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Conference Programme

Monday 6th June

09:45-10:15 **Registration**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

10:15-10:25 **Opening Remarks**: Steve Hindle, Head of Department **MS01**

10:30-11:30

Session 1a: Women in the Reformation **MS04**

Chair: Linda Briggs

- Kayleigh Watts – Women, Education and Religion in Reformation England
- Denise Lim – Luther and Women: His Writings and Relationships in Sixteenth Century Germany
- Keziah Mee – Gender and Martyrdom in Sixteenth-Century England

Session 1b: Colonial Communities on the Move **MS01**

Chair: Ellen Glaze-Krayer

- Jennifer Bond – ‘Alas for the Girls of China!’: Matilda Laurence and Female Missionary Education in Ningbo, China 1869-1888
- Hannah Mack – The Railway and the Indian Imagination
- Lucy Moores – Scotland's Informal Empire? Scottish Emigrants in Argentina, 1820-1870

11:30-12:00 **Break**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

12:00-13:00

Session 2a: ‘London town’ **MS04**

Chair: Aaron Jaffer

- Seth Thévoz – The political impact of London clubs, 1832-68
- Bryan Ayres – The navy community and the construction of the Great Central Railway London extension 1891-1899
- Spike Sweeting – Burning down the Houses: Insuring, Building and Surveying Commercial London, 1730-1800

Session 2b: Concepts and Use of Space **MS01**

Chair: Martin Moore

- Simon Bond – The Blank Spaces of Africa: The changing conceptions of Africa in Early Modern World Maps
- Ellen Filor – 'This spot is more English than England itself': Shepherd's Hotel Cairo as an imperial and touristic space, c. 1850s-1918
- Thomas Bray – The Intersection of Health, Leisure and Environment in Inter-War Britain

13:00-14:15 **Lunch**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

14:15-15:15

Session 3a: Relationships and Medical Care in Modern Britain

MS04

Chair: Grace Huxford

- Julia Huntentburg – Negotiating breast cancer: doctor and patient narratives at Middlesex Hospital from the mid-nineteenth century to World War One
- Claire Sewell – 'No Social Provision Exists for Them, so Their Future is Bleak': Schizophrenia and the Family in Post-War Britain
- Martin Moore – Chronically Intriguing: Diabetes Care and Research in Twentieth Century Britain

Session 3b: Early Modern Communities

MS01

Chair: Chris Vernon

- Donald White – Elaboration: Artisans, Mediation, and Materiality in Late Medieval Parishes
- Maria Leland – Gender, Sexuality and Debauchery Among the English Peerage, c. 1600-1700
- Linda Briggs – A Tale of Two Cities en fête: Troyes and Lyon during the Royal Tour, 1564-1566

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

15:40-17:00

Session 4a: Public Health at Home and Abroad

MS04

Chair: Claire Sewell

- Claudia Kreklau – Public Irish Mental Health since 1845: Three theories and their limitations
- Josette Duncan – Health in British Colonial Malta, Cyprus and the Ionian Islands
- Josh Moulding – Sanitising Nationhood: Yaws Disease, Hygienic Citizenship and International Health in Jamaica, c.1914-c.1950s
- Darshi Thoradeniya – A History of Family Planning in Sri Lanka (1953-2003)

Session 4b: Negotiating Power

MS01

Chair: Tim Davies

- Sally Knight – Jazz, Identity and Protest
- Malik Hammad Ahmad – Civil Resistance Movement of Pakistan: A case study of Lawyer's Movement 2007-09
- Will Bramwell – Violence, (dis)order and the problem of 'race': Conceptualising the South African War (1899-1902) and its aftermath
- Chris Vernon – 'Good talks' and 'Little Lies', Rumour in the Cherokee backcountry in the eighteenth century

End of Day One

Tuesday 7th June

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

10:30-11:30

Session 5a: Legacies of Conflict

MS04

Chair: Douglas Doherty

- Yvonne Kay – Britain's move towards the abolition of the death penalty after the First World War
- Grace Huxford – The African Carrier Corps: Labour, Race and Memory in the First World War and its Aftermath, 1914-1930
- Shane Quinn – War Memorial Culture in the City of Londonderry

Session 5b: Pirates, Traders, Ambassadors: Global Trade in the long Eighteenth Century

MS01

Chair: Jennifer Bond

- Joel Needlestone – Lord George Macartney and Britain's Attitude to China in the Eighteenth Century
- Aaron Jaffer – Lascar mutiny in the Indian Ocean region, c. 1780-1860
- Tim Davies – 'Carrying on a Losing Commerce'? Eighteenth-Century English Trade in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea

11:30-12:00 **Break**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

12:00-13:00

Session 6a: The Supernatural in Society

MS04

Chair: Stephen Bates

- Yichen Huang – The Change and Continuity of the Angelic Belief in English Reformation
- Alice Maltby – Crime and the Supernatural in the Long Eighteenth Century
- David Doddington – Preachers and 'Hoodoo' Men in Slave Communities

Session 6b: Responses to Poverty

MS01

Chair: Meike Fellingner

- Joseph Harley – 'The material wealth and consumption of paupers within the County of Essex, c.1750-1834'
- Charlotte Mason – A lamentable and pitiable discourse: the poor, pity and suicide in early modern France.
- David Hitchcock – Demography, Vagrancy, and Migration: Some Evidence from Warwickshire, 1670-1730

13:00-14:30 **Lunch**, Maths and Stats Building Atrium

14:30-15:30

Session 7a: The Historical Enterprise

MS04

Chair: David Beck

- Ellen Glaze-Krayer – History and the Past in the writing of Laura Ingalls Wilder
- Dave Steele – History in the 21st Century – Discipline or Commodity?
- Jennifer Upton – Novel histories: Women's historical writings in the early nineteenth century

Session 7b: Revolutionary Society

MS01

Chair: David Doddington

- Alex Hough – Local Constitutional and Corresponding Societies during the 1790s
- Laure Philip – The french émigrés in London during the revolutionary decade
- Ian Smith – Social Class and Seditious Ideas in English Cities in the 1790s

15:35

Closing Remarks: Rebecca Earle, Director of Graduate Studies

MS01

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

Abstracts

Day One- Monday 6th June

Session 1a: Women in the Reformation

Kayleigh Watts – Women, Education and Religion in Reformation England

This paper will discuss the impact that the Reformation had upon the educational provision and religious affiliations of women during the sixteenth century. It will primarily focus upon the experiences of Catherine Parr, sixth consort of Henry VIII. Her education and religious affiliation has often been misconstrued or undermined in historical debate. It will also consider her impact and influence on the religion and education of those around her – including her royal stepchildren – as well as the country at large. The low female literacy levels and the patriarchal ideology prevalent at the time have led to the underestimation of the abilities and influence women could have in education and religion; however much recent academic work has endeavoured to find and subsequently identified many ways in which women were actively involved and instrumental in shaping the changing faces of education and religion during this period. The paper will outline why the study of Catherine Parr is beneficial to debates around these topics; how she fits into contemporary religious and educational debates; and how this study will be approached.

Denise Lim – Luther and Women: His Writings and Relationships in Sixteenth Century Germany.

'Women have narrow chests and broad hips. Women ought to be domestic; the creation reveals it, for they have broad backsides and hips, so that they should sit still'—so said the reformer Martin Luther. Yet this man has also been written about as a defender of women, who gave unprecedented value to the role of the housewife, and who clearly loved his family. This paper will show how Luther's writings can be better understood when studied alongside the society he lived in, his theology and his relationships with women. His writings about women often swung between two extremes—his vitriolic attacks on prostitutes and Biblical characters like Potiphar's wife, and his extravagant praises for his wife, Katherina von Bora, and the theologian Katherina Schutz-Zell. This resulted from a polarised view of human nature that sprung from his theology: a belief in the helplessness and sinfulness (indeed deadness!) of man, and the sovereignty of a loving and generous God who, at the cross of Jesus Christ, brought man from the depths of hell to the heights of heaven. This brought about the use of dichotomies such as: sinner-saint, heaven-hell, freedom-bondage, bride-harlot, which frame the context within which he understands women.

Keziah Mee – Gender and Martyrdom in Sixteenth-Century England

In the context of the religious divisions and conflict of the Reformation, stories about martyrs were used as propaganda to demonstrate the truthfulness of the beliefs for which they died and the integrity and commitment of believers, as well as the cruelty and immorality of their opponents. Women, both Protestant and Catholic, were amongst these individuals who were prepared to die for their faith. However, whilst such women were celebrated by the martyrologists, they were also problematic because they frequently challenged conventional assumptions about women's frailty and submissiveness, by speaking boldly in disputations with the authorities, and sometimes defying their husbands; behaviour which would normally have been frowned upon even by those who shared their religious beliefs. This paper will explore the presentation of women martyrs by their sympathisers and opponents, who saw them either as martyrs or heretics depending on their own

convictions, and will draw conclusions about the importance of gender to this portrayal. It will also consider whether there were major differences between Protestant and Catholic understandings of women martyrs.

Session 1b: Colonial Communities on the Move

Jennifer Bond – ‘Alas for the Girls of China!': Matilda Laurence and Female Missionary Education in Ningbo, China 1869-1888

This paper will examine the activities of Matilda Laurence, an English missionary working for the Church Missionary Society (CMS) in Ningbo from 1869 to 1888. Laurence's letters, held in the CMS Archives in Birmingham's Special Collections Library provide a fascinating account of her struggle to run a school for girls and later boys, and from them we can glean a wealth of information on Chinese education systems, missionary education, and practices of betrothal, marriage and footbinding. Using her observations and the correspondence of other women such as Mary Anne Adersley, Mary Gough, and Anne Maria Gough who worked for the CMS and the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, (FES) I aim to explore more widely the education of Chinese women and their responses to western religion and culture in southern China during the late nineteenth century. Although several biographical studies of American female missionaries working in China at this time exist, including those by Kathleen Lodwick, William Hutchinson, Jane Hunter, Irwin Hyatt, and Pearl Buck, there has been comparatively little work done on English female missionaries to China. On the basis of this scholarship, I hope to compare the experiences of women at the mission in Ningbo to wider female missionary educational endeavours throughout China, between 1860 and 1890.

Hannah Mack – The Railway and the Indian Imagination

For the British in India, the railway network was the ultimate manifestation of their civilising mission and it was, and still remains, a potent symbol of colonialism. However, since independence the government run Indian Railways has become a central pillar of the Indian state and a source of national pride. The railway is also a recurring theme in Indian literature written before and after independence, as the carriages, stations and tracks of the railway are used by authors as spaces to explore their colonial history and their national present. Novels and poems are cultural artefacts and the literary texts at the heart of my investigation serve as historical sources and reveal the evolution of the railway within the Indian imagination. By recognising the links between the railway and fundamental concepts of modernity, colonialism and nationalism, the texts can be used to interrogate the transition from colonial rule to independence and the extent to which the colonial legacy still influences power relations and social and economic development within contemporary India.

Lucy Moores – Scotland's Informal Empire? Scottish Emigrants in Argentina, 1820-1870

Ronald Robinson and John Gallagher's notion of 'informal empire', first introduced in 'The Imperialism of Free Trade' in 1953, sparked off a new series of debates surrounding the nature of Britain's empire during the nineteenth century. All of these works, however, focused on one aspect of the Empire: trade. Yet, there is so much more to an empire than simply its trade revenue. My dissertation aims to bring a new angle to the debate by focusing on the cultural experiences of British emigrants in the so-called 'informal empire', using Scottish people in Argentina as my focus. What motivated these people to travel seven thousand miles across the Atlantic; was it a sense of expansionist British imperialism, or was it the result of a unique atmosphere in South America at this time? Furthermore, were the endeavours of the emigrants even supported or protected by the British government? In addition to investigating these experiences, I will also discuss the impact that the Scottish immigrants made on Argentine society. Empire, even informally, is aimed at imposing its societal model

on other nations, but do the experiences of Scottish settlers in Argentina show that this was really the case in South America?

Session 2a: 'London Town'

Seth Thévoz – The political impact of London clubs, 1832-68

The mid-nineteenth century saw an explosion in the number of London clubs, revolutionising sociability amongst the adult male population. Previously the preserve of aristocrats, clubs became an increasingly middle-class domain, with some working-class clubs being trialled. This paper examines nineteenth century parliamentary politics through the prism of clubs.

Most MPs belonged to at least one club (and sometimes several), conducting parliamentary business from them. After the great fire of 1834 burnt down the Houses of Parliament, much political activity was conducted from clubs out of necessity as they offered large, semi-public facilities close to Westminster which could accommodate parliamentary party meetings. The new political clubs of the 1830s, the Carlton and Reform, were alleged to have been the political headquarters of their day.

This paper touches upon key issues including the role of clubs in evolving party political identity; the use of clubs as a space by MPs; the function of clubs as a central party organisation; the level of interference by clubs in constituency politics; and the paper questions the popular representation of clubs as centres of power and corruption.

Bryan Ayres – The navy community and the construction of the Great Central Railway London extension 1891-1899

The Great Central Railway London extension running from just north of Nottingham to a terminus at Marylebone, was the last main line to be built in England, and its construction provides the opportunity to examine a specific navy community at the very end of the nineteenth-century. The railway navy has earned an unenviable reputation for drunkenness, lawlessness and godlessness. This image has been challenged in recent years, and my research seeks to examine contemporary perceptions of the navy community during the construction of this line by considering the significance of organised and informal philanthropic interventions. Particular emphasis will be placed on the role of the Navy Mission Society, and its provision of educational facilities for navy children. Founded in 1877 under the auspices of the Anglican Church to minister to the spiritual needs of navvies, the Society sponsored both lay missionaries and clergymen who lived and worked adjacent to all major construction projects. Supported by local committees, the work of the society manifested itself in practical ways including the establishment of day and Sunday schools, thus, the relevance to navy children. Focusing on this aspect I will engage with issues surrounding the motivation underpinning philanthropic activity and the inculcation of middle class values.

Spike Sweeting – Burning down the Houses: Insuring, Building and Surveying Commercial London, 1730-1800

Commerce and fire insurance were synonymous in eighteenth-century London, with the City's docks, refineries and warehouses seven times more likely to burn down than Westminster's genteel terraces. Commercial architecture was lucrative, providing jobbing builders with an alternative to West-end developments and causing the surveyors of insurance companies to wield considerable power. This paper considers the career of Richard Jupp, surveyor to both the East India Company and Hand-in-Hand Assurance, and his role in creating the

commercial topography of the Thames. Not only was Jupp a pivotal architectural figure in the close-knit community of the City's Companies and Guilds but was also caught up in the efforts of the Architect's Club to lay down professional standards regarding fire-prevention, and which involved torching several houses in high-profile experiments. Chiefly this paper aims to illuminate the overlapping networks through which a "vernacular" architecture was realised and disseminated in the mid- to late-eighteenth century London.

Session 2b: Concepts and Use of Space

Simon Bond – The Blank Spaces of Africa: The changing conceptions of Africa in Early Modern World Maps

The field of cartographic history has been dominated by an empiricism that treats the nature of maps as self-evident and which denies the presence of any theory. This position has been challenged by the works of JB Harley and those who followed him. Taking his cue primarily from the writings of Derrida and Foucault, Harley sought to reposition cartography as a form of discourse. Maps should be seen as 'active performers' in terms of their social and political impact and their effects on consciousness. This line of inquiry, however, has been almost exclusively limited to maps of North America and Northern Europe. The transformation in the representation of Africa in early-modern world maps has gone virtually unmentioned on. Well into the 17th century Africa is represented as vibrant, almost Edenic and dominated by the great Christian kingdom of Prester John. This view of Africa was, relatively swiftly, replaced by the great blank spaces that characterise Africa in 18th century cartography. Was this transformation the result of a new-found empirical stringency, or is it indicative of a broader epistemological shift in the view of Africa, with maps acting as a language of communication and as instruments of power?

Ellen Filor – 'This spot is more English than England itself': Shepherd's Hotel Cairo as an imperial and touristic space, c. 1850s-1918

Where academics have largely taken the ancient and exotic aspects of Egypt as their starting point for examining the imperialistic drive of travel, this paper will instead take as its focus the physical infrastructure that accompanied the expansion of European tourism. To do so allows the optical aspect of the tourist 'gaze' to be incorporated alongside material aspects of travel and the sheer physicality of the experience. Taking Shepherd's hotel as an example of touristic space created by the increasing commercialisation of travel will allow the implications for experiencing the 'authentic' Egypt to be analysed. Drawing primarily on tourists' written accounts alongside guidebooks and photographs as sources, it will examine how this 'English' space was constructed in opposition to and disrupted the 'real' Cairo. Theorists such as Boorstin has seen this 'environmental bubble' of the hotel as a largely modern phenomenon and situating this paper in the late nineteenth century will see if the boundaries between hotel and Cairo were as rigidly drawn. Thus, the tourist should be recognised as an imperial agent not merely in terms of their cultural consumption of Pharaonic ruins but also in the role they played in the physical creation of touristic space.

Thomas Bray – The Intersection of Health, Leisure and Environment in Inter-War Britain

Having finished a long and hard working week, what compelled the Briton of the inter-war period to spend their leisure time cycling through the country or walking along the sea? What was the attraction of these differing environments and the 'healthy pursuits' which accompanied them? And to what extent did this inter-war phenomenon affect the very conceptions of health and place from which it sprung? These are just some of the questions I will be addressing in my paper, which studies the reasons for and consequences of the British

people's use of their free-time between the wars. More and more Britons began to see leisure not as a privilege, but as a right, and better transport links meant that holidays could be spent not just out of the house, but away from the region. Thousands opted for the sights of the great outdoors, while millions pursued the many pleasures of coastal towns like Blackpool. In a paper which combines sewage and sex, rollercoasters and rambling, I'll be discussing what health-related recreation meant for ideas about the body and its surroundings in inter-war Britain.

Session 3a: Relationships and Medical Care in Modern Britain

Julia Huntenburg – Negotiating breast cancer: doctor and patient narratives at Middlesex Hospital from the mid-nineteenth century to World War One

Breast cancer is one of the major women's health issues within today's popular imagination. Yet breast cancer before the era of the pink ribbon campaigns or the patient activism movement, especially in the British context, has been left largely unexplored by historians. My dissertation aims at filling this gap in the scholarship, by investigating the many ways breast cancer was approached by British doctors and patients from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century, and demonstrating how complex, contradictory and individual these interpretations could be.

I aim to dedicate a large portion of this project to analysing the experiences of medical professionals and patients at Middlesex Hospital, an institution established in 1745 that became known as a centre for cancer research, treatment and care ever since its original cancer ward opened in 1792. By looking at the hospital's case records I aim to get an insight into the experiences of patients not usually remembered in diaries or memoirs and see how they played a role alongside the hospital staff in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of their disease. I also hope to provide a fresh analysis of the everyday realities of the British hospital and how they were affected by wider shifts in medicine as the twentieth century approached.

Claire Sewell – 'No Social Provision Exists for Them, so Their Future is Bleak': Schizophrenia and the Family in Post-War Britain

The history of psychiatry has predominantly focused on nineteenth-century asylums. The role of families has been examined in terms of gender, class and more recently, ethnicity. Currently, research has begun to focus on the post-war period in Britain a move which has warranted both new questions and new sources. This period is typified by a questionably novel move towards care in the community following deinstitutionalization; the rise of the NHS; new understandings and labels for mental health problems and new therapies, including drug treatments. One aspect which has been overlooked is the role of the family members of service users during this period. Therefore, this paper will outline my research into the formation and development of the National Schizophrenia Fellowship (now Rethink) founded in 1972. I will examine the relationship between schizophrenia and the family, with particular focus on the rise of the Fellowship, and other family-led groups, at a time of otherwise heightened anxiety regarding the family; the role of the family in the care of schizophrenia sufferers and the stigmatization and changing understandings of schizophrenia. This has particular resonance in today's society where the current government is cutting NHS, and subsequently mental health funding, with a renewed focus on community care.

Martin Moore – Chronically Intriguing: Diabetes Care and Research in Twentieth Century Britain

At an MRC Policy Review Meeting for Diabetes Mellitus in 1977, a member of the review committee suggested that the reason diabetes attracted researchers to its medical investigation was because of the unique

combination of clinical application and basic science this work entailed. For these biomedical workers, diabetes, and by extension 'diabetics', represented 'opportunities' for 'clinical satisfaction' and intriguing research projects. By contrast to such 'productive' images, state institutions at this time were concerned by how these increasingly visible chronic patients, were 'burdening' national medical and social institutions; claiming resources whilst remaining 'unemployed'.

Diabetes patients, then, lay at an intersection of varying care, research and state community-interests in post-war Britain. This paper will give a brief overview of my PhD, a project that aims to open up this intersection to historical analysis, and thereby explore how the demands of mass health-care, in combination with the novelties of a chronic condition, altered traditional relationships between these diverse communities. Moreover, by contextualizing this particular instance of biomedical activity, I will also be able to examine what happens when the biopolitical limits of state interest are reached in a condition requiring new levels of biosocial activity on the part of the patient.

Session 3b: Early Modern Communities

Donald White – Elaboration: Artisans, Mediation, and Materiality in Late Medieval Parishes

Elaboration explores the mediative practices of artisans as they implicate upon parish material cultures. In late medieval Devon and Cornwall, itinerant woodworkers identified as "carvers" moved from parish community to parish community in order to oversee the construction of *elaborated* church woodwork. External concepts and approaches carried by carvers to a worksite were adapted to local circumstances and needs. Resultant innovations were then transplanted to, and transformed in, the next site. At the same time, parish involvement was defined by uneven patterns of leadership, varied sources of revenue, and a cacophony of voices involved in decision-making. This paper will demonstrate how an understanding of design as a negotiation between external and internal, in which artisans acted as intermediaries, allows parish communities to be seen in relation to their material cultures – complexes of social relations with "things". This approach also provokes fundamental questions about the nature of historical objects: whether they are simply material traces or whether they may be conceived processually, as unfolding historical processes. A further priority is to challenge the idea of a clear-cut division between archival and material sources by pursuing an integrative approach that recognizes objects and documents as differing manifestations of the same material cultures.

Maria Leland – Gender, Sexuality and Debauchery Among the English Peerage, c. 1600-1700

This paper examines the issues regarding the various sexual scandals and gossip of the monarchy and the peerage in seventeenth century England. While there were numerous periods of upheaval during the early Stuart era, the English civil wars, and the Restoration court, the many records detailing both the sexual peccadilloes as well as attitudes regarding sexuality attest to the tenacity of gendered norms. This work draws on a range of sources to paint a picture of the activities of the peerage and monarchy in the seventeenth century: the diary of Samuel Pepys; the works of seventeenth century 'libertines' such as the Earl of Rochester, the Duke of Buckingham, William Wycherly and George Etherege; popular satires and ballads relating to such scandals; as well as various political and personal manuscripts. Using these sources, this paper will argue that the sexual lives of the peerage and monarchy were primarily gendered in their performance and predicated on the patriarchal norm more so than those of lower sorts. Furthermore, the limits of acceptability were often stretched due to the conflicts between noble prerogative and the duties of the ideal masculine figure, providing a colourful backdrop for discourses regarding these gendered interactions.

Linda Briggs – A Tale of Two Cities en fête: Troyes and Lyon during the Royal Tour, 1564-1566

In the spring of 1564, the teenage king of France, Charles IX, set out on a royal progress of his kingdom. This was orchestrated by his mother, Catherine de' Medici, who saw the progress as a means of re-affirming the relationship between the monarch and his subjects after the bloody civil war of 1562-63, and of fostering mutual toleration between Catholics and Huguenots. A key element in achieving this was the royal entry, a ceremony in which the king was welcomed into his cities through speeches, theatrical performance and elaborate public decoration. In this paper, I will underline the importance of this ritual and its function as a means for cities to express their political and religious concerns to their ruler. Using examples from Troyes and Lyon, two major cities visited during the Royal Tour, I will demonstrate how individual these entries were – in terms of artistic content and message – and I will reflect on whether they were indicative of a national opinion regarding the authority of Charles and his mission to establish peace.

Session 4a: Public Health at Home and Abroad

Claudia Kreklau – Public Irish Mental Health since 1845: Three theories and their limitations

Three theorists have devised theories which explain psychiatric illness in the light of race and culture: Foucault, Fanon and Wolfenstein. These theories can be applied to explain, for example, the role of colonial rule in psychiatric pathogenesis. Scholars such as Nancy Scheper-Hughes and Oonagh Walsh have applied these theories to elucidate the case of Irish mental health patients in Ireland and abroad in the light of post-colonial and critical theory. These works have questioned Irish mental problems and supported a connection between the social/cultural and individual mental health. I would like to ask how useful the theories provided by these three theorists, Foucault, Fanon and Wolfenstein are in providing insight into the case of Irish mental health in Ireland and Great Britain since 1845. Limitations include the danger of reduction and the loss of the voice of the individual. Scholarship such as by Elizabeth Malcolm or Bhavsar and Bhugra points to the important role of the family and society, as well as variation at the local or individual level. These key points play an important role in the history of Irish public mental health: does this latter set of scholarship challenge the applicability of these theories?

Josette Duncan – Health in British Colonial Malta, Cyprus and the Ionian Islands

This paper seeks to explore the political, social and medical problems faced by islanders in the Mediterranean under British rule during the 19th century. The motivation in studying for the first time the health services and medical structures of these islands collectively is the hope of shedding more light on the usage of these small ports by the British administration in the Mediterranean.

Malta, the Ionian Islands and Cyprus were categorized by the British administration as strategically-placed harbours in the Mediterranean. This paper will discuss the importance of these Islands in relation to the Mediterranean, the British Empire (with specific interest in the Royal Navy), the Naval hospitals, the segregation of infectious diseases, in particular the control over prostitution in both Malta and the Ionian Islands, and the complex system of quarantine on ships and individuals coming from the endemic East.

Some questions to be answered in this paper: Which organized systems were put in place by the British in order to cater for the medical needs of the Navy and the merchant seamen? Did the quarantine have the same cumbersome and negative connotations for the local peoples as it had on the travellers and the British merchants? Were there any instances when the British authorities were blamed by the local communities for

the visitation of cholera or plague epidemics? How important was the enforced system of control over the prostitutes for the British administration?

Josh Moulding – Sanitising Nationhood: Yaws Disease, Hygienic Citizenship and International Health in Jamaica, C.1914-C.1950s

In the first half of the twentieth century, British Colonial and Rockefeller Foundation-led health-care services strategically deployed scientific knowledge in Jamaica so as to invest native bodies with properties making them amenable to control. Paradoxically the dissemination of a western biomedical ideal was also intended to liberate Jamaicans from enduring underdevelopment by offering natives the possibility of becoming 'modern' citizens of a universal community of rational health. Widespread improvements in personal and public health were expected to convince Jamaican individuals of the need to follow carefully defined 'rational' hygiene habits so as to lift themselves out of perpetual poverty. Colonial and Rockefeller officials categorised such liberation as being dependent upon the location of Jamaican nationhood within a framework of universal rationality, with one's acquisition of national citizenship linked to adherence to a prescribed set of 'modern' public health values. My research will examine how the boundaries of an ensuing 'sanitised nationhood' were repeatedly renegotiated by Colonial, Rockefeller and Jamaican actors within Yaws eradication projects from c.1914 to c.1950. It will proceed to analyze how such renegotiations exacerbated existing socio-economic inequalities on the island.

Darshi Thoradeniya – A History of Family Planning in Sri Lanka (1953-2003)

This paper engages in an ahistorical analysis of family planning in Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). Eugenics, birth control, population control and family planning were and still are very complex and highly contested concepts, discourses, movements and programmes that emerged in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.¹ By no means have these concepts had any rigid and clear boundaries which separates one from the other. In fact the boundaries are rather fuzzy and intimately intertwined; each concept operate in its own terms, pace and rhythm. There are another set of tools which dovetail with these concepts and also helps further to complicate the already complex nature of it. They are sterilization (voluntary and involuntary) and contraception. However, all these initiatives whether it is eugenics, birth control, population control or family planning, is servicing a political project in the name of modernity, development, and order. Having said that, I do not imply that, it was a flawless trajectory or a part of a grand plan, but I see it as a set of initiatives, which manoeuvres different forces and actors within myriad layers of power relationships.

So far family planning was addressed within the fields of health/medicine, demography, economics and sociology in Sri Lanka, by placing the emphasis on events and notable people of the Sri Lankan programme and evaluating methods prescribed by the global population funding agencies.² This paper endeavours to show the new insights family planning could call for, if these concepts were brought into dialogue with global population paradigm and developments of post independent Sri Lanka.³

¹ See Linda Gordon (1976), Betsy Hartmann (1987), Mathew Connelly (2003), Alison Bashford (2007, 2010) and Sarah Hodges (2010).

² See works of Sakar, N.K. (1956), Abhayaratne, O.E.R. and C.H.S. Jayawardena (1967), Wright, N.H (1968), Fernando, D. (1972), Dangalle, Nimal (1982), I. De Silva (1995, 1997), Seneviratne, H.R. and Rajapaksa, L.C (2000), Lakshman, W.D. and Tisdell, C.A. (2000).

³ O.E.R. Abhayaratne and C.H.S. Jayawardena Family Planning in Ceylon, The Colombo Apothecaries' Co. Ltd, Colombo, 1968. This is the first book on family planning in Sri Lanka. The second book was S. Selvaratnam, Family Planning Programme in Ceylon, 1969 and the third is an article on 'Recent Fertility Change in Ceylon and Prospects for the National Family Planning Programme' in Demography Vol. 5, No. 2, 1969 by Nicholas Wright.

I have engaged in a dialogue with archival and ethnographic findings in order to bring out the multiple trajectories within the family planning programme of Sri Lanka.

Session 4b: Negotiating Power

Sally Knight – Jazz, Identity and Protest

I intend to research the history of Jazz and its relation to protest in the United States, In this presentation I shall consider these topics. I shall look at the development of the music and its role in exploring the expression of identity and ideas. I will look at the the inner workings of the music and try to intercept its concepts and thoughts. The characters who played the music will be considered and conceptualised in the context of everyday knowledge and understanding. Jazz has been used to express much about civil rights and freedoms within a battle for equality and as this is a valuable resource for understanding culture and crisis. The context for the music is an important location for an expression of understanding and unity, i will consider the potential for Jazz to unite and unify whilst remaining a concordat for individual identity.

Malik Hammad Ahmad – Civil Resistance Movement of Pakistan: A case study of Lawyer’s Movement 2007-09

Amidst of brutal actions against humanity in the name of security and creation of peaceful world, whether nonviolence has any role to play in the present world or we continue with the terrorism and counter-terrorism strategies which would eventually lead the destruction of the human as well as natural resources at large. Responding violence by violence, it is said that violence is a better way to deal with the any form of terrorism while, nonviolence has been sidelined to bring solution to such problem. Moreover, Pakistan has been labelled as a production factory of terrorism while, it has been struggling to curb it by flooding its blood against global war on terror.

My conference paper, therefore, addresses the assumption of those political scholarships who proclaimed that nonviolence is a lethargic and passive resistance as well as tries to remove the tag of terrorism from the Pakistani society. I support my thesis by presenting the case study of Lawyer’s Movement of Pakistan 2007-09.

Will Bramwell – Violence, (dis)order and the problem of ‘race’: Conceptualising the South African War (1899-1902) and its aftermath

This paper seeks to outline the dominant conceptualisations of the South African War (1899-1902) and demonstrate how such approaches have served to limit the ways in which the interaction between South Africa’s composite communities can be understood. Often posited as a 3-phased conventional conflict between Briton and Boer, or a civil war between Afrikaner and African; such dichotomous perspectives either imbue the war with its own self-evident logic or define it simply as a racialised conflict that only temporarily ruptured the colonial order. Both approaches are problematic. In the first instance, the climate of violence and (dis)order engendered by the South African war is largely ignored. In the second; the emphasis on the eventual formation of a racist colonial-capitalist state in 1910 undermines both the instrumental and productive capacity of violence in enabling all groups to help configure the relationships between South Africa’s African, Afrikaner and English-speaking communities, no matter how asymmetrical they eventually turned out to be. In outlining the criticisms of such macro-analyses, this paper will therefore argue for the conceptualisation of the South African War as a series of localised conflicts, and the potential of such instances of violence and (dis)order in shaping the aftermath of the war itself.

Chris Vernon – 'Good talks' and 'Little Lies', Rumour in the Cherokee backcountry in the eighteenth century

The backcountry, the region where the western boundary of colonial expansion and the lands of the surviving American Indian Nations, was by the eighteenth century an established fact of life in the South eastern part of what is now the United States of America. This was a region where no single group held a monopoly on power or violence. Indians and whites had on some level to deal with one another.

In this environment rumour and the control of information was vital to survival and success. Rumour could be a weapon used to frighten or coerce an enemy, it could be a diplomatic tool providing leaders in the backcountry with leverage in negotiations and it was an important part of day to day life for many communities in the backcountry, white or Indian. But rumour could also be a powerful force in its own right, spreading in ways that confounded the plans of leaders and powerbrokers on all sides and drew groups into conflicts they could little afford and from which they gained no benefit. My paper will explore rumours and the ways that information was passed in the backcountry particularly between British colonists and the Cherokee Indian Nation.

Day Two – Tuesday 7th June

Session 5a: Legacies of Conflict

Yvonne Kay – Britain's move towards the abolition of the death penalty after the First World War

In recent years, polls have been conducted asking the British people whether they would like to see the return of the death penalty since its permanent abolition in 1969. In many polls conducted, over fifty per cent would like to see its reintroduction. However, after the First World War, the opposite occurred and public opinion began to oppose the death penalty. Movements emerged, and campaigns were fought to abolish capital punishment in Britain. A bill was passed in the House of Commons by 114 to 89 in 1938, only to be rejected by the House of Lords. Gaining momentum, the Labour Government of 1945 was expected to bring an end to capital punishment, yet failed once again. Thereby remains the questions, why did public opinion change dramatically after the First World War against the death penalty? If public opinion had changed, why did it take until 1965 for the experimental period without capital punishment to come about? This paper will address the reasons for the changes in public opinion, and analyse the repeated failings of the movements until the passing of the 1965 Murder Act.

Grace Huxford – The African Carrier Corps: Labour, Race and Memory in the First World War and its Aftermath, 1914-1930

Despite the plethora of studies dedicated to the First World War, scant historical attention has been paid to the conflict's impact on the African continent. Often seen as a mere 'sideshow' to the Western Front and Middle East, millions of Africans from many countries participated in combatant and non-combatant capacities, with profound ramifications for both local African communities and the British Empire. Furthermore, the war in Africa powerfully demonstrates the centrality of 'race', a historically contentious term, in military organisation and in the everyday lives of Africans and Europeans. This paper therefore aims to explore the importance of 'race' through examining arguably the most significant forces on the continent, the African Carrier Corps, once termed the 'hands and feet of the army' by Rudyard Kipling. Employing 180,000 men in Kenya alone between 1914 and 1918, the Corps provided vital supplies for fighting forces across vast distances, contending with the dangers of

both battle and disease. Such a significant organisation thus merits more rigorous historical attention. In this way, by examining recruitment practices, health and medicine, the tasks and terms of employment and the eventual memorialisation of this largely overlooked labour contingent, this paper aims to emphasise the importance of both Africa and 'race' to the study of the First World War.

Shane Quinn – War Memorial Culture in the City of Londonderry

The paper will outline the memorial culture in Londonderry from 1918 – 1968. The terminus has been selected in order to avoid a lengthy discussion of the impact of 'The Troubles' on war commemoration in the city. Drawing on a great catalogue of resources, both local and national, I hope to use Londonderry as a case study for war memorial culture in a divided community. With an overwhelming 'nationalist' majority, the city's war commemorations, statues and poppy-wearing are all the more interesting. The paper will hopefully outline the birth of such practices and traditions in the city and their development, with a keen eye given to the effect they had on community relations and indeed how community relations impacted upon this expression of [British] patriotism. Comparative studies with Dublin may also form a key component of discussion, since that city found itself on the other side of the border drawn after the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922. There is little by way of secondary sources on Londonderry's experience of this commemorative culture but the work of Keith Jeffries on war memorials in Northern Ireland will be useful.

Session 5b: Pirates, Traders, Ambassadors: Global Trade in the Long Eighteenth Century

Joel Needlestone – Lord George Macartney and Britain's Attitude to China in the Eighteenth Century

In 1792 Britain sent its first formal Embassy to China. It went under the guise of furthering the 'Enlightenment cause', but the real motive for this Embassy was to set up lucrative trade agreements between the two Empires. However, this economic connection was never achieved. The Embassy was headed by Lord George Macartney, one of the foremost British diplomats of his day. Born in Northern Ireland in 1737 his distinguished career took him to some of the most important places of the eighteenth-century world; from Russia to the West Indies, India, and most famously China. It has been put forward that Western visitors to China went with an unshakable and universalising conviction that the free circulation of goods and capital was the lifeblood of a prosperous society. With this in mind, it will be my intention to explore how Macartney's view of China and his colourful life prior to 1792 may have influenced his dealings with the Chinese governmental elite, and potentially led to the failure to establish trade links for the British Empire.

Aaron Jaffer – Lascar Mutiny in the Indian Ocean Region, c. 1780-1860

Episodes of maritime protest and disorder in the Indian Ocean region have received relatively little coverage, particularly in comparison to the extensive literature that exists on mutiny, piracy and radicalism in the Atlantic world. Covering a period of intense colonial expansion in the Indian Ocean, this paper focuses on the region's most significant group of maritime workers; non-European sailors, known as 'lascars'. There now exists a substantial body of scholarship devoted to lascars, exploring many aspects of their global lives. Mutiny, however, has received very little attention. This paper examines violent shipboard uprisings that took place onboard merchant vessels in the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These highly revealing incidents, in which crews killed captains, commandeered ships and ransacked cargoes, provide a unique insight into lascar employment, social relations at sea and maritime protest during the age of sail.

Tim Davies – 'Carrying on a Losing Commerce'? Eighteenth-Century English Trade in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea

The English East India Company's trading posts (known as 'factories') in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf located at Mocha, Gombroon and Basra have rarely been considered important centres for the Company's eighteenth century trade. In general, the west Asian dimension of the Company's activities remains under-explored and existing scholarship has considered these factories as peripheral to the Company's activities in the Indian Ocean, centred on the subcontinent. This has much to do with the fact that all three posts were rarely profitable stations for much of the first half of the century; each beset by political turmoil, commercial stagnation and poorly allocated resources. Despite this, when seen as part of the structure of English trade in the Arabian Sea, their role as vital procurement centres for particular commodities as well as their importance as nodal points for the flow of information between London and Bombay, becomes apparent. This paper acts as an introduction to one aspect of my thesis focused on reconsidering the role of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf factories as significant elements within the English Company's pre-colonial commercial system.

Session 6a: The Supernatural in Society

Yichen Huang – The Change and Continuity of the Angelic Belief in English Reformation

It is a long-term tradition that angels appear anywhere within Jewish-Christian culture as intermediaries between the divine and the profane. People of medieval Europe believed in the intercessory power of angels and saints, along with the miracles, the abolition of purgatory and prayers for the dead. The following reformers kept an anxious and suspected attitude toward to those 'superstitions' in Romish ideas. It challenged the character of angels as a source of protectoral forces and a role of mediators. Nonetheless, reformers found it was very difficult to ignore the spiritual functions of angels with regard to flourish evidences of scripture. With their own understanding of the Bible, reformers attitudes toward to angels could be ambiguous and ambivalent in some concepts. In the interaction of old and new ideas, in general, the belief of angels was modified and transformed to suit the contemporary mainstream religious culture that gives us an opportunity to rethink the nature of Reformation. My aim is to try to re-evaluate the significance of angelic belief to explore the impact of English Reformation.

Alice Maltby – Crime and the Supernatural in the Long Eighteenth Century

The focus of this project is the decline of beliefs in the supernatural within understandings of crime, particularly spirits and the evil-good-ambivalent nature of their involvement. This includes ghosts and angels in the discovery of crimes and the devil in their instigation; attempting also to trace these manifestations beyond the most obvious instances of murder and into other kinds of crimes such as theft. This will comment on the extent to which processes of 'secularization' were taking place in social understandings of the motivations for, and interpretations of crime; Malcolm Gaskill (2000) argues that there was an eighteenth century shift in social beliefs from a 'passive' to an 'active' human participation in world events. Although supernatural beliefs were not completely destroyed, they were displaced from attitudes to crime and justice. Owen Davis (2007) however argues that beliefs in the devil continued to play an important role even on an official level until the nineteenth century. Building on these contested foundations I will analyse the extent to which 'disenchantment' of criminality took place, and the significance of this for social relations, the judicial system, and the character of Christian belief.

David Doddington – Preachers and ‘Hoodoo’ Men in Slave Communities

Religion in slave communities is frequently said to have been the bedrock of resistance and the collective cultural achievements that helped slaves to survive the dehumanisation said to be inherent in the system. Furthermore, the explicitly gendered nature of preaching in these communities, with male slaves practically always taking the role, is said to have offered a route to manhood, challenging the theoretical emasculatory effects of slavery. However, whilst this is certainly true to an extent, it is also important to recognise the limits to this. Not only did ideas on voodoo and magic exist alongside Christian ideology, but many slaves chose routes that challenged or reinterpreted religious orthodoxy, whether in resistance, sexuality or leisure activities. The potential conflict and the competing masculine models available to slaves is something that is rarely addressed, with male slaves consistently treated as a monolithic entity. Recognising the masculinist construction of the preacher's role, as well as the challenges to this from within slave communities, enables us to highlight the plurality of gender as well as the divisions and insecurities that could beset enslaved communities.

Session 6b: Responses to Poverty

Joseph Harley – The material wealth and consumption of paupers within the County of Essex, c.1750-1834

The study of consumption during Britain's growing industrialisation has developed significantly over the last thirty years however, relatively little has been done to analyse the role of the poorest in society. The project addresses this issue and analyses the consumption and material wealth of paupers from the county of Essex c.1750 – 1834. It brings together two versatile sources to do this, which have rarely been used by historians for these means. The first, pauper letters, are letters written to an overseer of the poor asking for relief. These are excellent sources as they show what the poor needed and wanted during times of strife from their own perspective. The second source is pauper inventories, which go far down the social scale and lists a person's possessions once they went onto parish relief. The study aims to bring these two versatile sources together to measure what paupers owned and to evaluate what they needed from their parish throughout their time on poor relief. This shall be done through both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The presentation shall give an overview of some of the findings and shall analyse the potential scope for further investigation.

Charlotte Mason – A lamentable and pitiable discourse: the poor, pity and suicide in early modern France.

This paper examines an account of a widow in late sixteenth century France who, driven to desperation by her economic situation, kills herself and two of her children. In many ways, the pamphlet strongly reflects the values of his time and attitudes towards suicide in the sixteenth century. However, he also shows compassion for her plight, and passes judgement on those who refuse to help her. Therefore, the account can reveal something about contemporary attitudes to the poor, particularly pity of the poor, however it can also demonstrate something about contemporary understandings about charity and the changes that had taken place in poor relief during the second half of the sixteenth century. The paper will briefly explore the context of the pamphlet, in terms of the economic situation and the development of charity, before exploring its attitude to suicide in relation to contemporary attitudes and the implications of this discourse in terms of the study of the poor and charity in early modern France.

David Hitchcock – Demography, Vagrancy, and Migration: Some Evidence from Warwickshire, 1670-1730

No abstract provided.

Session 7a: The Historical Enterprise

Ellen Glaze-Krayer – History and the Past in the writing of Laura Ingalls Wilder

In 1932, just over sixty years after the her family set out in their canvas covered wagon, Laura Ingalls Wilder began to write the *Little House* series. The series charted Wilder's personal childhood experience of life on the American Frontier and has become some of the most celebrated children's historical fiction of the twentieth century. Moving away from the temptation to over-contextualise, this paper uses Wilder's personal re-formulation of the historical past to explore those murky borderlands between History and Fiction, debating what we can consider 'history'. Through the themes of memory, the self and childhood, this paper will explore the unique representations of the historical past that Wilder's *Little House* series present us with. These themes will allow us to reconsider the way we think and write about the past. In doing so, it will attempt to deconstruct an oft debated relationship between history and fiction and force us to re-evaluate what we consider as historically "useful".

Dave Steele – History in the 21st Century – Discipline or Commodity?

With humanities funding under threat, should historians engage more with public domain history? We are instinctively critical of the dumbed-down narrative approach of the high profile history documentary and book but is this too simplistic? After all our discipline originated in story telling and even the briefest engagement with historiography reveals that there is no single right way of doing history.

If we are to engage more with the public, how can we apply the rigour of our craft in a ratings-driven soundbite world in which every investigation is expected to bring moral certainty and closure? Even high profile historians can be compromised into participating in misleading dramatic reconstruction risking the ridicule of their academic colleagues. In a revisitation of E H Carr's 'What is History?', my paper will explore the process by which historians negotiate the fine line between professionalism and popular appeal.

Jennifer Upton – Novel histories: Women's historical writings in the early nineteenth century

This paper explores historical writing by women in the early nineteenth century. As Bonnie Smith has shown in *The Gender of History*, women's historical writings flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century before the professionalization of the discipline solidified the practices of 'proper' history, edging out amateur historical production in favour of 'scientific' and 'factual' work. As Smith has shown, examining the gendered nature of the discipline of history provides a useful counter-narrative to triumphal accounts which exclude amateur writings by women. However, there is scope for further exploration in this area, especially concerning historical novels and biographies written by women. This paper examines how these texts functioned as amateur history in the early nineteenth century, whether such texts can be viewed as an early form of women's history, and how women's understandings of the role of history influenced the historical texts they produced. The exploration of women's scholarship in the early nineteenth century provides a contribution to the interdisciplinary study of gender and knowledge.

Session 7b: Revolutionary Society

Alex Hough – Local Constitutional and Corresponding Societies during the 1790s

During the 1790s individuals throughout Britain were assembling into societies organised in celebration of French Liberty and demanding parliamentary reform at home. The organisation of relatively ordinary men and women into political societies has for some historians heralded the emergence of a working class consciousness that would colour the reform movement during the nineteenth century. Stemming from earlier work examining the effectiveness of the London Corresponding Society as a vehicle for popular contention, this study will consider the emergence of similar organisations in the localities. In particular, a comparison will be made between radical culture in Sheffield and Birmingham. During the latter part of the eighteenth century, both cities were experiencing the societal pressures of a gradual transfer from cottage industry to large-scale manufacturing. The formation of the Sheffield Constitutional Society in 1791 and the success of the radical newspaper, the Sheffield Register, marked the city as a hotbed for artisanal radicalism. In contrast, political culture in Birmingham during the period has become associated with the genteel and elitist Lunar Society whilst working class contention has been indelibly linked to popular loyalism epitomised by the Priestley Riots. This study will examine the dichotomy between the radical cultures of the two cities in greater detail.

Laure Philip – The french émigrés in London during the revolutionary decade

This essay will look at the French émigrés fleeing the excesses of the French Revolution from 1789, when the Comte d'Artois, brother of the King Louis XVI, was the first to emigrate; up until 1800, where Napoleon closed the list of the émigrés and proclaimed the armistice. Even if the presence of French communities in London was not new, since the Huguenots took refuge in England during the Religion wars, it encountered, in the context of the 'Revolutionary debate' shared by the political elite and the public opinion, strong animosities. This research will try to reconstitute the 'mindset' of the French émigrés in London, and attempt to challenge the dated stereotypes conveyed by the past studies. Thus the historiography together with the sources materials will present issues that will be stressed, and the study will try to overturn these obstacles by looking more in depth at the literature written by and on the émigrés in the flourishing London book market. It will appear that women authors found a new canal to express their talent and political view on the French Revolution. Due to the exceptional circumstances of the emigration, writing could become a solace for the émigrés, and émigrés novels will provide a testimony of how well these French were settled and integrated into the London society. Print material could be added to the written source to put the voice of the émigrés into the polemical discourse of the 1790s.

Ian Smith – Social Class and Seditious Ideas in English Cities in the 1790s

One way of looking at the response to the 'seditious' ideas which surfaced in English manufacturing cities in the 1790s is to place it in the context of social class. But any firm correlation between social status and radical ideology is difficult to substantiate.

Many lower class artisans, inspired by Tom Paine's Rights of Man and the French Jacobins, joined the radical clubs that sprang up in Sheffield, Norwich and elsewhere. But they generally spoke the language of constitutionalism, rather than that of industrial conflict or class war. With no less enthusiasm, other proletarians, spurred on by loyalist rhetoric, turned out to burn Paine in effigy and to enroll in the Loyal Volunteers.

The urban middle classes were similarly divided. Many, particularly religious dissenters, denounced government repression of radicals, supported moderate reform and opposed war against revolutionary France which threatened their commercial prosperity. Others, from the same social background, rated the threat of imported Jacobinism higher than that of financial ruin. As magistrates, they were called upon to implement the government's campaign against seditious writings and they supported what later became known as 'Pitt's Terror'.

The land-owning classes, targeted by Paineite rhetoric against inherited privilege, also, understandably, encouraged measures against the radical unrest in nearby industrial cities. But, even as the guillotine sliced off the heads of fellow aristocrats in Paris, some of them lined up with Charles James Fox in opposing the campaign against Jacobin sedition at home.'

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3. Has attending this event helped you form a clearer impression of the Warwick History Department's postgraduate programme?	3. What further assistance or preparation could be looked at to improve the 'speaker' experience?	
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