

The Warwick History Postgraduate Conference



30-31 May 2013

Zeeman Building (Maths & Stats)

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THE UNIVERSITY OF
WARWICK

Research Student Skills Programme 



HISTORY POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE 2013

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Kindly supported by the Early Modern Forum and the Research Student Skills Programme

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Thursday 30th May

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

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

10:00-11:20

Panel 1a: Locating Luxury **MS.03**

Chair: Natalie Cox

- Serena Dyer - Squeezing, Transforming, Distorting: Representations of the Fashionable Body in Satirical Prints, 1750-1820
- Karolina Hutkova - The Indian Silk Industry and the Seventeenth-Century System of Trade
- Claire Tang - Enamelled Porcelain in Eighteenth-Century China
- Anqi Wu - The Relationship Between Porcelain and Women in 1550-1750 China

Panel 1b: Early Modern Religious Exchanges *sponsored by the Early Modern Forum* **MS.05**

Chair: Stephen Bates

- Caitlin Scott - The Problem of Toleration: Religious Persecution During the English Interregnum (1649-1660)
- Chris Scanlon - Survey of the Anglo-American Trans-Atlantic Puritan Community, 1632-60
- Laura Johnson - Antichrist and The Brats of Babylon

11:20-11:50 **Break** Zeeman Building, Atrium

11:50-13:00

Panel 2a: Tudor England *sponsored by the Early Modern Forum* **MS.03**

Chair: Dr David Hitchcock

- Josh Moulding - *Retrospectives* Presentation
- Alice Byrne - The Cult of St George and the Henrician Reformation
- Ben Redding - The Birth of the 'Elephant and the Whale': Henrician Naval Policy and its Inspiration on Elizabeth I
- Matthew Wakeman - Games Legislation in Early Modern England

Panel 2b: War and Memory in the Twentieth Century **MS.05**

Chair: Grace Huxford

- Collin Lieberg - *Retrospectives* Presentation
- Jasmine Ryder McGiff - The Church of England and the First World War
- Blanka Matkovic - Demographic Losses in the Second World War in Former Yugoslavia: Methodological Issues
- Richard Preece - *Bella Horrida Bella?* The Twice Thankful Villages in National Context

13:00-14:00 **Lunch** Zeeman Building, Atrium

14:00-15:00

Panel 3a: Sex and Sexualities in the Modern West

MS.03

Chair: Sarah Jane Bodell

- Mara Gregory - 'Beamed Directly to the Children': School Broadcasting and Sex Education in Britain, 1966-1980
- Martha Michaud - The Gay Autobiography of the Early Twentieth Century: Transsexual Narratives and the Development of the Homosexual Discourse in North America
- Hannah Perkins - The World at Her Fingertips: The Changing Place of Female Masturbation in Society

Panel 3b: Communicating War

MS.05

Chair: Hannah Graves

- Mark Bennett - 'Strange Views Upon the American Question': Sheffield and the American Civil War
- Denis Courtois - Is London Out of Touch? The Uphill Battle of the BBC in France, 1940-42
- Grace Huxford - Brainwashing in Britain: The Aftermath of the Korean War (1950-53) in British Cold War Culture

15:00-15:30 **Break**

Zeeman Building, Atrium

15:30-16:30

Panel 4a: The Politics of Pop Culture in the Modern Americas

MS.03

Chair: Josh Moulding

- Charlie Angelo - Postcolonial Comedy and National Identity in the Nineteenth-Century Hispanic World
- Hannah Graves - 'A Disservice to the U.S.': *The Blackboard Jungle* (1955) and the Politics of Export in Cold War Hollywood
- Sebastian Averill - 'Shadows Betray You Because They Belong to Me': Christopher Nolan's Batman Trilogy and the Ideological Functioning of Persistent Autism

Panel 4b: Early Modern English Cultures *sponsored by the Early Modern Forum*

MS.05

Chair: Malik Ahmad

- Helen Livingstone - Murder of Maleficium? Infant Death and Witchcraft in Early Modern England
- Paula McBride - Magic, Witchcraft and Healing in the Early Modern English Midlands
- Lucy Gill - Drinking in Restoration London: The World of the Tavern in the Diary of Samuel Pepys

Friday 31st May

09:30-10:00 **Registration**

Zeeman Building, Atrium

10:00-11:00

Panel 5a: Modern Musical Cultures

MS.03

Chair: Collin Lieberg

- Andrew Hodgetts - Why did the British Musicians' Union restrict American jazz musicians from performing in Britain from 1935 until 1961, and what were the consequences of the restrictions for music in Britain?
- Jess Coupe - April in Paris
- Rhiannon Roberts - 'Where is the Love?': A Content Analysis of Misogyny in Popular Hip-Hop, 1990-2010

Panel 5b: Cultural Approaches to Early Modern England *sponsored by the Early Modern Forum* **MS.05**

Chair: Naomi Wood

- Tom Colville - Conceptions of the Idiot in the Early Modern Period
- Gareth Davies - 'In the Existing State of Things [Marriage] Must of Necessity Be An Affair of Finance': Economic Aspects of Marriage-Making as Reflected in Eighteenth-Century Novels and Plays
- Han Zhao - 'Conscience Will Keep a Private Session Within Your Selves': The Cultures of Shame in Britain, 1650-1800

11:00-11:30 **Break**

Zeeman Building, Atrium

11:30-12:30

Panel 6a: Childhood and Society in the Modern British Isles

MS.03

Chair: Jenny Crane

- Cecilia Hallstrom - Cork Inquiry 1859: Revealing the Irish Workhouse Child
- Emma Thornton - Experiences and Treatment of Physically-Handicapped Children, 1900-1950
- Jane Winter - 'A Silly Woman is a Tragedy': The Role of Girls' Clubs in Shaping the Bodies, Minds and Futures of Girls and Young Women, c. 1918-1939

Panel 6b: Encounters with Empire

MS.05

Chair: Rebecca Williams

- Natalie Cox - Cooley, Kirk and the 1864 Maps of Lake Nyassa: Reconstructing an Historical Geography of Nineteenth-Century British Geography
- Kyle Jackson - Mizos, Missionaries and Medicine: Early Religious and Medical Contact in Lushai Hills
- Helen Scadeng - Women's Health and Emigration: The Organised Emigration of Single British Women to South Africa, 1901-1910

12:30-13:30 **Lunch**

Zeeman Building, Atrium

13:30-14:30

Panel 7a: Care and Control in Modern Britain

MS.03

Chair: Tom Bray

- James Bennett - 'A Slum Sport Played in Slum Stadiums': 1980s Football Culture, Politics and the Hillsborough Disaster
- Alice Jordan - Women and Eugenics: Involvement and Influence on Twentieth-Century Britain
- Claire Sewell - Social Psychiatry, Social Research and the Emergence of the Carer in Post-War Britain

Panel 7b: Early Modern Coventry and Warwickshire *sponsored by the Early Modern Forum*

MS.05

Chair: Dave Toulson

- Ruth Barbour - Eighteenth-Century Warwickshire Catholics: Dangerous 'Others' or Friendly Neighbours?
- Julie Chamberlain - Women's Contribution to Public Life in Early Modern Coventry
- Rachel Kelsey - Networks and Politics of Early Modern Gentry Women in Warwickshire

14:30-15:00 **Break**

Zeeman Building, Atrium

15:00-16:00

Panel 8a: Radicalism, Politics and Print

MS.03

Chair: Steven Gray

- Rowan Burrows - The Chartist Press and Oratory Journalism
- Henry Chen - The Fall of the Qing Empire and the Rise of Chinese Nationalism: A Study of Liang Qichao's Work
- Charlotte Peavoy - The Religious and Political Beliefs of the Members of the Rosehill Circle of Coventry

Panel 8b: Approaches to Medical History

MS.05

Chair: Claire Sewell

- Laura Glenny - There Are Three of Us in This Relationship: to what extent has the technological innovation of ultrasonography altered perceptions of foetal personhood from 1965 to 2000?
- Cassie Livesey - Stress and Control in Britain and America: A Comparative Study
- Greg Wells: Retrospective Diagnosis versus Narrative-Based Medicine: A New Slant on an Old Debate

16:00 **Closing Remarks**

MS.02

- Han-na Cha, Research Student Skills Programme
- Professor Rebecca Earle, Director of Graduate Studies

16:20 **Wine Reception**

Zeeman Building, Atrium



The Early Modern Forum aims to encourage and facilitate discussion between academics and postgraduates, particularly those at our partner institutions: Warwick, Boston, Yale, the Huntington/USC, Vanderbilt, and the Sorbonne.

By implementing existing web technologies the forum will allow people who only meet physically infrequently (if at all) to collaborate easily and effectively. You will be able to annotate and comment on primary sources or work-in-progress, attend seminars via video-conference, and above all find people with similar research interests.

In addition, the forum will act as a shared information store which you are all welcome to contribute to. We will collate podcasts of research seminars, maintain an index of useful web links for early modernists, and host postgraduate research in the form of 'Brief Lives', 'A Day in History', 'Now and Then', and dissertations.

Visit: go.warwick.ac.uk/emforum or email T.M.Colville@warwick.ac.uk for further details.



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ABSTRACTS

Thursday 30th May

Panel 1a: Locating Luxury

Serena Dyer – Squeezing, Transforming, Distorting: Representations of the Fashionable Body in Satirical Prints, 1750-1820

Historians of fashion have long accepted the mantra of ‘the clothes make the man’. Clothing has been seen as a vehicle for the formulation of a publically legible identity. However, these attempts at self-fashioning through the manipulation of a visual and material image have not always been successful. This paper will explore how concepts of fitting, suitability and functionality interplay with the creation of self-image, primarily focusing on how this tension between the intended and actual image are represented in fashion satires. I will examine how garments can be seen to conform or differ with ideas of what is ‘fitting’ through the themes of context and environment, the body and the individual, and the comparison or passing of time. Through thinking about these images in this way, these visual representations can be linked with their material and social context, clarifying their relevance and their message.

Keywords: Fashion, satire, the body, prints, visual culture, material culture, identity, eighteenth century

Karolina Hutkova – The Indian Silk Industry and the Seventeenth-Century System of Trade

This paper explores the way in which the Indian silk industry operated prior to the English East India Company began its attempts at implementing changes of the production methods in the last decades of the eighteenth century. I illustrate that the situation in the Indian silk industry was unlike in other manufacturing sectors and India was nowhere near the technological cutting edge. On the contrary in the silk industry, it was Europe that was developing technologies and accumulating knowledge in pre-modern era. I argue that the Indian sericultural and silk reeling practices were wasteful and inefficient. This was due to the knowledge of silk culture being marred with misconceptions. The result was production of coarse and uneven silk thread with limited export potential. Therefore, after gaining political and administrative power the EEIC decided to draw on the European knowledge of sericulture and silk reeling and sent European experts to India to implement the system of silk reeling practiced in Italy.

Keywords: English East India Company, India, silk industry, knowledge, pre-modern

Claire Tang – Enamelled Porcelain in Eighteenth-Century China

This paper examines enamelled porcelain consumption in the Chinese domestic market during the eighteenth century. With a view to situating enamelled porcelain in the wider context, this paper views enamelled porcelain as a whole rather than as individual objects, to explore its consumers, functions and influences. It identifies different trajectories for enamelled porcelain through time and space. Firstly, it sets out to prove that consumers in eighteenth century China responded to the new commodity actively. Secondly, that as a type of porcelain, enamelled wares were not made for daily use, rather they were used as decorative works of art. Thirdly, that through increasing consumption, a new taste began to emerge in eighteenth-century China.

Keywords: enamelled porcelain, consumption, eighteenth-century China

Anqi Wu – The Relationship Between Porcelain and Women in 1550-1750 China

This passage mainly demonstrates the relationship between porcelain and Chinese women in the period of 1550 A.D.-1750 A.D. Invented in China, porcelain is not only the most common daily article, but also the room decoration and luxury which could reflect the status of its owners. The academic researches of Chinese porcelain and the consumption of porcelain are fruitful. However, seldom scholars have focused on the relationship between porcelain and Chinese women in the late feudal China. In this essay, I will try to explore how women from different social class take part in the sales market of porcelain, when they playing the roles of being in charge of the households in Chinese culture, and how they express their sentiments and tastes with the premium or antique porcelains in their rooms. Then I am going to take the example of the popular porcelain decoration “Beauty Pattern” in the Ming and Qing dynasties to research the influence of porcelain to Chinese women and the standard of ideal female in the late feudal China.

The primary source I will use in my dissertation includes literatures, purchase guides, diaries, local gazetteers, porcelain workshop’s order list, paintings and porcelain which recorded or created in the contemporary time of the late feudal China. Meanwhile, researches about Chinese porcelain, consumption and feudal Chinese women are also necessary to my dissertation as the secondary sources.

Keywords: Late Feudal China (1550 A.D.-1750 A.D.), porcelain, consumption, women

Panel 1b: Early Modern Religious Exchanges sponsored by the Early Modern Forum

Caitlin Scott – The Problem of Toleration: Religious Persecution During the English Interregnum (1649-1660)

This paper will investigate the three-way interaction between central government at Whitehall, local magistrates and radical religious sects during the Interregnum of 1649-1660, focusing on the practical implementation and limits of official policies at the local level. De facto toleration existed in England from 1649 but proved both problematic and unpopular with the cases of James Nayler and John Biddle indicating concern that toleration had been extended too far. Throughout the Interregnum Whitehall sought to uphold a loosely constructed national church while allowing toleration for puritan separatists. This paper will consider how this model came to be challenged both by radicals and more conservative magistrates and ministers. A consideration of their interactions will illuminate the implementation of Interregnum religious policy, and its precarious and location-specific nature.

Quakers in particular provide ample records of their own “sufferings” at the hands of local magistrates during the 1650s. Radical pamphlets permit us to consider the animosity that might arise between religious radicals, local populations and magistrates. Quaker publications often seem to suggest that local magistrates were aware that their treatments of Quakers were not in line with the official policy of the time and might be challenged by visiting officials. These instances offer new perspectives on Cromwellian religious reform as local and heterogeneous, as official policies were negotiated and challenged throughout the Interregnum. This suggests that friction between the Protector, parliament and, often unsympathetic, local authorities severely limited Oliver Cromwell’s own hopes for liberty of conscience.

Keywords: England, Interregnum, religious policy, Quakers, persecution

Chris Scanlon – Survey of the Anglo-American Trans-Atlantic Puritan Community, 1632-60

Despite the importance of Puritan studies in Early Modern histories of America and Britain, the relationship between these fields has continually been overlooked. Seemingly, as soon as individuals departed for the New World they move out of the realm of British history and into that of an entirely separate American history. This is to forget the constant migration of individuals to the colonies and back to Britain again, especially during the Civil War; transmission of letters between the two places; and the publication of pamphlets by colonists in Britain. The aim of this presentation is to explore the Trans-Atlantic Puritan community and the role it played in the religious and political spaces of Early Modern Britain and America.

It will survey the birth pangs of the New England Way, the tumults of the Civil War era, and the Commonwealth to demonstrate that it was not the intention of the New England Congregationalists to separate from the Church of England, and that the ultimate goal of the Puritans was to establish a rule of the saints typologically based on the Old Testament Kings, not induce a revolution. It will draw on polemical pamphlets and manuscripts to demonstrate how closely linked the Puritan communities were on both sides of the Atlantic, and how issues over the form The Church should take, liberty of conscience and the role of the magistrate ultimately drove the direction the Civil War and the Commonwealth took.

Keywords: seventeenth century, Puritanism, Atlantic history, religion, English Civil War, polemical debate

Laura Johnson – Antichrist and the Brats of Babylon

The use of the book of Revelation to understand historical and contemporary events was of increasingly common practice in Protestant Tudor and Stuart England. The identification of 'Antichrist' as a figure through which to portray the 'other' enabled recognition of the English National Church as the 'true church'. Antichrist was represented as the Roman Church, institutions associated with papal practices and gradually as an internal force inside the human spirit. Although the theological debates around the identification of the 'Antichrist' have been well documented in previous historiography, this paper seeks to broaden those discussions and explore their application within a wider section of society. A large source base (mainly that of popular literature) has remained relatively unexamined which, when compared with the theological concept of Antichrist, allows for greater understanding of how religious concepts were disseminated and interpreted amongst the greater population. This paper will understand how the concept was influenced – whether context, theology, or cultural background had a greater part to play in an understanding of how the fight against 'Antichrist' and the last days would play out in early modern England. By examining the identification of Antichrist from 1558 to 1642, I will show the importance of context, and attempt to demonstrate the possibility of 'cultural crossover' – that both theological and popular definitions of Antichrist influenced and interacted with each other. The Roman Antichrist, the War Against Antichrist, Antichrist as Antichristian and Antichristian as Puritan shall be explored.

Keywords: early modern, Antichrist, popular culture, apocalyptic tradition

Panel 2a: Tudor England *sponsored by the Early Modern Forum*

Alice Byrne – The Cult of St George and the Henrician Reformation

The cult of St George, England's patron saint, underwent significant changes during the period of the Henrician Reformation. This paper seeks to examine how the image of the saint altered during this period as well as the degree to which St George was used to appeal to the populace and their sense of obedience to the monarchy. After establishing the history of St George in England until 1509, the paper will discuss the early reign of Henry VIII and look at the king's affinity with the saint and the role the latter played within the royal court.

The paper then turns to its primary focus: St George during the Henrician Reformation. In the first instance it will look at the role that the saint played at court and how his representation was altered and adopted by the King. Rather than putting a singular focus on scriptural saints this paper suggests that Henry VIII also portrayed himself as England's patron saint. At a popular level, Henry projected an image of himself as Defender of the Faith, just as St George had defended a community from a dragon, in order to appeal to his subjects.

This paper seeks to re-evaluate the role that St George played during the Henrician Reformation at both a monarchical and popular level and add to the wider debate of the Reformation in sixteenth century England.

Keywords: St George, cult of the saints, Henrician Reformation, iconography, material culture, popular religion

Ben Redding – The Birth of the 'Elephant and the Whale': Henrician Naval Policy and its Inspiration on Elizabeth I

It is a general misperception that the English navy truly emerged during the reign of Elizabeth I. Of course with the expeditions of Drake and Hawkins, and the armada of 1588 it is straightforward to see why such an idea has formed. It will however be shown that despite this conception, Elizabeth I's navy was very much a by-product of her father's fleet. Furthermore, through both English and continental accounts it will be conveyed that Henry VIII's zeal towards his vessels and ordnance did not transcend to the same scale in Elizabeth. Through focusing upon a singular, crucial area of my dissertation (foreign policy and intervention), this presentation will attempt to determine what the Protestant Queen's intentions were for the implementation of her navy. It will then progress to contrast this with Henry VIII's foreign and naval policies in order to uncover how influenced Elizabeth I was by her tyrannical fathers incentives.

Keywords: naval expansion, maritime exploration, foreign policy, Elizabeth I, Henry VIII

Matthew Wakeman – Games Legislation in Early Modern England

Though games have long been present in society, it was the Tudor period in early modern England that there was a surge in legislation concerning them. How the law changed in relation to games reflected the shifting status of games as they altered and developed. The nature of games changed from being no more than a distraction, to something which was illegal until by the end of this period they became something not only playing a part in a potential leisure industry, but a largely accepted way of passing the time. The inconsistencies in how games were perceived and dealt with at various levels in English society show how games were being constantly interrogated in light of the larger social forces at play. Who was allowed to play games and where they could be played was constantly unstable, as was the type of games readily accessible to the period. The history of the legislation of games within the Tudor period was one of differing levels of both concentration and intensity as neither games, nor the other elements in society remained the same.

Keywords: early modern, England, games, legislation, playing, leisure

Panel 2b: War and Memory in the Twentieth Century

Jasmine Ryder McGiff - The Church of England and the First World War

The influence of the Church of England over the course of the First World War, on both Home and Western Front is conspicuously absent in the extensive historiography of the Great War. This paper aims to assess the extent and nature of the church's influence on the war, both during and after. It will seek to address the impact of the church's ministrations at home and on the front and its somewhat conflicting duties to the state and to the people. A key contention of this paper is that despite the lack of historiography on the church during the war, it has had a pervasive and enduring influence in popular memory. I will move on to examine the lasting effects of the Church of England on memorialisation of the war. Religious influence on key examples of popular literature from the war, and the dominance of religious imagery and language in the graveyards of the Imperial War Graves Commission are two examples of this.

Keywords: Church of England, First World War, memorialisation, literature, religious imagery, church and state

Blanka Matkovic - Demographic Losses in the Second World War in Former Yugoslavia: Methodological Issues

Researching demographic losses in the Second World War in former Yugoslavia has been facing many difficulties since 1945 when the number of victims was presented for the first time. Even though Yugoslav authorities and organisations did research and prepared the victims list in 1946, 1950 and 1964, the data were mostly based on testimonials instead of documents. Moreover, these research proved that total number of victims was actually quite smaller than the Yugoslav authorities claimed and therefore, the results were kept secret until 1989. The fact there was no population census between 1931 and 1948 complicates this kind of research even more.

The research in the Croatian archives has shown that the Yugoslav authorities also prepared lists of the missing, dead and living 'enemies' for every village and town. Although the lists are incomplete, they demonstrate without a doubt that the Yugoslav government knew the approximate number of all WWII victims in Yugoslavia, including those killed by the communists. Moreover, the sources indicate that occasionally victims of communist repressions were presented to the public as victims killed by the German, Italian or Croatian Army.

The numbers have been manipulated in former Yugoslavia, and even in today's Croatia they are still the subject of politically motivated debates. The manipulation of the victim numbers also had an international dimension as these numbers were used in the 1960s in the negotiations with Germany about compensation payments. Therefore, researching demographic losses in former Yugoslavia has remained one of the most controversial topics in the modern history of Balkans.

Keywords: Second World War, former Yugoslavia, demographic losses, war crimes, propaganda

Richard Preece - Bella Horrida Bella? The Twice Thankful Villages in National Context

Idylls spared the horrors of the twentieth century, the twice thankful villages found fortune throughout the First and Second World Wars. Stretching from Nether Kellet in Lancashire, a haven set in glorious limestone pasture, to the Cornish 'inland Polperro' of Herodsfoot, fewer than a dozen English and Welsh communities welcomed the safe return of all their sons and daughters. Blessed undoubtedly, yet when wreaths are laid at the foot of cenotaphs throughout the land and the nation is asked to remember, where, why and who do these select few villages mourn? This paper shall engage with the concept of memory, assessing the importance of these thankful few in relation to individual, collective, and historical memory. Seen in the light of widespread wartime suffering and with particular reference to similar size communities that lost a disproportionately high number of

souls, this paper questions whether the history of these few thankful communities has impacted upon the history of the nation, or whether the whole has subsumed the history of the few. Since Arthur Mee's discovery of what he termed 'blessed villages', they have been somewhat ignored by historians, their survival in the historical records is the gift of three impressively diligent amateur historians: Rod, Tom, and Norman. Perhaps it is in the exclusion of these villages from the historical narrative, that we find greatest insight into the human ability to remember and forget?

Keywords: memory, thankful villages, World Wars, British history, remembrance

Panel 3a: Sex and Sexualities in the Modern West

Mara Gregory – 'Beamed Directly to the Children': School Broadcasting and Sex Education in Britain, 1966-1980

In the late 1960s, the British Broadcasting Corporation and Independent Television began developing and airing sex education television programmes for use in schools. These programmes immediately stirred controversy, adding new questions about content and medium to already heated contemporary debates over sex education in schools. To its opponents, school broadcasting threatened the rights of parents to control the content and manner of their children's sex education. Proponents, on the other hand, praised these programmes for the candour with which they spoke to children's questions and anxieties about growing up. At a time of increasing public concern over children's exposure to violence and sex in the media, sex education broadcasts also presented a degree of visual directness and explicitness not encountered in other teaching media. This paper will examine these sex education programmes within the context of broader cultural debates concerning the nature of childhood, sexual morality, and the roles and responsibilities of adults (parents, teachers, broadcasters, and legislators) in sex education for children. This paper will also address the potential contribution of school broadcasting sources to historiographical understandings of the practice and experience of sex education in this period.

Keywords: sex education, television, childhood, family values, politics, experience

Martha Michaud – The Gay Autobiography of the Early Twentieth Century: Transsexual Narratives and the Development of the Homosexual Discourse in North America

Within the urban areas of early twentieth century America there was a thriving gay subculture. This subculture however, was not a world that was strictly divided into 'homosexual' and 'heterosexual.' In fact, the sexual categories which are present and distinct now, were, in the early 1900s, a rapidly evolving set of definitions. Terms such as homosexuality, bisexuality, and intersexed were often interchangeable and grouped under an umbrella heading of 'sexual inverts'. How these categories were defined was also flexible; for instance, the binary heterosexual/homosexual divide did not clearly exist in the early 1900s and participating in a sexual act with someone the same sex as you did not make you homosexual. Furthermore, it has been posited that identities such as transsexualism were purely a twentieth century construct, which did not develop until the medical knowledge and discourse allowed it to do so.

This paper will look at the construction of sexual identities in early twentieth century America. Specifically, the aim is to assess how a person of a 'queer' sexuality viewed and presented themselves and their sexual identity in an era where alternative sexualities were indistinct and often defined as mental health problems. To do this, autobiographical writings will be considered. Questions will be asked such as; how did medical discourses influence these writings? How did their everyday lives affect their beliefs about their sexuality? And what narratives did they create with the information they had available?

Keywords: transsexuality, North America, autobiographies, homosexuality, twentieth century, medical discourse

Hannah Perkins – The World at Her Fingertips: The Changing Place of Female Masturbation in Society

This paper will trace the history of masturbation, specifically female masturbation, from the Late-Victorian era until now. Until relatively recently, women's involvement in this activity was defined mostly by men through an androcentric paradigm where female masturbation was at best distasteful and at worst a disease. The overriding belief until the mid-twentieth century was that women should be fulfilled by penetrative sex alone and no normal woman would want to explore sexuality outside of this. In contrast, in contemporary society female masturbation is now not only commonly accepted as a legitimate and even necessary act but is indeed a much-talked about and commercialised activity. This paper will explore how and why social perceptions of female masturbation have changed, tracing its journey through an examination of masturbation's place in popular culture, language and literature and in pornography and sex education. The relationship between medicine and masturbation will also be a key focus, with attention paid to the association between masturbation and women's mental health. Foucault's work on sexuality is very relevant to this paper as masturbation is arguably (as an extremely intimate and personal sexual act) the ultimate representation of the dynamics of power between 'the state' and 'the body'.

Keywords: masturbation, feminism, popular culture, medicine, society, sexuality

Panel 3b: Conflict and Identity

Mark Bennett – 'Strange Views Upon the American Question': Sheffield and the American Civil War

During the American Civil War, one city in the West Riding of Yorkshire defied regional and national trends by overwhelmingly providing its support to the slaveholding Confederacy. This paper examines both Confederate and Union activism in Sheffield during the period of the war. It highlights the unusual nature of Sheffield's political development before the war, and the shifting alliances which characterised politics in the town during it. Taking advantage of digitally indexed sources, I examine activists' involvement with other Victorian *causes célèbres* and assess to what extent this supports the traditional view in which attitudes towards the war are decided by support for or opposition to democracy. I also discuss the implications of my findings on the wider debates of the period, about the nature of mid-Victorian Liberalism and the changing role of the MP.

Keywords: liberalism, mid-Victorian politics, public opinion, British history

Denis Courtois – Is London Out of Touch? The Uphill Battle of the BBC in France, 1940-42

Between 1940-1942, France was divided into the Occupied Zone and the Unoccupied Zone (Vichy). This was also the bleakest period of WWII for the Allies. From 1940 onwards, radio emerged as one of the principal and most powerful weapons for propaganda, with an estimated 6 million wireless sets being in use by the public. The BBC had to fight a formidable war against German propaganda in order to win over the large group of 'undecided' in France.

The BBC used monthly Intelligence Reports, which is a condensed summary of correspondence from the general public to the BBC, audience feedback, newspaper articles, monitoring of enemy radio and interviews of people arriving from France to understand and tackle

the numerous challenges it faced, for example, the availability of radios/spare parts, the listening ban and signal jamming, the state of mind of the French in both zones, and the increased effectiveness of German/Vichy propaganda in France. The struggle for control of information and for influence over minds in itself represents a battleground, and the war of radio represents a sustained psychological battle. We will explore the challenges faced by the BBC in some detail, as well as the mixed picture on the evidence regarding BBC's level of success in tackling them, in recognition of the multi-dimensional complexities of this uphill battle and the tremendous efforts London had to make to avoid being out of touch.

Keywords: Second World War, France, radio as a tool of propaganda, challenges faced by the BBC (French Service), psychological battle, monthly Intelligence Report

Grace Huxford – Brainwashing in Britain: The Aftermath of the Korean War (1950-53) in British Cold War Culture

The term 'brainwashing' was first used in 1951 to describe the alleged physical and chemical techniques used by the Chinese military during the Korean War. Military authorities quickly dispensed with 'brainwashing', but the term became embedded within American and British popular culture. By the 1960s it had become a pejorative term to describe unwitting adherence to seemingly irrational beliefs. The persistence of allegations of 'brainwashing' beyond the Korean War exemplified a complex, societal unease about the influence of the state in people's lives and a Western intellectual community grappling with the legacy of 'totalitarianism'. Following the lead of Cold War historians Susan Carruthers and Ron Robin, this paper offers a reflection on the origins of 'brainwashing' in the Korean War, its position within British culture in the early Cold War and the questions it raises about consent, governance and state influence in the 1950s and 1960s. Furthermore, this paper suggests that 'brainwashing' represents an important component in the history of state-directed subjectivities in mid-twentieth-century Britain. Whilst democratic governments were concerned with the formation of active, 'thinking' subjects in the Cold War, few scholars have considered the contradictory and potentially destabilising impact of involuntary 'brainwashing' to this paradigm. This paper therefore seeks to problematise prevailing assessments of mid-twentieth-century subjectivity and citizenship. This paper forms part of one of the chapters of my PhD thesis: 'Life-Writing of British Servicemen in the Korean War and the Construction of Cold War Subjectivity'.

Keywords: brainwashing, Cold War, post-war society and culture, subjectivity, intellectual history

Panel 4a: The Politics of Pop Culture in the Modern Americas

Charlie Angelo – Postcolonial Comedy and National Identity in the Nineteenth-Century Hispanic World

The foundational fictions of modern nations are conceived in relation to an experience of colonial society. The legacy of colonialism (the 'coloniality' of knowledge and power) hangs over both the former colonised and former coloniser. In writing the story of the *patria*, historians in Mexico and Spain mobilised and narrated the pre-Columbian and colonial past to construct national identity. This paper will utilise the mechanics of literary analysis (mainly appropriated from Hayden White) to examine these historical narratives from the perspective of the former coloniser (Spain), particularly focusing on stories of reconciliation, harmony and happy endings: the Comedic mode of employment. Comedy, by avoiding the good-evil polarisation of Romance, allows colonial domination to be portrayed as a benevolent, co-operative and evolutionary model, with a transcendent purpose outside of the economic sphere.

Examples will be taken from national histories of Mexico written by Spaniards in the nineteenth century, as well as contemporaneous Spanish historical journalism. The works of Niceto de Zamacois will feature prominently here. His 18 volume *Historia de Mejico* (published 1876-1882) exploits a Comedic framework to interpret the relationship between Spaniards and Indians from the early 1500s onwards in terms of alliance rather than conquest: essentially, he denies that we can speak of a Spanish 'conquest' at all ('no fue conquista').

Keywords: nationalism, historiography, Spain, Mexico, modernity, postcolonialism

Hannah Graves – 'A Disservice to the U.S.': *The Blackboard Jungle* (1955) and the Politics of Export in Cold War Hollywood

When liberal producer Dore Schary took the helm of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer as Head of Production, he hoped to create room at the studio for the type message-driven liberal productions he had long been associated with. Producer Pandro Berman and director Richard Brook's *The Blackboard Jungle* (1955), an adaption of Evan Hunter's expose novel of juvenile delinquents in New York City's slum schools, proposed to be just such a picture: controversial and topical, it was demonstrative of liberal Hollywood desire to engage with American "problems" on screen.

The filmmakers worked to depict their desired story within the confines of the self-censoring Production Code Administration for domestic audiences. However, MGM encountered the most trouble with its commitment to exporting *Blackboard Jungle* internationally; in the midst of the Cold War conservative commentators perceived airing the national dirty laundry of juvenile delinquency and racial tensions as "a disservice to the U.S."

This paper explores the ways Dore Schary and MGM's management attempted to address this controversy through the publicity campaigns they designed to defend the film and their promotion of the film to international censor boards. In turn, it speaks to the politics of export in Cold War Hollywood and explores the negations that face filmmakers who wished to address topical content within a perceived entertainment medium.

Keywords: un-Americanism, Hollywood, Cold War, liberalism, race relations, social conscience filmmaking, censorship

Sebastian Averill – 'Shadows Betray You Because They Belong to Me': Christopher Nolan's Batman Trilogy and the Ideological Functioning of Persistent Auterism

The German philosopher Martin Heidegger once wrote in the 1938 essay *World as Picture* that 'Everyday opinion sees in the shadow only the lack of light, if not light's complete denial.' 'In truth', he countered, 'the shadow is a manifest, though impenetrable, testimony to the concealed emitting of light.' Bear this in mind for a minute and consider a scene from Christopher Nolan's *The Dark Knight Rises* (2012). Batman battles the masked-terrorist Bane in Gotham City's sewers. 'Shadows betray you', Bane sneers, 'because they belong to me!' I argue that this is Christopher Nolan's philosophy of film-making itself. I argue that, even though he disavows any political message in his Batman trilogy, a powerfully Conservative statement resonates throughout. By looking at Nolan's filmic-inheritance of anxiety about the urban space from specific Twentieth-Century films (Fritz Lang's *Metropolis*, Gillo Pontecorvo's *La Battaglia di Algeri*, David Lynch's *Doctor Zhivago*, Sidney Lumet's *Prince of the City* and Ridley Scott's *Blade Runner*), we can discern the same anxiety operating in the Batman trilogy. Doing what Foucault would call an 'archaeology' (excavating the lineage of the present and looking at past discourses 'as such') is not, however, enough; we need to develop a methodology for examining film that breaks out of Deconstructionism. Hegelian phenomenology allows us to 'own' our ideas, to not be afraid of living them and operationalizing them politically. Deconstructionism traps us in a prison of anxiety about what to say and what we mean when we do say anything. The final part of my dissertation maps out how politically-Hegelian

film theory can be done, applying it specifically to the content of Nolan's Batman trilogy. To return to the theme of light, the success of the Left depends on historians being able to turn our anger at the obscuring of light into effective ways to ensure that this does not happen in future.

Keywords: Batman, post-modernity, Hegel, culture industry, late capitalism, Žižek

Panel 4b: Early Modern English Cultures sponsored by the Early Modern Forum

Helen Livingstone – Murder of Maleficium? Infant Death and Witchcraft in Early Modern England

The witch panics that spread through Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have fascinated historians for centuries. Looking at the English records, it can be seen that one of the recurring themes in the trial pamphlets and demonologies is the presence and importance of children in cases. Much work has been done on the adolescents or older children who claimed to have been possessed and whose testimony convictions often relied on. Infants also featured regularly as victims of a witch's maleficium; bewitched cradles, for example, might rock wildly throwing the child to the floor or infants might waste and refuse food. Furthermore, babies also played symbolic parts of the imagined diabolic sabbat. However, there has been little investigation into the roles of infants and those who wished them harm in English witchcraft. This paper will use records from trials involving infant illness and death to consider the part infants played in early modern English witchcraft cases, and demonological tracts to illuminate supernatural beliefs of the time. Utilising theories from historians of childhood, it will also analyse perceptions of infancy and the relationships within the familial and community network that the child was part of.

Keywords: early modernity, witchcraft, childhood, gender, crime

Paula McBride – Magic, Witchcraft and Healing in the Early Modern English Midlands

My research explores aspects of magic and healing, from the orthodox rites of the Catholic priesthood and the healing practices of unorthodox herbalists, astrologers, local healers, white witches and cunning folk, through to the sixteenth-century Reformations that transformed the relationships between magic, religion, and healing; and beyond into unorthodoxy, visiting holy wells and Quakerism amongst the varying subject areas. My main objective is to bring evidence for magic, witchcraft and healing in the English Midlands within existing academic and contemporary literature together into one volume, alongside any primary source information that might be accessible online or held in local archives. There is relatively little academic secondary work existing for the Midlands, in comparison with the extensive volumes of information available for other parts of England, Scotland and the wider world. Most Midland Circuit assizes records for the period were destroyed in 1800, and the only circuit where they do exist in any great number is the Home or South-Eastern Circuit.

Could evidence of witches, witch hunts and trials exist in regional court records, and could other primary sources have been overlooked? Was there a general acceptance of 'good' magic - the cunning man and the wise woman - within the Midlands? Or was a lack of belief in witchcraft the reason for a lack of documentary evidence of Midlands witch hunts in previous historical works. My paper will discuss some of these issues along with some examples relating to the Midlands.

Keywords: witchcraft, English Midlands, healing, magic, early modern period, unorthodoxy

Lucy Gill – Drinking in Restoration London: The World of the Tavern in the Diary of Samuel Pepys

'and so Sir W. Pen, the Comptroller and I to the Dolphin...and there we did drink a great Quantity of Sack. And did tell many merry stories and in good humours we were all.'

The diary of Samuel Pepys has been frequently mined for anecdotes of his marital indiscretions, yet has remained relatively underused for the wealth of information it can provide on the daily drinking practices of elite males in Restoration London. Acting as a counterbalance to the profusion of literature depicting the early modern drinking house as a space for conspicuous alcoholic consumption and violent expressions of manhood, this paper will seek to explore the daily drinking practices of Pepys and his associates and, eventually, will seek to draw wider conclusions about the importance of drink and drinking to expressions of identity in Restoration London. Constructing a cultural topography of the Restoration London tavern, this paper will enhance our knowledge of the links between intoxicants, drinking and male identity, whilst seeking to address perennial concerns about the subversive potential of alcohol and masculine drinking practices.

Keywords: alcohol, sociability, subversion, masculinity, Restoration, drinking spaces, identity

Friday 31st May

Panel 5a: Modern Musical Cultures

Andrew Hodgetts – Why did the British Musicians' Union restrict American jazz musicians from performing in Britain from 1935 until 1961, and what were the consequences of the restrictions for music in Britain?

In 1935, the British Musicians' Union, with the support of the Ministry of Labour, effectively imposed a ban on American musicians performing in Britain, by making it very difficult for American musicians, particularly jazz musicians, to gain working permits. This ban remained until 1956 for concert performances, and 1961 for club performances, although by the 1950s, the restrictions were more relaxed. Some musicians found ways around the restrictions, but the ban did severely limit the performances of American jazz musicians in Britain in this period. This paper explores the motivations behind the ban, and whether the motivations for the restrictions changed as time wore on. Was the main initial trigger the fact that British musicians were restricted from performing in America? Was there a wider anti-American sentiment involved? Or was the main motivation to protect the work of British musicians, at a time when their trade was being subjected to a number of challenges? What impact did the ban have on the relationship between British and American jazz music? What were the consequences of the ban for British music?

Keywords: jazz music, British jazz, British Musicians' Union, Americanisation, anti-American, 1930s-1960s, twentieth century

Jess Coupe – April in Paris

Exploring the romanticised vision of Paris and its jazz aesthetic construction, I hope to engage with both its origins and development throughout the 20th century. By examining Jazz film, fiction, newspaper reports, reviews, album art work, autobiographies and the music itself, I hope to locate the origins of, and challenges to, the myth of the *bonne vie* for working jazz musicians in the city. A comparison to jazz's depiction of American hubs of the jazz scene, such as Chicago, New Orleans, and New York City would suggest Paris was constructed as a utopian counterpart to the racism and poor working conditions African American musicians faced Stateside. However, there is not

complete uniformity in this powerful image of Paris, and it is in these challenges to the illusion of the city that we glimpse a working life far from the romantic myth of jazz in Paris.

Keywords: jazz, Paris, urban, myth, fiction, African-American experience

Rhiannon Roberts – 'Where is the Love?': A Content Analysis of Misogyny in Popular Hip-Hop, 1990-2010

Hip-hop originated from the streets of the Bronx during the late 1970s as an artistic reflection of the aspirations and concerns of inner-city Black and Latino youths. Early hip-hop comprised four elements: the B-boy/girl, the DJ, the MC and Graffiti. Through these components urban youths voiced their frustrations with their position in American society. Over the past three decades hip-hop has undergone major transformations and is now a global phenomenon with influence over an entire generation; hip-hop culture encompasses music, dress, language, dance and even certain character traits. However, from the release of The Sugarhill Gang's 'Rapper's Delight' in 1979, rap music has become the dominant element of hip-hop and one of the most listened to forms of popular music. As rap has become more visible its controversial lyrics have often been under attack from all sides of the spectrum. One critique has been of rap's often sexist and misogynistic content; with songs such as Nelly's 'Tip Drill' and 2Live Crew's 'Me So Horny' rap is an easy target. This paper aims to explore whether popular rap music is as misogynistic as often portrayed. Using quantitative methods, I hope to analyse levels of misogyny in popular rap lyrics from 1990 to 2010. Furthermore, I will investigate the types of misogyny present in rap songs and the prevalence of particular stereotypes of African American women through gangsta rap, G-funk and crunk.

Keywords: hip hop, twenty-first century America, feminism, music, content analysis

***Panel 5b: Cultural Approaches to Early Modern England* sponsored by the Early Modern Forum**

Tom Colville – Conceptions of the Idiot in the Early Modern Period

Seventeenth-century England sustained two seemingly parallel but disjointed conceptions of the idiot. One categorised the mentally deficient alongside (although not identical to) the lunatic, and described intellectual disability naturalistically, clinically, with almost bureaucratic certainty. The second was far more incoherent and unstable; it is typified by the likes of the literary trope of the wise fool or the conception of the demonically possessed innocent. This image of the idiot was a far more superstitious, mysterious, and undulating concept. I will explore the relationship and boundaries between these two different conceptions of the same phenomenon. Lunacy in this period has experienced a wealth of academic attention, however the idiot is far behind the madman in terms of historical consideration. My thesis aims to address this imbalance by using both manuscript and printed sources to tackle questions such as: were fools a target of hostility or curiosity? Were attitudes to the mad different from attitudes to the mentally disabled, and what was the definitional difference? Can we trace any chronological trends in conceptions of the idiot in this period, and if so, why?

Keywords: idiocy, lunacy, fool, intelligence, intellectual disability, seventeenth century

Gareth Davies – 'In the Existing State of Things [Marriage] Must of Necessity Be An Affair of Finance': Economic Aspects of Marriage-Making as Reflected in Eighteenth-Century Novels and Plays

Accounts of eighteenth-century gentry marriage strategies usually focus on the aristocracy and the greater gentry. Often they either make little reference to the marriage strategies of the lesser (parish) gentry and urban gentry, or make comments based on extrapolation from the practices of the greater gentry or wealthiest London bourgeoisie. I am investigating the marriage strategies of lesser urban and rural gentry in the midland counties, to establish the extent to which their practices differed from those of the aristocracy and greater gentry, with particular reference to the relative significance of economic, social and emotional influences and the nature and timing of apparent changes in attitude. Family and estate papers illustrate the strategies of individual families at different times. However, evidence for the lesser gentry is patchy, either lost as families fell into obscurity, or hidden in more successful families' papers. General contemporary views of what gentry marriage strategies were (or should be), exist in conduct literature, periodicals and fiction. In this paper I consider how prose-fiction and plays written at different points in the long eighteenth century present gentry marriage strategies, and whether they illustrate changing attitudes over time. Here, my main focus is on economic influences. An issue to be examined subsequently is whether such literature simply reflected or helped to bring about changes in attitude and approach.

Keywords: gentry, long eighteenth century, marriage, fiction

Han Zhao – 'Conscience Will Keep a Private Session Within Your Selves': The Cultures of Shame in Britain, 1650-1800

As a basic human emotion, social practice and cultural phenomenon shame is an emotion which has been intensively discussed by scientific and social theorists, but also surely has a rather neglected historical perspective. My research is centred on the continuity and change of cultures of shame, from the mid-seventeenth to the late eighteenth centuries, in the broad context of religious, social and cultural transformation in Britain. I treat shame as an emotion and shaming as a regulatory action, and attempt to answer two main questions: first, what were the contemporary notions of shame among religious groups, social ranks and the different genders? Second, how did cultures of shame evolve under the influences of penal culture, urbanisation, the revival of evangelism and the booming cultures of print, sensibility and politeness in the long eighteenth-century? By drawing on a variety of sources ranging from spiritual autobiographies, dairies, conduct manuals, judicial documents, news reports and popular literatures of confessions, vindications, novels, plays, ballads and paintings, this research demonstrates an ever closer relationship between shame and an autonomous, self-reflective conscience in early enlightenment Britain, and decreasing application of public humiliation or outside imposed principals of shame. My current research on religious shame suggests that shame was considered positively by protestant theology as a 'bridle which God hath put upon humane nature' and as a means to come closer to God. Encouraged by church teachings, feeling ashamed was thus part of the protestant psyche.

Keywords: cultures of shame, public humiliation, Britain, Protestantism, conscience

Panel 6a: Childhood and Society in the Modern British Isles

Cecilia Hallstrom – Cork Inquiry 1859: Revealing the Irish Workhouse Child

Until relatively recently the field of Irish social history remained largely unexplored by historians. Whilst the last few decades have seen an increase of scholarly work in this area, research focusing on children and childhood in Ireland has remained rather scarce. This paper aims to contribute to

the understanding of childhood in nineteenth century Ireland by focusing on one particular type of child: the workhouse child. During the latter part of the nineteenth century the perception and understanding of children underwent a change, which led to an increasing interest in the welfare of children. The figure of the workhouse child became the focus of much of the public interest and debate concerning child welfare and childcare. One of the earliest examples of this is the Cork inquiry of 1859. The inquiry was initiated by a visit paid by John Arnott, the Mayor of Cork, to the Cork workhouse. Arnott was appalled by the condition of the workhouse children and an official inquiry into the state of Cork workhouse followed. Through an examination of the inquiry this paper intends to reveal contemporary attitudes towards the workhouse child.

Keywords: Ireland, nineteenth century, workhouse, childcare studies, inquiry

Emma Thornton – Experiences and Treatment of Physically-Handicapped Children, 1900-1950

Between the 1900s and the 1950s the great majority of physically disabled people in Britain were under fourteen years old. More than half a million children had rickets, polio, tuberculosis, cerebral palsy, seriously impaired vision, deafness or a host of other disabilities. Yet, the personal experiences of physical disability in Britain during the first half of the twentieth century are virtually undocumented and there is little evidence of how it felt to be officially classified as blind deaf or crippled and be brought up in the harsh Dickensian institutions and special schools where so many children were sent. There is, however, a huge amount of literature of medical history which concentrates on the diagnosis and treatment of various disabilities. I will examine the way that the government and the authorities promoted the treatment of physically disabled children compared to the differing reality of that treatment. Drawing on first-hand accounts I will discuss what decisions the government and local authorities came to about the ‘appropriate’ treatment for disabled children and how appropriate the treatment actually was for those who received it.

Keywords: physically-handicapped children, institutions, disability, twentieth century

Jane Winter – 'A Silly Woman is a Tragedy': The Role of Girls' Clubs in Shaping the Bodies, Minds and Futures of Girls and Young Women, c. 1918-1939

During the twenties and thirties, tens of thousands of girls proudly wore the uniforms of Girls' Clubs such as the Girls' Life Brigade and the Girl Guides. Amidst social concerns over the role and status of women, following their involvement in war work and the receipt of the vote, Girls' groups, units and troops sprang up all over Britain – but what was it these groups were trying to achieve?

Much more than ‘just something to do’ or ‘plugging gaps’ left by school, the early years of these groups coincide with a changing social and economic world that demanded much of its’ female inhabitants. Girls' Clubs came in variety of shapes and sizes but shared a goal of equipping their members to be useful and upstanding citizens.

What was on offer? Why did so many girls join? How did their programmes evolve to reflect the changing aspirations and interests of a generation? With these questions in mind, it is my aim to explore the activities of some of these groups and attempt to understand how they shaped girls' physical and moral health whilst walking the fine line between how women's minds and bodies were traditionally perceived and encouraging new skills and pursuits.

Keywords: twentieth century, bodies and minds, girls and young women, clubs and societies, moral and physical health and well-being, life skills

Panel 6b: Encounters with Empire

Natalie Cox – Cooley, Kirk and the 1864 Maps of Lake Nyassa: Reconstructing an Historical Geography of Nineteenth-Century British Geography

Sir Roderick Murchison, Chair of the 1864 Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society declared that 'all deference should be shown to Mr. Cooley's powers as a critical geographer...whatever his labours might be, whether in critical geography or actual observation'. The heated exchanges of this meeting narrate an important moment in the history of geography as a science. On-going debates over the credibility of different forms and practices of geographical discovery were manifest in the reception accorded the contrasting maps of Lake Nyassa presented by William Desborough Cooley and Sir John Kirk. These men were seen to embody discordant conceptions of the 'geographer': Cooley was an armchair speculator and Kirk, as a member of the Zambesi Expedition (1858-1864), represented the scientific traveller. Despite geography's 'modern' history being an established area of enquiry, the relationship between geography's claims to be scientific and the practical working of and negotiations over its methods remains unexplored. This paper follows the journeys taken to construct the 1864 maps to provide a richer history of how and where geographical knowledge was made in the mid-nineteenth century. In recovering the less familiar methods of the armchair geographers, it asserts the existence of other 'field' sites where different routes to knowledge were taken. Examining these journeys is key to writing a historical geography of British geography and this paper works to reconstruct the interlocked spaces and layers of practice implicit in the production of geographical knowledge.

Keywords: nineteenth century, historical geography, cartography, science studies, exploration, Africa

Kyle Jackson – Mizos, Missionaries and Medicine: Early Religious and Medical Contact in Lushai Hills

This paper adopts a new line of approach toward the most enduring question of historical inquiry in northeast India's Mizoram. Up to now, historians have placed Christian missionaries at the centre of the important story of religious contact in the region. Lushai systems of healing and the missionaries' introduction of biomedicine have been left aside. This paper aims to radically shift perspectives, not to follow the missionaries of the mid-1890s, but rather to face them. Re-reading old documents for new clues to Lushai responses, it demonstrates that a Lushai-centered perspective is essential to understanding that religious contact in the region was never just one-directional, but that the missionaries' medicine and message were together co-opted, refashioned, received, or rejected on Lushai terms, from Lushai precedents. Structures of authority and Lushai common senses worked to frustrate the mission, even as sickly missionaries could never offer proof of the total superiority of their healing powers. Drawn out onto this new Lushai middle ground, historians' chronologies, assumptions, terminology, and Euronormativity become intensely problematic, while processes of conversion and persecution once taken for granted become reopened to investigation and explanation.

Keywords: early twentieth century, cross-cultural healing, missionaries, northeast India, Mizoram, medicine

Helen Scadeng – Women's Health and Emigration: The Organised Emigration of Single British Women to South Africa, 1901-1910

Between 1901 and 1910 nearly four-thousand single British women emigrated to South Africa with assistance from the South African Expansion Committee (SAX), a sub-committee of the British

Women's Emigration Association. The committee was responding to the colonial territorial governments' expressed need for the settlement of single British women in South Africa who would become 'Imperial Mothers', and assist in the establishment of a 'British race majority'. However, tensions existed between the needs of the territories and the work of the committee. Appeals were made from South Africa for the organised emigration of large numbers of domestic servants as there was a tradition of male domestic service in South Africa, and it was required that these men be directed into employment in industries such as mining. Although SAX did assist domestic servants, the primary focus of their work was encouraging the emigration of educated middle-class women such as teachers and governesses. The selection process included a medical examination to determine whether candidates met the health requirements of the South African colonial territories. On occasion SAX would insist upon a second examination to ensure that candidates met the society's ideals of the 'right sort of woman'. In this paper, I will examine the relationship between women's health and emigration, arguing that this perspective allows us to explore tensions between the requirements of the colonies, assisted emigration schemes, and where possible the expectations of the emigrants. Furthermore, this paper will ask how concerns about women's health impacted upon the experience of emigration.

Keywords: health, emigration, women, South Africa

Panel 7a: Care and Control in Modern Britain

James Bennett – 'A Slum Sport Played in Slum Stadiums': 1980s Football Culture, Politics and the Hillsborough Disaster

The publishing of the Hillsborough Independent Panel's report into the 1989 disaster at the Sheffield football stadium of the same has led to a fierce debate surrounding the political and media reaction to the disaster. Though it is now widely believed that the disaster, in which 96 Liverpool fans were killed in a crush during an FA Cup semi-final, was largely caused by mistakes made by the police managing the crowd and the poor condition of the stand, contemporary accounts blamed 'drunken fans', and alleged that some deliberately tried to hinder resuscitation attempts and stole belongings from victims.

The response of media and politicians to this event is part of a wider response to the actions of football fans during the 1980s. British football fans developed a reputation for violence and hooliganism, leading to English teams being banned from European competition after the Heysel Disaster of 1985. The media and Conservative government publicly spoke out against the issues, and imposed harsh policing constraints on fans at matches. This paper proposes that the government, in collaboration with the media, set out to demonise football fans using the stereotypical hooligan to tar all fans with the same brush, set against middle class ideals of how to behave - therefore as an example of cultural hegemony. Such tactics divided football fans, setting them against themselves and causing further problems such as encouraging antagonism between fans and police, causing attendances to decline, and implanting an exaggerated picture of football's problems on the public consciousness.

Keywords: football, violence, hegemony, Thatcher, media, gentrification

Alice Jordan – Women and Eugenics: Involvement and Influence on Twentieth-Century Britain

Early twentieth century Britain saw eugenic ideas and theories developing and becoming evident. The founding, in 1907, of the Eugenics Education Society meant the Edwardian period saw significant advances in eugenics, and inter-war Britain witnessed a strong interest in eugenic theories. However, the impact of the Second World War in tainting beliefs about eugenics, through its

association with Nazi Germany, means it is possible to observe a shift in the use of eugenics in Britain.

In this paper I will consider women who were associated with the eugenics movement, and its agenda. The paper will address reasons for women's involvement with eugenics, despite the fact that conflict between the beliefs of women's campaigns and the principles of the eugenics movement often had to be overcome. Women attempted to use the society to combine their eugenic beliefs with the promotion of other campaigns, such as the advancement of birth control, abortion, sexual freedom and family allowances. Many significant women such as Marie Stopes, Stella Browne and Mary Scharlieb, were concerned with campaigns for women and became involved with the eugenics movement in different ways. Moreover, the popular attitude of women in relation to eugenics can be judged by considering how women, such as Cora Hodson, might become members of the Eugenic society, and also through the methods used by female eugenic supporters to communicate and promote their work to women in general.

Keywords: twentieth century, Britain, eugenics, motherhood, birth control, family allowances

Claire Sewell – Social Psychiatry, Social Research and the Emergence of the Carer in Post-War Britain

This paper will begin to track the emergence of the category of the family carer for mental disorder in post-war Britain. Sociologists David Armstrong and Mike Savage have asserted that in the context of the growing authority of social science in the post-war period, a new generation of social researchers became interested in the study of the community. In turn, these researchers began to locate a hitherto largely hidden world of mental disorder within the family. In this paper I will utilise the case study of The Medical Research Council (MRC) Social Psychiatry Unit's research on schizophrenia in Camberwell, London to analyse the emergence of the carer. The Unit was preoccupied with the objective of better understanding the relationship between social environments and mental disorder. I argue that the work of the Unit contributed to the emergence of a broader contemporary awareness of the carer, whilst also playing a role in the negotiation of this category.

Key words: Britain, twentieth century, psychiatry, the family, social welfare, mental disorder

***Panel 7b: Early Modern Coventry and Warwickshire* sponsored by the Early Modern Forum**

Ruth Barbour – Eighteenth-Century Warwickshire Catholics: Dangerous 'Others' or Friendly Neighbours?

According to Linda Colley Protestantism was fundamental to the development of the British state and national identity. In contrast, Catholics, perhaps one per cent of the eighteenth-century English population, are viewed as isolated 'others' subject to exclusion from civic life and financial penalties. Even later co-religionists viewed this period as the nadir of their fortunes. Some recent scholarship, however, detects 'modest progress' (John Bossy) and considerable interaction among social elites (Gabriel Glickman). Papist returns made by Anglican incumbents enable us to estimate the numbers and distribution of Catholics; in 1767 they even provide details on age, sex, occupation and length of residence. Judith Champ's case study of a Birmingham parish has shown how this material can be combined with other sources to arrive at a sharper social profile. My intention is to develop a database for the whole of Warwickshire, a county known to have a relatively high number of Catholics. This should allow me to investigate how they integrated with the local community.

Keywords: Catholic, eighteenth century, prosopography, Warwickshire

Julie Chamberlain – Women's Contribution to Public Life in Early Modern Coventry

There is little argument that women's lives were severely controlled during the early modern period in England, either by the patriarchal rule of their father or husband, or the restrictions imposed by state, church, law and society's expectations. However they still had an impact on life outside the home. This paper will examine how women at various levels of society contributed to the public life of Coventry 1535 - 1735. This includes carrying out their civic responsibilities as householders, actions during public ceremonies and royal visits, paid work, philanthropy, religious participation, and in 'political' ways. As well as discussing the different ways women contributed, the paper will look at whether their participation in life outside the home was acknowledged, and whether their contribution changed significantly over time. It will look at their gendered role and how in some ways expectations of them contradicted the traditional view of the female role. Sources include the Coventry Leet books, City Annals, council documents, trade guild records, wills, constables' presentments and other surviving documents.

Keywords: women, early modern, Coventry, public life, urban

Rachel Kelsey – Networks and Politics of Early Modern Gentry Women in Warwickshire

For historians to truly elucidate the inner workings of Early Modern English society and politics, women must be included in the account. This paper will add to the growing field of work which seeks to challenge the almost exclusively male dominated historiography of Tudor and Stuart politics. Traditional accounts concentrate on; monarchy, council, parliament, courts, and administrative bodies – institutions that largely excluded women. However by widening the definition of politics to encompass the networks, patronage and influence of the great households of the nobility, which functioned much like the court but at a local level, we can see the extent to which women often played a significant and integral role within this.

This paper will explore the roles of women of noble and aristocratic families; challenging the assumption that they were apolitical or at best, marginal to their male relations. With a particular focus on the case-study of Lady Anne Newdigate, and drawing on examples of other Late Tudor and Early Stuart women, it will be argued that overwhelming evidence exists that although women did not hold formal political power they were not completely lacking in political agency. Through archival research; fascinating and valuable insights can be gleaned from letters, diaries and household accounts that reveal, enthusiasm, persistence, and success in all the activities connected to forming, maintaining, and exploiting the patronage networks that oiled the workings of Early Modern politics.

Keywords: early modern, women, networks, politics, patronage, letter-writing

Panel 8a: Radicalism, Politics and Print

Rowan Burrows – The Chartist Press and Oratory Journalism

The journalism of Chartism has long been acknowledged as being an integral part of the success of the movement, and the writings of leaders such as Feargus O'Connor have been used to show how the cause of the Charter unified a disparate range of people. However it has not been understood quite how the Chartist press presented a new form of mass platform for the Working Class. The written style of the Chartist newspapers featured a variety of literary techniques designed to facilitate the oratory reading of editorials and reports. Long sentences with exaggerated lexis, the use of punctuation and capitalisations and the repetition of syntactical structure all helped bring the

mass platform to the printed page and in doing so increase the audience of radical rhetoric. Through readings of a variety of newly digitised Chartist journals, I intend to show how through a specific literary style Chartist journalists were able to present written word with the intention for it to be spoken, and seek analyse the impact this 'oratory' style had.

Keywords: Chartism, radicalism, nineteenth century Britain, journalism and speech

Henry Chen - The Fall of the Qing Empire and the Rise of Chinese Nationalism: A Study of Liang Qichao's Work

The New Qing Historians focused on the golden ages of the Qing Dynasty, addressing the question of the successes of the Manchu rulers. And one of the most important ideas is that the Manchu's successes were due to the ability create a diversion among the different ethnic groups, governing the different ethnic groups differently, according to the individual customs and practices. However, by looking at Liang Qichao's work, we are able to claim that the "success" of the early Qing Dynasty contributed to the failure of the empire, because it created this diversion.

Liang Qichao was a supporter of a constitutional monarchy. He was a Chinese intellect, journalist, philosopher and a reformist during the late imperial China and the early Chinese republic. His works has influenced many other scholars and are still being studied today. Along with Kang Youwei, his mentor, he was one of the few founders of the Hundred Days' Reform. Their proposal asserted that there would be an impending doom if China did not promote reforms of 'self-strengthening'. They proposed many institutional and ideological reforms such as getting rid of corruption and remodeling the state examination system. One of the concept/reforms that would be focused in this research is the problem/reforms of the Han-Manchu relationship.

The questions that this research extends to is the rise of Nationalism in China and the issues of "self-identity", what is the new Chinese identity, who qualifies to be a Chinese, or what groups are considered to be a Chinese.

Keywords: Manchu, Han, Chinese nationalism, Liang Qichao, New Qing History, national identity

Charlotte Peavoy – The Religious and Political Beliefs of the Members of the Rosehill Circle of Coventry

In the nineteenth century there were a number of people who began to question their religious beliefs. Coventry in particular held a great number of dissenters and freethinkers. This paper will present an examination of the religious evolution of the attendees of the *Rosehill Circle* of Coventry. These include Charles Bray, Caroline Bray, Sara Hennell, George Eliot, Joseph Gutteridge and Eliza Lynn Linton. Each of the members influenced each other in their beliefs, and most went from extreme piety to ardent atheism. This study examines what were the main causes of their change in beliefs, the problems that they found with religion, whether their religious belief affected their political leanings and whether the women of the group rejected their piety as a reaction against a patriarchal belief system.

Keywords: religion, Coventry, freethinking, socialism, spiritualism, atheism

Panel 8b: Approaches to Medical History

Laura Glenny - There Are Three of Us in This Relationship: to what extent has the technological innovation of ultrasonography altered perceptions of foetal personhood from 1965 to 2000?

The paper will focus on foetal personhood and the impact that ultrasound had on its development in both America and the United Kingdom in the latter half of the twentieth century. This will include an

exploration of the growing conflict between the expectant mother and her foetus, as illustrated by the fact that more than two hundred women have been prosecuted for actions which were deemed dangerous to their foetus in America since the late 1980's. In addition to this, the impact of ultrasound on the politics of abortion will also be explored. For example it has fuelled pro-life arguments as a potent visual weapon in the anti-abortion arsenal, such as in the 1984 film, *The Silent Scream*. Finally, this paper will assess the impact of ultrasound on both the frequency and the reasons behind terminated pregnancies, based on the grounds of foetal defects or impairments to a mother's health. Ultrasound must consequently be situated in a complex moral and social frame which will determine parental reactions to such diagnoses.

Keywords: ultrasound, abortion, personhood, identity, twentieth century

Cassie Livesey – Stress and Control in Britain and America: A Comparative Study

A general theory of stress was first described in 1936; early medical works following on from this were concerned with the physiological changes evoked from various stressors. Over time, the emphasis has moved to a more social understanding of disease and prevention; studies are increasingly examining the impact emotional stress has on everyday life. A language of stress has also developed outside of the medical field; 'stress' to most people is a specific mental feeling, with physical manifestations, rather than the clinical definition of an external factor that causes a physical response. Stress is a useful concept in exploring the differences between how medical professionals and the general public interact with a pathological condition, and the interplay between these differing approaches. This paper will compare Britain and America in order to have a greater understanding of how public ideas influence the direction medical professionals take in their research. It will also question whether this public opinion has an effect on the interest researchers place on certain concepts. I will examine the concept of control in relation to stress; how a lack of control is thought to lead to stress and the emphasis that these different cultures have placed on medicating and controlling stress throughout the period 1936-1999.

Keywords: Stress, Britain, America, medicalisation, comparative, globalisation

Greg Wells – Retrospective Diagnosis versus Narrative-Based Medicine: A New Slant on an Old Debate

For several decades, historians of medicine have viewed retrospective diagnosis with attitudes ranging from contempt to mild amusement. The concept of social constructionism means we cannot read current medical categories across to those of previous periods. On the other hand, attempts to categorise medical conditions entirely within another period's concepts can lead to unsatisfying lists that give no idea of what they might mean.

Retrospective diagnosis still remains a popular approach among medical practitioners. I suggest that this is in part because they and historians are doing different things that just happen to look alike. Narrative-based medicine recognises the importance of story telling in medical practice, both between patients and practitioners (in both directions) and between practitioners as a form of professional bonding and continuing education.

An approach to the history of medicine based on the idea of listening to stories may be useful. This can be linked to a broader approach than diagnosis, using Galen's triad of conditions contrary to nature – causes, diseases, symptoms – to give a more useful bridge between different social constructions of ill health. I shall illustrate this with some examples from John Hall's *Little Book of Cures* (circa 1630-1635).

Keywords: retrospective diagnosis; social constructionism, narrative-based medicine, Galen, John Hall