the same way.

This paper will explore the voices of Caribbean people in an analysis of the history of the region by analysing the following questions: (a) where is the Caribbean?, (b) how is legitimate historical analysis defined?, and (c) what was the perspective of Caribbean writers immediately before and after colonial independence?

In answering these questions my aim is to uncover the voices of Caribbean academics and challenge 'the prevailing geopolitics of ideas that pervades the scholarly community, which gives credence to a scenario wherein the lives, thoughts, and words of certain nations or culture areas

brandish the authority to embody the human condition in the whole planet whereas those coming from other regions can elucidate themselves only' (Torres-Saillant, 2006, p. 6).

## Meleisa Ono-George – 'Washing the Blackamoor White': Intimacy, Power and Race in Early Nineteenth-Century Jamaica

In April 1804, Grace Donne, a free woman of colour, died after 'an illness of four or five days'. Her employer and long-term lover, Simon Taylor a wealthy white Jamaican planter, lamented he was 'like a Fish out of the Water by her loss'. For thirty-six years Grace Donne took care of Simon Taylor at his estate at Prospect Pen, just outside of Kingston, providing for him not only as his 'faithfull [sic] servant', but also as his surrogate wife. However, despite her central role in his life, in more than four hundred letters authored by Taylor to his family, friends, and associates, there remains only few references to Grace Donne threaded throughout. The intimate relationship that existed between Grace and Simon was not unique.  Many similar relationships existed that challenge histories of black women and white men in the slavery period as based only on oppression and subjugation.  Instead, as this paper will show, black and brown women exercised agency and in many cases negotiated relationships with white men that were advantageous to them and their families. Further, through a discussion of such relationships, the unstable and ambivalent understandings of race during this period will become glaringly evident. By expanding on the spectrum of possible social relations in slave society and making space for narratives of affection, we can begin to understand some of the complexities, contradictions and nuances that so profoundly shaped eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Jamaican slave society.

## Panel 3a: China and the Wider World

## Shengfang Chou – Late Qing China and the British world: a case study of the "China-Man" Figure in British Popular Culture and Entertainment 1840-1920

My thesis explores the complexity of the projected and perceived image of the late Qing Empire by examining a series of case studies of "Chineseness" in the British imagination between 1840 and 1920. The Qing Empire was renowned in the early modern world its advances in technology and its commercial and economic strengths before 1800 (Bin Wong 1997; André Gunder Frank 1998). After 1840, however, the first Anglo-Chinese Opium War caused the Qing Empire to lose its global economic and military power (James Hevia 2003; Lydia Liu 2006). From 1840, the late Qing Empire was depicted as "the sick man of East Asia"  and various passive and negative images were created in the West to reflect this identity. The image of China, however, was also shaped by a rich diversity in material cultures and perspectives. This thesis focuses on three specific sites that produced the image of China at this time: the early World Expositions (1851 London, 1867 Paris, and 1876 Philadelphia), London's Chinatown and the "China-man" figure in British popular culture and entertainment. (This talk, I will only present a case study of the "China-man" figure in British popular culture and entertainment.) Through an exploration of these three cases, I aim to reveal the historical, commercial and sociological aspects of the image of the late Qing Empire projected during this period. I consider how these examples represent China in British popular perception, in opposition to the previously mentioned "sick man of East Asia" image in Chinese-British history. I argue that these sites helped create China's national image as consisting of both *fantasy* and *fear* – two keywords that were manifest in different ways for both Chinese and British audiences. As such, the notion of 'China' becomes an active agent or a myth, which foreshadows modern campaigns exhibiting a highly managed global image of China.

## John Hardeman – <u>Nineteenth-century attempts to repress British India's opium trade with China</u>

My paper will surround the activities in Britain of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and will examine why the organised anti opium lobby secured only limited success at Parliamentary level in an era of protest and reform. It might appear to be a narrow focus on an international trade and its human consequences but the trade does have an important place in the scholarship of global history, and that of the British Empire.

The opium trade coincided with a nonconformist religious revival in England which resulted in the overseas missionary activity of Quakers, Baptists and Methodists who answered the call of the Great Commission, a New Testament entreaty to 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.' Missionaries flocked to China and, becoming shocked by the growth of drug addiction and 'the degradation of the Chinese,' reported home their concerns, out of which developed the anti-opium lobby.

My paper will trace the society's failure to attract widespread public support. and to influence Parliament in the abandonment of a trade on which for many years the economy of British India depended, using as primary sources the society's minutes and publications, missionary correspondence, and reports in Hansard and *The Times* newspaper, and using for secondary sources the books of John King Fairbank, Virginia Berridge, Frank Dikotter, Kathleen Lodwick, and other relevant authors.

## Henry Wickham-Smith – <u>Drugs & violence: the role of the West in the evolution of China's criminal underworld</u>

From the 1912 Hague Convention and the attempted suppression of the opium trade through to the active collaboration with the Chinese Green Gang and the Triads during the 1920s and '30s, the Western powers of Britain and France have undeniably played a central role in the history of Chinese organised crime. As such, the rise of China's underworld organisations can arguably be seen as the consequence of specific global interactions between East and West, with Shanghai often serving as the arena of conflict and cooperation where some of the more dramatic and significant events of the period played out.

The numerous scholarly publications on the city's history present a rich and varied picture of urban life in the French Concession and the International Settlement, with Brian Martin and Frederic Wakeman being among those who have contributed significantly to the study of organised crime and the social, economic and political conditions which fostered its growth. I aim to expand upon their work on the Western municipalities, making explicit the connection between Chinese gangsters and questions of Western global prestige. By studying the British Cabinet Papers to outline the position of the Western powers in the Far East while also examining perspectives from Shanghai in the 1920s and '30s, this paper seeks to analyse the phenomenon of Chinese organised crime from a global perspective and underline the significance of Western actions and policy in the rise of these criminal syndicates.

## Meike Fellinger – <u>Talking fashion: wholesalers, mariners and the prediction of markets for Chinese export wares in Europe, 1720-50</u>

The eighteenth century saw a dramatic increase in the consumption of Chinese manufactured wares throughout Europe. The shipping of tea, porcelain, and silk textiles was then organised by a small number of monopolistic East India Companies, which managed to secure the protection from their respective states in Europe. Many of the goods that the Companies sold at their public auctions were meant to be re-exported to countries where their consumption was not strictly prohibited. This re-distribution (legal and illicit) of Chinese wares within Europe was big business and required a great deal of knowledge about potential markets and changes in fashion. This paper is intended to analyse the crucial roles played by commanders and supercargoes of East Indiamen in integrating different national markets for Chinese commodities into a truly pan-European trading arena. I will show how

they communicated and co-operated with a number of wholesalers with regard to the buying and selling of goods. Based on two types of sources, trade ledgers and correspondence, I will explore how merchants and mariners discussed changes in taste, and how these might affect future markets for decorative wares from China. In search for profits, they formed efficient transnational networks for the distribution of goods beyond Company control.

## *Panel 3b: Conflict and Identity*

### Adityajeet Govil – Partition of India: Inevitable?

The Partition of India remains a traumatic event in the history of the sub-continent. The great migrations and riots are a tragic counterpoise to the achievement of independence. At the same time the events relating to partition cast a long shadow on future history. Indo-Pakistani relations have been bedevilled by wars and territorial disputes. The partition of India to create a homeland for one of India's religious communities is an event that is of absorbing interest as a phenomenon. The events are complex and of crucial importance. This paper looks at the events leading up to partition. Where did the springs of partition lie? How did a country, in gaining independence, descend into grave civil conflict? When did the idea of partition become acceptable to the parties involved, primarily the British, the Muslim League and the Congress? This paper will also look at the mechanics of how partition was carried out, planned and achieved. In doing so the paper hopes to investigate further an event of lasting importance and intriguing complexity.

### Gregory Thompson – The ontological self during the Volunteer Movement of the French Revolutionary Wars and afterwards

This paper will look at the creation of the Volunteer identity between 1794-1809 specifically relating to the position of the self and nation within it. It is located predominantly in the conceptual frameworks of landscape, military and identity histories. First, it will draw on a verity of materials from training manuals, diaries, sermons, visual sources and the landscape itself to explore the creation of a Volunteer identity within the individual and its implications for the nation as a whole. It will engage with the aim of military training to mould an individual to a specific way of thinking as well as the spatial aspects of eighteenth century warfare, linking the Volunteer to their community and a national discourse on the constitutionality, public face and competence of their movement. Second, it will look at the use of the Volunteers as an effective police force within the context of the food riots in the 1790s and 1803. This section will look at the Volunteer in action, their actions and aspects of state and self-regulation. Finally it will explore some of the significances of the experience of the Volunteer movement after 1815.

### Alan Malpass- Liberating the voice(s) of captivity: prisoners of war (and peace) in Britain 1939-1948

Despite the vast literature on various conflicts, the Prisoner-of-War (POW) has been confined to the peripheries of historical study. As Heather Jones has suggested, military captivity has been a 'missing paradigm' in the history of conflict during the 20th century. When attention has focused on captivity, it has primarily been paid towards the more sensational aspects during this period such as the Holocaust, the Eastern Front and Escapees. Moreover, where academics have studied the POW in the UK, their focus has been toward narratives of official and international policy. Instead, this research will concentrate on the 'everyday' experiences and objects. Indeed, the engagement between prisoners and the native populace has yet to be analysed theoretically.

As the generation of the Second World War slowly disappears, cultural artefacts are becoming ever more important as a source to uncover their everyday experience. Crafted objects and artwork have remained in Britain can reflect the expression of the POWs internal experiences. By recovering and analysing the fragments of these voices that remain, this research will provide

insight into how the captivity of some 500,000 prisoners of war affected British identity and culture. The aim of this research is twofold, firstly to recover the forgotten voices of captivity, and secondly, to explore the effects of alien internees on those Britons who came into contact with them. Doing so provides a theoretical opening to problematize previous histories, and resituate the POW as an agent of cultural transfer.

## Elodie Duché – 'Une ville pour prison': space, honour and the paradoxical otium of Napoleon's British prisoners of war at Verdun 1803-1814

In 1803, Bonaparte's unforeseen order to arrest every British civilian present on French soil led to a remarkable and yet unknown detention. Almost four thousand British, mostly genteel excursionists captured in mid-Grand Tour, were declared 'civil hostages' and sent to Verdun, before being joined, with the resumption of hostilities, by army, navy and merchant officers. Yet, far from the orthodox image of the prisoner of war (P.O.W.), these 'captive Milords' enjoyed a remarkable amount of freedom. Detained on parole, they were permitted to live among the inhabitants, enabling them to interact with a post-Revolution society and recreate a home-away-from-home with their wives, children and servants. Cultivating their *habitus* against all odds through leisure activities (horse races, whist clubs, amateur theatre), the detainees became vectors of cultural transfers, transforming the sleepy town of the Meuse into a transnational interface.

As this paper will suggest, this curious Verdun settlement complicates the truism of an irremediable Franco-British alterity in construction at the period, by revealing the captive's position as agent of a '*histoire croisée*'. Furthermore, in a pre-Geneva conventions era and with the emerging totalisation of warfare redefining a civil-military divide, this paradoxically colourful detention ultimately highlights the complexity of the very definition of the prisoner of war in the *longue durée*, a question the recent historical interest in the P.O.W. 'missing paradigm' (Jones, 2008) aims to address.


## *Panel 4a: Collections and Recollections*

## Ross Hester – 'An arrogant, ritual-obsessed empire that had to be blasted into the Modern World': was this perception of China held by British Chinese ceramics collectors 1850-1930?

This paper will examine the perception of China held by the diverse group of people who collected Chinese Ceramics such as Murray Marks, Stephen Bushell, George Eumorfopoulos and Percival David from 1850 to 1930. During, this period for many in Britain, China was perceived as being backward and which could only be brought into the modern world through a process of Westernization. This was despite the key role played by the products of Chinese material culture especially Porcelain in the creation of a British consumer society from the eighteenth century onward.  This work draws on an interdisciplinary approach using a wide range of sources, which include archival written material and the visual material provided by ceramic collections which form part of prominent national collections such as the British Museum's. Using these sources, this paper argues that for this group a multifaceted perception of China prevailed which challenged the prevailing discourse on China in Britain created by British missionaries working in China.  This challenge was created by societies such as the Burlington Fine Arts Club and the Oriental Ceramics Society formed by Ceramics collectors that organized the most important public exhibitions of Chinese Ceramics in Britain during this period.


## Timothy Somers – Publicising private spaces: printed cabinets and closets in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

This study focuses on the ambiguous public-private dichotomy during the seventeenth and eighteenth century by analysing a form of publication that appropriated elite secretive space: the

printed cabinet and closet. The diverse subject matter they contain – ranging from natural histories, literary anthologies, secret histories, 'how-to' etiquette books, to even the personal letters of King Charles I – necessarily requires a wide interpretive net. Studies of architecture, experimental science, gender roles, commercial ideology, cultural competition within polite society and changing conceptions of the body and 'self' will be brought together in order to contextualise the development of texts such as *Curiosities: or the cabinet of nature Containing phylosophical, naturall, and morall questions fully answered and resolved* (1637). In addition, relatable private spaces such as the objectification of female consumers within the dressing room and the oriental Turkish seraglio will be drawn upon. Most importantly, though, the especially public rhetorical disclosure of secrets promised by printed cabinets arguably contributed toward the demystification of 'traditional knowledge' that implicitly reinforced patriarchal hierarchy. Indeed an underlying purpose of this study is to explore in greater detail the 'devolution of absolutism', as it is termed by the literary historian Michael Mckeon , that involved the explicit conceptual separation of public and private alongside the division between state and civil society.

## Ellen Filor – Miss Wilhemina's Museum: Female Collecting and Imperial Spaces in Langholm, c. 1790-1830

'Beneath thy roof what splendid proofs are plac'd/ Of manly enterprise, and female taste!' wrote William Park in a 1834 poem about Wilhelmina Malcolm's museum in Langholm in the Scottish Borders. The objects inside included inscribed bricks from Babylon, Mexican hieroglyphics written on tree bark, and inscriptions on the leaves of a Palmyra tree from Burma. Sent back by Wilhelmina Malcolm's brothers and male friends with imperial careers, they offer a valuable resource for examining how the meanings of these objects were made and remade by their new setting in Scotland. Collecting in the late eighteenth century has almost exclusively been confined to male endeavour while women have largely been dismissed as 'amateur' collectors. This has led collecting to be configured as a penetrative masculine desire to control women's bodies. Rather, using the example of this museum in Burnfoot is to complicate this narrow analysis through gendered and spatial means. Often, these mobile goods were conceived of as not simply objects from a country but objects that became a country, allowing even those who had not travelled to understand and possess knowledge of such lands. Thus, the impact of this imperial service on those who travelled and those who remained behind allows a thicker conception of both feminine collecting but also spaces of imperial appropriation even in rural backwaters to emerge.

## *Panel 4b: Sites and Subjectivity*

## Anna Dawson – Sites of exchange: parlours in English towns, circa 1650-1750

The early modern middling sort house was a vitally important stage upon which individuals and households performed acts of hospitality that demonstrated and reinforced their public status and self-worth. The parlour, in particular, was idealised in conduct literature, Georgian architectural plans and the conversation piece as a site of interaction, conversation and conspicuous consumption; a largely 'public' and female space.

By focusing on everyday practice within the urban household, this study seeks to analyse the parlour of the urban middling sort during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; its furnishings, use and development over time. It will draw on a variety of sources, including conduct literature, probate inventories, architectural plans, diaries, art, literature and household crime reports. Unlike the elite, many inhabitants of England's towns lived cheek by jowl, in dwellings where space was limited and versatile. Within this framework, the parlour was often used as a multifunctional space by men and women, as both 'public' and 'private', depending upon the time of day and persons present. Thus, as well as a socially symbolic room, middling sort urban parlours,

their contents and locations, are also highly illustrative of the practical needs of Stuart and Georgian households.

## Kimberley Thomas – 'Maritime and Mobile': Networks of revolutionary communication in Jamaica during the Age of Atlantic revolution

The colonial Caribbean as an archipelago of islands was inextricably linked as a maritime world. Relying on shipping for commerce, protection and association, maritime channels served as umbilical cords for the preservation and success of a colony. Their importance to colonials has been well-documented; their alternative use and consumption by the colonised, less so. This paper aims to delve into the underground world of black and white seamen, hucksters and pedlars, slaves and free coloureds, in an attempt to elucidate the networks of communication that existed between the plantation zone, the maritime port, and the Atlantic world beyond. As such, it is a story of mobility, rumour and resistance which will take the British colony of Jamaica in the Age of Revolution as its focus. Jamaica occupied a unique position in the Caribbean: not only was it Britain's most successful West Indian colony, but it also shared close proximity with Spanish Cuba and French Saint Domingue. Consequently, upon outbreak of revolution and war, its port cities could provide a volatile arena for the tumultuous meeting of the "hydra" whose work on the docks, drinking in the taverns and exchanges on Sunday market days may have ensured that critical information from beyond and around the colony reached the plantation zones and slaves within. By tracing the link between maritime and terrestrial mobility my research hopes to contribute towards our understanding of how networks of revolutionary communication may have operated and how they contributed towards African resistance in the colonial Caribbean.

## Tessa Johnson – How to be a Domestic Goddess: Housewives, minor tranquilizer use and the nuclear family in Cold War America

This paper will explore the 'stereotype' of the Martini and prescription-drug addled housewife of post-war America. Through studying a number of sources including drug advertisements in medical journals; articles in popular media such as *Cosmopolitan* and *Ladies Home Journal*; television programmes; oral histories and questionnaires, this paper aims to identify why female tranquilizer users outnumbered their male counterparts two to one and consider how the image of the housewife at the time, in both popular and medical culture, influenced prescription demand and supply. This paper will analyse data collected from Kelly's Longitudinal Study, a survey conducted in suburban 1950s America regarding married life, and explore the participants' opinions on their emotional health, drinking habits and consultation with professionals regarding mental illness. Finally, this paper will examine how female tranquilizer use was shaped by Cold War politics, through domestic containment and by a desperate desire from both men and women for security and safety from the horrors of nuclear war.

# Friday 1st June

## *Panel 5a: Performance and Pageantry*

### Claire Wooldridge – <u>Processions, Pageants and Parades: How Festivals Were Experienced and Remembered in Sixteenth-Century Italy and Beyond</u>

As occasions for the gathering of a society in envisioned 'amity and love' (as described by Gasparo Contarini) civic festivals, such as those to celebrate feast days, dynastic entries and victories afforded urban areas an opportunity to present themselves to the world in magnificent and ceremonial splendour.  Also offering participants and observers a chance to indulge in festive revelries and merry making, the importance of festivals to early modern Italian community formation and communication culture has been historiographically acknowledged.

In this paper, however, the experience of those who directly participated or observed festive ceremonies will be compared with that of an increasing group of individuals who experienced the festival indirectly, through expanding networks of print communication.  Early sixteenth century Venice and Florence will serve as case studies, with printed collections of officially published festival books serving as the main source base, alongside printed imagery, scribal sources and accounts of festivals written by both native and foreign observers.

More broadly, this paper seeks to analyse how festivals were represented and portrayed in varying communicative mediums created for differing audiences.  In this way, the existence of unifying or divergent themes and images within representations of festivals can be identified; thus illuminating the existence of a common visual or textual lexicon regarding festivals.

### Nicholas Morgan – <u>'Imperial Entertainments': Local and Global Trajectories in British Circus Entertainments, 1890-1913</u>

Despite a growing body of work on the sociology of leisure and entertainment, historical research on the British circus in its Victorian heyday has been largely uninformed theoretically, heavily tinged by nostalgia, and overwhelmingly reliant on isolated regional and national perspectives. This paper will aim to demonstrate how fruitfully this topic can be studied when these mistakes are corrected. To do this, it will take as a case study the 'Sheffield Jungle', a local manifestation of Frank Bostock's touring animal show in 1911-13. All of the current material on the 'Jungle' has been newly compiled by a recent 3-year project at the National Fairground Archives. This paper aims to consider the 'Jungle' in the following contexts: the rise and spread of entertainment formats borrowed from World's Fairs and colonial exhibitions; the social construction of popular imperialism in the same period; and the commercialisation and 'Americanisation' of British entertainment. These contexts will be shown to inter-relate in the particular ways the sought to define and mediate the boundary between local and global, and will seek to demonstrate the potential in greater study of not only circus, but leisure and entertainment more generally.

### Dave Toulson – <u>'I say break the neck of this Apartheid': Popular Music and Politics in Apartheid and Post-Apartheid South Africa, 1977-1995</u>

This paper will explore the relationship between popular music with both the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa and attempts to imagine a post-Apartheid South Africa. Starting with the death of Steve Biko in police custody in 1977, which inspired dozens of songs, I shall begin to examine the key messages and beliefs expressed in these songs and try to gauge their impact. Central to this paper is this consideration of popular music as not just a song text with a message but as a commercial product, mass marketed and intended to reach a wide audience. Furthermore, this paper will consider the interaction between musicians working in South Africa and those in the rest of the world. In particular, how musical forms such as Jamaican Reggae and later American Hip Hop

were co-opted by South African artists like Lucky Dube and Prophets of Da City, to express their own particular experience and to forge a sense of shared struggle. It will also take into account the impact of western protest songs such as the Special AKA's 'Free Nelson Mandela' in influencing opposition against Apartheid in countries such as Britain and America and how these western artists interacted with the wider struggle against Apartheid.

## Collin Lieberg – 'Here, there and everywhere': (re) interpreting the 'British Invasion'

The period of music known as the 'British Invasion' produced some of the most influential and beloved music of the 1960s. Bands such as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones and the Kinks all gained prominence and success during this time. Common thought says that before the Beatles arrived into America in 1964, the American music scene was listless. Then, for a period of eighteen months until 1966, British musicians dominated the American airwaves and charts, to the exclusion of American artists. In effect, the traditional logic goes, if it was British, Americans wanted a piece of it, even at the expense of their own works. My paper aims to refute this traditional logic by offering a different interpretation of this period. It will survey regional styles of music before the 'invasion' began and trace those during the 'invasion' period. It will compare the success of American and British artists in the popular charts and explore how some British artists did not have success.

## *Panel 5b: Troubled Spaces*

## Sotirios Triantafyllos – Banditry and space in seventeenth-century Europe

This paper examines the relationship between banditry and space. Based on printed sources like; ballads, novels, play and the period's travel literature and on visual and archival material the proposed study seeks to answer; how banditry was linked with certain areas and how the experience of banditry shaped the social conception of space. In order to answer these questions is examined the practice of banditry during the seventeenth century in three quite different geographically, culturally, economically and politically areas; the Ottoman Empire, England and the Italian city states. This study hopes to illuminate not only the place of banditry in the power structure of the period but mainly the way that banditry shaped the perception of certain areas; as fearsome, dangerous or rebellious. And finally, how banditry left its mark in these areas and how both the perpetrators and the victims perceived these banditry infested areas.

## John Morgan – Understanding natural disasters in early modern England

Floods, fires, harsh winters and earthquakes were some of the most potent threats to security in the early modern period. Tragic accounts of calamitous events circulated in large numbers in early modern England. In this popular literature of pamphlets, ballads, sermons and woodcuts, cruel and sensational events were narrated and glossed with providentialism. Towards the end of the period, more recognisably 'scientific' interpretations came to inform the tales told of disastrous events. Recent research in the relatively new field of historical disaster research has focussed on this rich source base, and has identified providentialism and natural philosophy as two dominant discourses used to explain disasters. In this paper, narratives of floods, earthquakes and harsh winters written as memoranda in parish registers are added to the established source base. Parochial accounts of disaster contain varying degrees of providential and natural philosophical interpretation, yet all are very much grounded in the local significance of events. In these accounts, disasters were interpreted as local landscape events with local communal, historical and customary significance. An analysis of these parish sources brings out the local dimensions of natural philosophical and providential interpretations. By comparing various genres of disaster narratives, it is possible to gain an understanding of the various layers of meaning ascribed to calamitous events in the period. Furthermore, incorporating narratives found in works of only local relevance into the story of early

modern natural disasters allows for a more rounded view of their effects and interpretation, with greater attention paid to the experiences of the sufferers themselves.

## Maurits Meerwijk – <u>Victorian filth, disease and the government of cities</u>

'Dirt' was omnipresent in the nineteenth-century city. Contemporaries considered it to be a danger to both health and morality, and were very much concerned with the influence dirt had on the lower classes of society. Dirt, filth, pollution, the diseases related to them, caused by both urbanisation and industrialisation, were therefore the direct catalyst for intervention by both private individuals, public officials and local and national governments.

The paper will draw on Michel Foucault's theories of governmentality. It aims to be innovative by relating these theories to a material substance, rather than government institutions and private persons. Archival research will focus on either one or multiple locations, 'spaces', of 'dirt'. For example the public bath house or the (envisioned) sewage farm. Additionally it might consider epidemic diseases (cholera) and the associations made between disease and dirt.

My paper will focus on the 'historical agency of dirt' and the relation between dirt and urban (social) policy. The increase in Victorian Britain in both the expenditure on, and interest in, public health, I hope to show, were both the result of the extreme, direct, and daily confrontation of the (governing) middle and upper classes with dirt.

## Douglas Doherty – <u>Behind the Sudd in Bilad al-Sudan: the 'Nilotic', the 'Bog Baron' and the 'Blue', ruled by the local and fated by the global</u>

History has found the British guilty of a systemic failure to adequately prepare southern Sudan for the modern world into which it emerged from the seclusion of Southern Rule in 1956, to become half of independent Sudan. A large portion of responsibility is laid against those District Commissioners within the Sudan Political Service, the Oxbridge dominated FO organization created by Cromer in 1900 for the administration of Sudan, individually known as 'Bog Barons.' Though characterised as military officers with long service in the Sudd and by the suggestion that they ruled in a feudal manner, frequently defying Khartoum, they are not clearly identified and the various histories lack a consistency in locating them in time. It appears therefore that the 'Bog Barons' have taken on the attributes of a historical chimera, though there exists at the core a small group of DCs with long service in the south. However, 203 members of the Service served in the south during the Life of colonial Sudan and there is more to the idea of 'Bog Baron' rule than just a few DCs 'going native', though the idea of associating rogue DCs with Conrad's 'Kurz' is attractive.

## *Panel 6a: Medical Exchange*

## Sarah Jane Bodell – <u>'A key which may be said to fit every lock': Examining Power Through Medical Missionary Women in India</u>

By the late nineteenth century, the majority of British missionaries in India were female. Imperial historical narratives generally overlook missionary history, and particularly women missionaries—who formed the majority of missionaries in India in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In order to address this omission, this paper will examine medical missionary women in India under the Church Missionary Society (CMS) and the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (CEZMS) from c. 1870 to 1947. In particular, this research will explore the role medical missionary women played in the milieu of the British Raj in India and the effects they had on the colonial enterprise. These women occupied a unique position within British India because the Indian landscape provided a space in which they could assert their agency in a greater capacity than in Britain. This paper will investigate what ramifications medical missionary women had on the production of power in colonial India and what effects this had, in turn, on these women. To do this, the examination of personal narratives is crucial to dismantling the general imperial narratives that

have overlooked medical missionary women. To this end, the CMS and CEZMS archives in Birmingham have provided the sources for analysis.

## Orla Mulrooney – Sun and surgery: a History of Medical Tourism c. 1976-2011

Until recently the prospect of having surgery in India would most likely have invoked trepidation in any potential patient.  Those who could, sought surgery elsewhere. The facilities were grim, expertise lacking, and many procedures were simply not available.  India now imports medical tourists to a growing number of 'high-tech' hospitals, some of which are rated on par with the best in the world for many advanced surgical procedures.  What contributed to India's transformation, in less than 40 years, from totally lacking state-of-the-art medical facilities to the importation of medical tourists to 'high-tech' hospitals?  My research explores the social, economic and political history of the modern medical tourism industry through concentrating on the development of medical tourism to India's 'high-tech' hospitals.

The phenomenon of medical tourism is a major development in the history of medicine, relatively unexplored by medical historians despite its widespread ramifications. In many countries around the world, medical tourism is now big business forecast to grow massively while transforming the face of healthcare in the process.

I will present an overview of my research plan and highlight the importance of a historical examination of this rapidly growing commercial enterprise.

## Anne Moeller – Trading Medicine, Trading Culture: Pietist Medical Trade and Bourdieu's *Cultural Capital*

Throughout the eighteenth century a small group of German Pietists, based in the Prussian city of Halle ran an enormously successful international medical trading business. The so-called *Medicamentenexpedition* (medical expedition) distributed a variety of branded and prestigious medicines for over 80 years and to more than eight countries; some as far away as southern India, the West Indies and America. Key to their successful trade was the maintenance of a huge national and international network of clients and general supporters. This paper will discuss and exemplify how Pierre Bourdieu's notion of different forms of capital, especially *cultural capital,* can help to understand how a small religious group managed to maintain and satisfy a large network consisting of different groups and individuals with differing interests. Religious ties, I argue, were by far not the only relevant way to connect with different clients and supporters.

## Josh Moulding – 'Dining with Disney': Film, Nutrition Education and Selfhood in 1960s Guatemala

The Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) is one of nine PAHO (Pan American Health Organization) biomedical research centres currently active across Latin America and the Caribbean. During the 1960s, INCAP advocated the incorporation of nutrition education into the curricula of elementary schools across Guatemala, as a means of combating pervasive chronic malnutrition. The institute published model teaching units which instructed teachers to warn their pupils of the unhealthy, and thus irrational, nature of indigenous corn-based diets. Each unit presented membership of various communities as being dependent upon the individual's rational rejection of such diets and their subscription to consumption habits deemed 'modern'.

INCAP regularly promoted the use of animated films within such teaching units, so as to ensure that pupils engaged with its gospel of modern rationality. This paper will uncover why the institute invested in Walt Disney's *Planning for Good Eating* as a pedagogical device to transpose ideals of modern selfhood onto Guatemalan bodies. My analysis will then explore the ways in which the film rendered the acquisition of a 'modern self' dependent upon corporeal metamorphosis and conformity to prescribed gender roles. The paper will conclude by questioning whether INCAP's efforts to reform Guatemalan dietary practices were, in fact, undermined by the showing of *Planning*

*for Good Eating* in schools, as the film's model of modern selfhood often diverged from that presented in the institute's own educational publications.


## Panel 6b: Military and Warfare

### Duncan Whitehead – Reconceptualising Early Modern Warfare: the English Civil Wars (1642-1651) and the Edifices of Military Success

The military history of Early Modern Europe has entered a stagnant phase, trampled under the repeated mobilization of Michael Roberts' Military Revolution thesis and the subsequent revisionist retaliation. This paper looks to reinvigorate the ossified field, reconceptualising Early Modern warfare using the English Civil Wars as case studies. The goal is to provide an alternative way to analyse Early Modern warfare outside of the nexus of the Military Revolution debate. The Military Revolution debate concerns itself with the motors of state formation, whilst this paper will instead look to address a more visceral question: what made Early Modern militaries succeed or fail? I will posit that military advancement was predicated on the ability of belligerents to attune and augment their administrative edifices to create professional and permanent military institutions.

Comparing the performance of Civil War armies with their continental contemporaries, I will identify some of the reasons that successful warfaring states were able to unlock the potential of their militaries. Success was only possible through a galvanization and reorientation of fiscal, logistical, organizational, and political machinery, which together provided the institutional crucible in which the efficacious professional soldier could be forged. In the English Civil Wars, Parliament proved most capable of rationalizing their war apparatus - reified in the creation of the New Model Army - and thus emerged victorious.

### Amandip Somal – The Role of Warfare in Globalisation: Examining the Economic Linkages and Globality of the Opium Wars

In the rich and diverse body of scholarly work surrounding globalization, 'relatively little attention is paid to war, despite the frequency of armed conflict since 1989'. This can be attributed to the supposed pacifistic nature of the globalization process and the perception that war destroys interconnection and communication between nations. However this ignores the capacity of war to facilitate extensive and world-wide movements of people, commodities and capital whilst also producing a greater acknowledgement and awareness of foreign cultures and lands.

The purpose of this paper is to use a historical case study of the Opium Wars to demonstrate that war is central to the globalization process. The Opium Wars, in particular the Second Opium War, were international conflicts that were virtually world wars yet they have traditionally not been recognised as such. This paper will prove that the Opium Wars were, what Bauman terms, 'globalizing wars', in which force and coercion were necessary to open up the Chinese markets and remove any barriers that prevented the free trade that Britain and its commercial institutions desired. Through a quantitative analysis of the trade in the global commodities of tea, opium and silver throughout the early to mid-nineteenth century, primarily through using British parliamentary papers and debates, it will be shown that war can be both a cause and consequence of globalization.

### Steven Gray – Imperial Coaling: steam-power, the Royal Navy and British imperial coaling stations c. 1870-1914

The introduction of steam powered warships meant shifting an entire navy from reliance on wind to reliance on coal. Although freed from the vagaries of wind and tides, the navy was now chained to coaling stations and infrastructure. This project will look to assess three main themes. It will examine how Britain viewed the defence of coaling stations, and how a development of awareness of the importance of coal in imperial defence fits with wider patterns of imperial politics and ideas about

imperial knowledge. Furthermore, it will explore how the navy ensured the availability of high quality steam coal at British overseas stations, allowing the fleet to protect British interests worldwide. Thus it will investigate ideas about global infrastructure, networks and labour. Lastly it will examine the sites of several coaling stations themselves, assessing how differences in demographics, imperial status, climate, and supplier made each station unique, not just from each other, but from other imperial places.

## Daniel Ellin – 'Square pegs into round holes': RAF Bomber Command ground personnel 1939-1945

Many studies examine the lives of air crew during the Second World War, but the experiences and emotions RAF and WAAF ground personnel are addressed less frequently. The RAF rejected the least suitable recruits but, despite employing tests to facilitate selection, the service failed to eliminate large numbers of neuropsychiatric casualties. Personnel were either overstretched or felt that they were not 'doing their bit.' Emotional responses to prolonged stress and traumatic events were interpreted as neuropsychiatric illnesses, often utilising sexist and eugenicist discourses. The military 'press on' attitude was combined with the myth that only the weak and those predisposed to neuroses broke down. RAF servicemen and women were part of a community that experienced enormously high rates of air crew loss. Many trades were not without risks, and ground personnel frequently witnessed the results of combat. In the words of an RAF driver, ground crew had 'no Brylcreem and no medals', yet some were given the task of collecting body parts from crashed and burned aircraft. Examining both male and female Bomber Command personnel during the Second World War, this paper will discuss their emotional responses to service life and their treatment by RAF medical officers.

## *Panel 7a: History and the Written Word*

## Sophie Thompson – Visions of the Future: Temporal acceleration and its effect on the cultural imagination of time travel in Britain, 1881-1914

Jose Harris described the changing temporality of the turn of the century as "a quantum leap into a new era of human existence". The parallel between temporal acceleration, or the apparent speeding up of modern life through science and technology, and time travel points to a new understanding of time in respect to the future at the end of the nineteenth century. The explosion of time travel literature at this time coincides with the implementation of universal time as well as vast technological developments and a broadening social interest in science. This paper will consider the phenomena of temporal acceleration and its effects on the popular experience and perception of time and how this experience is reflected in literature through the device of time travel. By studying the works of authors such as H. G. Wells, Edward Bellamy, William Morris, Thomas A. Guthrie and Enrique Gaspar, I hope to ascertain an understanding of the cultural impact of temporal acceleration through discussion of scientific plausibility and legitimacy, and social interest in, and popularisation of, time travel.

## Alex White – Utopia and Dystopia on the American Road

Narratives of the American highway have reflected ideas about America throughout the twentieth century. This paper will discuss the expectations and realities of the highway experience in seminal works of fiction and film such as *The Grapes of Wrath*, *On the Road* and *Easy Rider*. Road narratives often combine romantic images of the frontier and identify the road as a place where the American dream is found. As a result, the open highway can be discussed with reference to ideas about American democracy and manifest destiny. Often however, utopian ideals of the American dream cannot be found on the road and travel can be turned into a form of cultural protest. Through an examination of cultural representations of the American highway we shall identify whether the road

is only open to certain sections of society and how dreams and realities of American identity are represented. Kerouac's Sal Paradise hoped that 'somewhere along the line the pearl would be handed to [him]'. We shall see if this is something the open road ever permits.

## Jacob Halford – A Map of Mischief: Conflict, Disagreement and the Dialogue Genre 1640-1660

The seventeenth century has been labeled the century of crisis on account of the level of conflict, and turmoil that occurred during it. In this paper I will argue that the dialogue genre provides an interesting, and neglected, way to understand the crisis and conflict in the seventeenth century. Early modern writers used the dialogue form as a structuring agent to construct controversy and highlight contentious issues. By focusing on dialogues published during the period of political turmoil between 1640 and 1660 it will show three functions that the dialogue played in constructing controversy.

Firstly, the way in which dialogue was capable of being a map of the argument and controversy; functioning as a tool to educate and orientate readers about where the chief locations of disagreement in a debate were. Secondly, the dialogue form was a vehicle for the transmission of news and making private controversies public as part of a dynamic pamphlet culture used to spread news from the cities to the country that helped to unmask political changes. Finally, a third function that the dialogue form had was as a representation of how reconciliation could be achieved. In a climate in which society was deeply divided politically and religiously some dialogues presented themselves as the solution, by showing a method of possible reconciliation. Through looking at these three elements of seventeenth century dialogues it will show how writers felt that heretical and subversive ideas should be handled and how they understood and represented conflict and resolution.

## *Panel 7b: Early Modern Gender Identities*

## Maria Nicolaou – Did love overcome reason? Women and marital separation in Early Modern England

This paper will focus on exploring women's roles in initiating and arranging marriage separations in early modern England. It will illustrate the different forms of marriage that took place, such as church ceremonies, informal marriage, and betrothal ceremonies. While marriage was officially indissoluble, this paper will demonstrate that there were various ways that people found to circumvent these ties, such as wife-sale, informal separation, private deeds of separation and parliamentary divorce. It shall additionally explore how gender roles impacted on the agency of individuals in dissolving marriage. Traditionally, men within and outside of the family and kinship networks have been allotted positions of power and control in narratives of early modern history, as a result of the public and official rights given to them over women. This has naturally led to the supposition that men would have played the predominant role in arranging separations. An examination of sources, however, reveals that there are multiple accounts depicting women's roles in determining their personal future. I will therefore explore how the official expectations of women's subservience interacted with the demands of everyday life and a woman's desire to control her destiny.

## Christopher Hussey – Women and Criminal Gangs in Early Modern England 1600-1750

In this paper I shall be investigating the role of women within criminal gangs during the early modern period in England c.1600-1750. It is often a common observation that in the early modern world certain forms of crime were dictated by gender codes. John Brackett, for instance, advances the

claim that the deeply entrenched social and cultural standards of the period defined female criminality and that women were only ever involved in petty crime. However, other historians, such as Garthine Walker and Ulinka Rublack, have acknowledged the existence of women in 'masculine spaces' of crime and they also recognise that women operated in criminal organisations during the period. Nevertheless, they tend to maintain that such women seldom engaged in violence and that they only ever assumed lesser, ancillary positions under male leadership pursuant to their inferior status as the 'weaker sex'. However, through an examination of female-dominated and all-female gangs in particular, this paper will show that some women assumed positions of authority within gangs and I shall submit that female criminality should not just be interpreted in terms of pettiness or weakness. I hope to reveal a more accurate understanding of the roles that women played within gangs and, in doing so, uncover what the realities of life in the criminal 'underworld' would have been like for a woman during this period.

## Naomi Wood – A web of 'community conversations': the impact of women's letter-writing on the transatlantic Quaker community

In a 1749 letter from the Women's Meeting of Philadelphia to their Quaker sisters in London, the women describe the importance of an uninterrupted correspondence, which they claimed 'Unites together every true member in that Body of which Christ Jesus is the Head.' Indeed, letter-writing occupied an important role within the development of the early Quaker movement. From its earliest days in the 1650s, Quaker men and women travelled extensively. However, during periods of intense persecution and declining numbers of active ministers, letters and epistles took on a supplementary role – covering regions which its preachers feasibly could not. 'The woman writing the letter' is a figure that has attracted much attention within recent historiography. However, women's letter-writing is an aspect of Quaker history that has been largely neglected. By drawing upon a little-known series of letters exchanged by various Quaker Women's Meetings across the Atlantic between 1675 and 1753, my paper will discuss the centrality of letters to the unity of the movement. Helping to strengthen the family relationships and social networks of Quakerism, I will argue that female correspondence provided a crucial forum in which ideas, emotions and a sense of shared enterprise could be communicated.

## *Panel 8a: Sociability and Violence*

## Charlie Small – 'On the lash?': Drunkenness at sea in the 'Long Eighteenth Century'

Shipboard life has often been described as a parallel world, at various times deemed a separate 'commonwealth' or 'wooden world' afloat. Traditionally, much like on land, this life was predominantly 'wet'. Alcoholic drinks were nearly always present, and the story of naval rum is one of scientific and medical advancement in providing longer-lasting, healthier drinks. But what was the drinking culture of early modern shipboard life like? How does it compare to the drinking cultures found ashore, and how did the interactions between 'landlubbers' and 'tars' turn out when the ships were in port? This paper will attempt to set out preliminary answers to these questions, seeking to illustrate this often stereotyped drinking culture, which through its unique position, often miles from land and civilisation, accorded significant differences to the appreciation of drinking, drunkenness and sobriety. Life at sea was claustrophobic, damp, and hard. How drinking differed in these environments from the taverns, alehouses and inns of early modern society shall be explored through this paper.

## Matthew Jackson - 'Pox on your Bourdeaux...get me some ale': Popular Consumerism and Drink in Early Modern England

The field of drinking studies is increasingly being recognised by scholars across disciplinary boundaries as key to the understanding of societies past and present. While adherents to the older tradition of this field analysed the regulative framework and architectural structures of drinking houses, the subject of drink is now being employed to ask new questions about the meanings of drink, drinking practices and their power to construct a multiplicity of identities for individuals and groups in a local, regional and global sense. We need only think today how beer, Guinness, tequila, vodka, whisky, tea and coffee become almost synonyms of different countries. In the early modern period, attention to the different types of drink available to consumers has primarily centred on the upmarket tavern and inn, where the ranks of wealthy and prospering individuals came to drink exotic, luxury and usually more expensive products, wine in particular. In doing so, they exhibited their ability to 'taste' drink, converting the practice of drinking out of necessity into drinking as a modicum of civilized consumption. For those unable to afford entry into this social and cultural sphere, historians have argued that while drinking - the practice - was integral to their everyday lives, the type of drink - the product - was insignificant. Ordinary men and women that visited the alehouse supposedly cared little about what they drank, and lacked the finances to display 'taste' in any meaningful way. The focus of my paper is to problematise this approach with a preliminary exploration of popular attitudes to drink through the most printed medium in early modern England: the broadside ballad. How conscious were the poor of drinking fashions; did the alehouse offer opportunities for drinkers to display 'taste'; and could common and cheap drinks such as ale and beer fulfill more than just necessity?

## Thomas Guntripp – "...and took her and used her in a most barbarous manner, stopping her mouth as she cried out": A study into crimes of sexual violence in Early Modern Staffordshire 1600-1800

Since the late 1970s a number of historians and scholars alike, when looking at violence, have concentrated on interpersonal violence from the medieval period to the present. This document concentrates primarily on a few towns in early modern Staffordshire, England between the dates of 1600- 1800. It will explore the theories behind sexual violence, and look at contemporary understanding of sexual violence. To do this, it will assess court records on acts such as rape and incest, as well as uncover contemporary perspectives of sexual violence within literature and art. Furthermore, this paper will analyze violence, which is a result of sexual violence and sexual acts, such as infanticide. It will hope to give an insight into acts of sexual violence in our period on a specific region of England and see whether this correlates with the country on a whole.

### *Panel 8b: Gender Identities and the Modern World*

## Guangze Sun - Conflicts and Communications between the West and China during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century

This paper will inquire into the impact of the West on women identity in the nineteenth century China. In particular, this paper will focus on three aspects. First of all, women's professionalism will be discussed, focusing how trade and commodities produced social crisis which provided new job opportunities to Chinese women. Secondly, it will look at women's social identity, emphasizing the influence of Western women missionaries and wives of ambassadors and businessmen on re-constructing the social identity of Chinese women. Thirdly, women's role on political involvement will be analysed. Along with the rise of women's professionalism and social identity, increasing political participations were demanded by women, especially focusing on equal political right with their male counterparts. The Western Feminism will be also taken into discussion in this part.

**Thomas Comerford – 'Let us show our enemy what we women can do': a Study on Gender in Revolutionary Ireland, 1917-1922**

Despite the vast literature on the fight for Irish freedom in the early twentieth century, the majority pays little attention, if any, to the role played by women. In recent years more studies on the role of women have emerged, and although they recognize the importance of the contributions made by women, most posit that in the period following the Easter Rising women assumed traditional gender roles. This paper presents an alternative view. Whilst acknowledging that many women did fulfil traditional roles, the period between 1917 and 1922 was in fact an auspicious time for women who enjoyed influence and involvement in the independence movement, frequently escaping conventional gender roles. At many stages during this period women can be found occupying the public sphere at the very forefront of the movement. This paper will concentrate on the activities of women from the period after the Rising, through the War of Independence, up until the conclusion of the Civil War.

**Myroslava Matwijiwskyj – Women in the Ukrainian Liberation Movement (OUN-UPA) during the Second World War**

Women's participation and contribution to Ukrainian national achievements during the twentieth century have remained, for the most part, concealed. This is true of current historiography on the Ukrainian liberation movement during the Second World War which describes a male dominated political struggle. A statement made by Jeffrey Burds, remarkable in truthfulness, is apposite: *"One of the most notable features of the history of gender in the Ukrainian underground of the 1940s is the relative silence about women's contributions. Soviet files reveal a regular presence… In contrast… publications contain comparatively little concrete information regarding women's roles in the underground."* Thus, women have found themselves underrepresented or even completely excluded from historical records. Especially as historical accounts of war describe conflict almost solely in terms of male participation, reinforcing the myth of an exclusively male experience. It is the aim of this research project, through a combination of source analysis and oral histories, to highlight women in the underground insurgency in an attempt to examine the nature and role of women's participation in the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Partisan Army (OUN-UPA). By challenging the preconceptions, this work attempts to chronicle and evaluate the wartime experiences of women within a resistance movement that sought to fight two diametrically opposing ideologies; that of Nazism and Bolshevism.